

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ENGLAND:

Done in the Manner of

GORDON'S *Geographical Grammar*,

Each COUNTY being consider'd under the following
HEADS: viz.

The NAME,
SITUATION,
AIR,
SOIL,
COMMODITIES,
RIVERS,

Chief TOWNS,
Noblemen's SEATS,
CURIOSITIES Natural
and Artificial,
Remarkable PERSONS,
Various PARTICULARS.

To each COUNTY is Prefix'd
A compleat MAPP from the Latest and Best
Observations, shewing the Chief Towns, Parks,
Rivers and Roads, both direct and across.

ALSO

A Separate MAPP of ENGLAND, of the ROADS,
Of the CHANNEL, and a Plan of LONDON.

Likewise,

By Way of INTRODUCTION,
A Clear and Distinct View of our CONSTITUTION,
And every Branch of the LEGISLATURE.

LONDON:

Printed for R. DODSLEY, at *Tully's Head* in Pall Mall

M,DCC,XLIV.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ENGLAND

By
Gordon's Geography
and
the
English

THE NAME	SITUATION	COMMODITIES	WATERS
CHISTOWN			
WATERS			
CHISTOWN			
WATERS			
CHISTOWN			
WATERS			

A complete Map of the whole of the
County of Devon, showing the
River and the Coast of the County.

A General Map of the County of Devon,
showing the River and the Coast of the County.

A General Map of the County of Devon,
showing the River and the Coast of the County.

Printed by R. B. ... at the ...

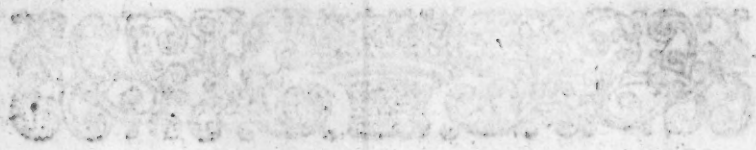


TO ALL
TRUELOVERS
OF THEIR
COUNTRY,

This MINIATURE of her BEAUTIES

Is most humbly presented,

By the Author.



TO ALL
TRUE LOVERS
OF THEIR
COUNTRY

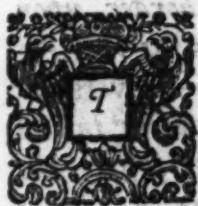
This Miniature of her Beauties

Is now handsomely presented,

By the Author.



THE P R E F A C E.



*To implant in the Minds of Men a
Regard for their Country where it is
wanting, or to cherish and improve
such a Disposition where it has already
taken Root, is an Attempt worthy of
the noblest Pens, and commendable even in the mean-
est.*

*That I might in some Measure contribute to so de-
sirable an End, I have undertaken the following
Geographical Description of ENGLAND, intermix'd
with such Reflections on Persons and Things as ap-
peared most proper, not only to excite that dutiful
Regard which every Country has a Right to expect
from its Inhabitants, but to convince every English-*

man that his Country in particular, take it for all in all, well deserves the warmest Emotions of a publick Spirit.

In order to make this Work the more compleat, I have prefix'd an introductory Discourse giving a clear but succinēt View of our Constitution, which will be of Use to many, especially young Readers, for the better understanding several Particulars which will occur in the Course of the Work.

The Counties are placed in Alphabetical Order, that being attended with the least Trouble to the Reader in turning to any particular Place: And each County is considered under the following Heads.

*The Name, remarking what there may be curious in its Derivation.——The Situation, both as to its Distance and Bearing from London, as also in Respect of those Counties or Seas which border upon it.——The Air, Soil and Commodities, as they regard Health, Convenience or Profit.——Rivers, as they are Boundaries, as they contribute to our inland Trade by their Navigation, or as they supply the neighbouring Inhabitants with various Kinds of Fish, &c.——Chief Towns, with a short historical Account of their Rise, their flourishing Condition either past or present.——Noblemen's Seats, to whom belonging.——Curiosities, both natural and artificial, that are worth Notice.——Remarkable Persons who have deserved well or ill of their Country, or such as ought to be remembered on any other Account.——Various Particulars, as the Diocese and Circuit in which each County lies; the
Number*

THE PREFACE.

viii

Number of Acres, Houses, Inhabitants contained, the Members of Parliament from whence sent, the Extent, the principal Fairs both as to Time and Place.

From hence it appears, that the following Work may be justly said to be of general Use, as it gives a clear and entertaining Insight into that Part of Great Britain called England and Wales, highly proper for every Englishman who would not be a Stranger in his own Country. It is true several Authors have already wrote upon the same Subject; but, without derogating from the just Merits of their Labours, they have generally run into one or other of these two Extremes: either they have swelled their Performances to such a voluminous Extent, as neither suits the Leisure, nor the Pockets of most Readers: Or they are so very concise, that they have more the Appearance of an Index pointing out what must be found elsewhere, than containing any Thing useful for the Information of Mankind.

The Mapps are delineated with the greatest Accuracy from the latest and most correct Observations, and contain the principal Towns, Parks, Rivers, and Roads both direct and across, which consequently renders them highly serviceable on the Road, as well as instructive in the Closet.

In a word, nothing material has been omitted which could be thought conducive to the Information and profitable Amusement of the Reader; who, by an attentive Perusal of this Work, may shelter himself from that shrewd but too true Remark of a

certain eminent Person, that Europe was much beholden to Englishmen, many of whom took great Pains to visit, and be acquainted with, foreign Countries, but few of them could give any tolerable Account of their Own.



THE



THE INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I. Of the Name, Situation, Division, and different Inhabitants of England.

OF all the Islands hitherto discovered, *Britain* has ever been acknowledged the most considerable, not only as to Wealth and Power, but even as to Extent, if we except *Madagascar* and some of the *Japan* Islands; though this Point is not universally given up by the Geographers. As our present Design reaches no farther than that Part of the Island called *England* (including *Wales*) we shall not comprehend *Scotland* in this general Account which we thought necessary to give, before we enter upon the Description of each particular County.

The several Names by which this Island has been known, as they were affixed to it by different Nations on different Accounts, so they are very various in themselves. The *Gauls*, who lying nearest to it on the Continent, in all Probability first peopled it, from its Hilly Appearance are said to have given the *Greeks* a Handle to call it *Albion*, or *Alpion*, to express its high Chalky Cliffs on the Sea Shore. But Mr. *Sammes* contends, that the *Phanicians* were the first Discoverers of *Britain* in their extensive Commerce, and from the great Quantities of Tin found by them in its adjacent Islands on the *Cornish* Coast, the whole Country was called *Bretanica*, from *Bratanac*, which in their Lan-

Language signifies Tin. From hence the *Greeks*, who, according to this Author, received their Informations from the *Phœnicians*, coined their *Bretannia*, which they transmitted to the *Romans*.

Other Writers argue very strenuously, that the true Etymology of *Britannia* is derived from *Brith*, an old *British* Word, implying *Painted*; because, say they, it is very certain that the first known Inhabitants of this Island were accustomed to adorn their Bodies with the Figures of various Plants and Animals.

During the Abode of the *Romans* in this Island, it was generally called *Britannia*; but after they had abandoned it, the *Saxons*, who brought along with them great Numbers of the *Angles* from *Schonen* and *Jutland*, when they united their several Kingdoms under one Monarch, gave the Name of *England* to the Southern Part of the Island, which by the River *Tweed* is separated from *Scotland*. But we must except that Western Tract almost separated from the rest by the Rivers *Severn* and *Dee*, which they called *Wales*, or the Land of Strangers, for such they esteemed the *Britons*, whom they had drove out of the best Part of their Country, and forced them to take Shelter among the Mountains and Rocks of that barren Spot.

England is situated between the fiftieth and the fifty-sixth Degree of Northern Latitude, and consequently between the seventh and the eleventh Climate. The longest Day in the Northern Parts contains seventeen Hours, thirty Minutes, and the Shortest in the Southern near eight Hours. The Extent on the Surface from *Berwick upon Tweed* in the North, to the *Lizard* Point in the South, measures three hundred and eighty Miles; the Breadth from the *North Foreland*, to the *Land's End*, three hundred; and the Circumference one Thousand three hundred and twenty Miles, containing forty-nine Thousand four Hundred and fifty-two square Miles. It is bounded on the North by that Part of the Island called *Scotland*, on the East by the *German Ocean*, on the West by *St. George's Channel*, and on the South by the *English Channel*, which parts it from *France*.

This Situation must be acknowledged liable to some Inconveniences, as well as attended with very considerable Advantages. The Vicinity of the Sea, washing its three Sides, it being almost a Triangle in Figure, necessarily occasions a great Variety of uncertain Weather, and in those Counties which lie nearest, is found prejudicial to Health, subjecting the Inhabitants to Agues and Fevers. But this Variety of Weather secures the Island from the Extremities of Heat and Cold, which other Nations, within the same Degree of Latitude, experience; their Summers being much hotter, and the Cold in the Winter much more

The INTRODUCTION. 11

more intense. To this Moderation of the Climate is attributed the long Lives of many of the Inhabitants, of which few of the more Northern, and none of the more Southern Countries afford such frequent Instances. To the same Cause is owing that almost perpetual Verdure in a manner peculiar to *England*, which in the Summer is frequently refreshed by seasonable Showers, and by the warm Vapours of the Sea in Winter is generally secured from any long Continuance of Frost and Snow.

But above all, this Situation can never be sufficiently valued, as it renders *England* a World as it were in itself, intirely independent of other Nations, and yet furnishes her with every thing valuable which other Countries produce.

Different Periods of Time have produced several Divisions of this Country; the most remarkable are these following:

The *Romans*, when they made the Southern Part of the Island a Province of their Empire, distinguish'd it by *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The Limits of the first were the Rivers *Trent*, *Severn*, and *Dee*; under the second was comprehended the Western Part, now called *Wales*; and the third contained what lies North from *Trent*, as far as their Boundary, sometimes in the South Part of *Scotland*, at other within the Limits of the North of *England*. In these three Divisions were comprehended the seventeen following Tribes: 1. The *Cantii*, Inhabitants of what is now called *Kent*. 2. The *Regni*, Inhabitants of *Sussex* and *Surrey*. 3. The *Durotriges*, Inhabitants of *Dorsetshire*. 4. The *Danmonii*, Inhabitants of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*. 5. The *Belgae*, Inhabitants of *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Hampshire*. 6. The *Attrebatii*, Inhabitants of *Berkshire*. 7. The *Debuni*, Inhabitants of *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*. 8. The *Catiavelani*, Inhabitants of *Warwickshire*, *Buckinghamshire* and *Bedfordshire*. 9. The *Trinobantes*, Inhabitants of *Hertfordshire*, *Middlesex* and *Essex*. 10. The *Iceni*, Inhabitants of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*. 11. The *Coritani*, Inhabitants of *Rutlandshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Derbyshire*, and *Nottinghamshire*. 12. The *Cornabii*, Inhabitants of *Staffordshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire*. 13. The *Ordovices*, Inhabitants of *Flintshire*, *Denbighshire*, *Caernarvonshire*, *Montgomeryshire* and *Meryonethshire*. 14. The *Brigantes* and *Parisi*, Inhabitants of *Lancashire*, *Yorkshire*, *Richmondshire*, *Durham*, *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*. 15. The *Silures*, Inhabitants of *Herefordshire*, *Radnorshire*, *Monmouthshire* and *Glamorganshire*. 16. The *Dimetæ*, Inhabitants of *Caermarthenshire*, *Pembrokeshire* and *Cardiganshire*. 17. The *Ottoduni*, Inhabitants of *Northumberland*, *Tweeddale*, *Tivedale*, *March* and *Lothian*.

The Saxons, after expelling the greatest Part of the Inhabitants, for want of other Enemies to keep them employed, began to divide and set up upon different Interests; and in the Space of little more than one hundred Years, namely between Anno 455 and 582, formed seven distinct Kingdoms, viz. *Kent, South-Saxons, West-Saxons, East-Saxons, East-Angles, Northumberland and Mercia*. The First contained the County of *Kent*. The Second those of *Sussex and Surry*. The Third *Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge with the Isle of Ely*. The Fourth, *Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Hants and Berks*. The Fifth, *Lancaster, York, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland and the South Edge of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Firth*. The Sixth, *Essex, Middlesex and Hartford*. The Seventh, *Glocester, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Stafford, Derby, Salop, Nottingham, Chester and Part of Herefordshire*.

But these Counties, though reckon'd up to shew the Extent of each of the seventeen Tribes in the Time of the Romans, and of the seven Kingdoms called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, yet they were not marked out and distinguished by their several Names, till about four hundred Years after the Kingdom of *Kent* was first established. About the Year of Christ 800, *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, began to lay the Foundation of an universal Monarchy with respect to *England*, of which he was crowned King at *Winchester* in the Year 819. Nevertheless some Authors are of Opinion, that the *Saxon Heptarchy* was not entirely reduced under one Sovereign, till after the Year 871, when *Alfred* began his Reign, who divided *England* into the above-mentioned Counties, for the more easy Distribution of Justice, and Preservation of the publick Peace. In each of these he appointed two Judges, who had their inferior Officers under them, in the several Sub-divisions of the County or Shire, into Hundreds, Wapontakes and Tythings.

Having considered *England* with regard to its various Divisions, we must now take a View of it with respect to its various Inhabitants. The Original of most Nations is lost in the fabulous Accounts to which their Ignorance first gave Birth, and their Vanity continued to encourage. Our own Countrymen have not escaped the Infatuation, but, like the rest of Mankind, have shewn a Fondness for an imaginary Pedigree. In order, therefore not to contribute to the Support of any such Illusion, we shall carry our Scrutiny no higher than the Time of *Julius Cæsar*, from which Period the Accounts, that may be depended on, are generally dated.

The *Romans*, whose insatiable Lust of Empire would not let them rest as long as there was any thing left worth the Trouble of Conquest, passed from *Gaul* into *Britain* about fifty-four Years before the Birth of *Christ*. This first Expedition is generally attributed to the Ambition, and by some to the Avarice, of their General *Julius Cæsar*. But the transient View the *Romans* then had of the Country, encouraged them to undertake a second Expedition the following Summer with a far greater Force, having experienced the Courage and Obstinacy of the Inhabitants; from whom, as *Cæsar* himself owns, they had been glad to steal away by Night. This second Expedition was more successful than the former, Part of the *Britons* submitting to *Cæsar*, and giving up Hostages for the Payment of the Tribute he imposed upon them. After this the Civil Wars, which broke out in the *Roman* Empire, and other Occurrences, put a Stop for some time to their Excursions into *Britain*. But the Discoveries they had made sufficiently convinced them, that the Country was well worth the acquiring; and accordingly a Resolution was taken, in the Reign of *Claudius*, to reduce *Britain* under their Subjection, by making it a Province of the Empire. This Design was pursued with great Alacrity under the succeeding Emperors, and at last effected, but not without the Loss of great Numbers of their best Troops.

To the various Accounts given by the Generals and Soldiery employed in these Expeditions, are owing the different Characters which the ancient Writers have left us of the *Britons*. However from these Relations, the following Particulars, which by comparing the several Authors, seem to carry the greatest Weight of Probability, may be gathered.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Island were a brave People, tenacious of their Liberties, and tho' unacquainted with the Polite Literature of *Greece* and *Rome*, yet not without some Tincture of Learning; and that in a Degree so far superior to their Neighbours the *Gauls*, that it was customary for these latter to send their Children into *Britain* for Education: And yet we find some Authors, who could not well be ignorant of this Fact, describing the People of this Island as so many Savages without Houses to shelter them from the Inclemencies of the Sky, and much greater Barbarians than the Inhabitants of *Gaul*. It certainly must be thought highly improbable, that those who instructed not only their own, but even foreign Youth, concerning the Stars, their Motion, the Extent of the World, and the Power of the immortal Gods (which Particulars are expressly mention'd) should neglect to secure themselves against the common Inconveniencies of Life.

The

The *Britons*, when *Julius Cæsar* arrived among them, were a People which in all Probability came from *Gaul*; and, as he observes, were from time to time encreased by Numbers coming continually from the neighbouring Continent, invited by the Goodness of the Country to settle, either by fair Means or Violence, among them. He found them divided under different Leaders or petty Princes; but the common Danger suggested the most effectual Means to obviate it, which was to unite the several Clans under one General, and thus they courageously opposed their Invaders, shewing themselves not unacquainted with the various Stratagems of War, and almost a Match for the best disciplin'd Troops under the most experienced Commander, which the World perhaps ever beheld.

And afterwards, even under the Conduct of a Woman, in whom the most cruel and shameful of all Injuries heaped on herself and Family had spirited up an insatiable Desire of Revenge, we find them driving the *Romans* into their strong Holds, and there destroying to the Number of seventy thousand of them and their Allies. But the *Roman* General, *Suetonius Paulinus*, coming to a pitch'd Battle with the *Britons*, entirely defeated them, though they fought with so much Obstinacy as not to quit the Field, till upwards of fourscore thousand lay dead on the Spot: This happened under the Reign of *Nero*.

Thus, by Degrees, did these Invaders, at an immense Expence of Blood both *British* and *Roman*, become Masters of that Part of the Island called *England*, which they seem to have compleated in the Time of the Emperor *Domitian*, under the Conduct of his Lieutenant *Julius Agricola*, who carried the *Roman* Arms into the southern Parts of *Scotland*, about one hundred forty Years after *Cæsar's* first Expedition: Not that they enjoyed a peaceable Possession of their Conquests, for we find them often disturbed, not only by the Incursions of the *North Britons*, but by the Struggles of those of the South to regain their former Liberty. To appease these Troubles we find several of their Emperors coming in Person into the Island, so much had they the Preservation of this Province at Heart.

By the planting of Colonies, and settling of many private *Romans* in *Britain*, which continued till the Year of *Christ* 420, the Inhabitants began to be a mix'd Breed, arising from the Intermarriages of the two Nations.

But upon recalling the *Roman* Legions, among which was the Flower of the *British* Soldiery, for the Defence of the Empire in the other Parts, the *Scots* and *Picts* broke in upon the disarmed Inhabitants of *South Britain*, committing such cruel Havock among them, that they were glad to receive an Army
of

Saxons, led by the Generals *Hengist* and *Horfa* to their Assistance. This introduced the *Saxons*, who, charmed with the Beauty and Plenty of the Country so much superior to their own, sent home for a fresh Supply of Forces, and after many furious Battles, they drove the greatest Part of the *Britons* into that Corner of the Island to which they gave the Name of *Wales*, insolently stiling the Inhabitants *Strangers* even in their own Country: This was effected about the Year 560.

However, the Posterity of these Invaders felt the Weight of accumulated Vengeance poured upon them by the Hands of the *Danes*, whose Cruelties and Devastations were continued from the Year 800, (for before that Period they only carried on a kind of Piratical War on the Sea Coasts) to the Year 1017 with various Success, when the *Danish* King *Canutus* enjoyed a quiet Possession of the Throne of *England*. He was succeeded by two Princes of the same Nation, and then the *Saxon* Blood once more inherited the Crown in the Person of *Edward* surnamed the Confessor, who reigned over a Country inhabited by a Mixture of *Romans*, *Britons*, *Saxons* and *Danes*.

Neither were these the only Nations who entered into the Composition of the present *English*: For the *Normans*, a furious People who swarmed from *Norway*, and carried such Terror with them as to be put into the Church Litany, having settled in that Part of *France* which from them is still called *Normandy*, invaded *England* under the Conduct of their Duke *William*, who from the Success of his Enterprize, mounted the *English* Throne under the Title of *William the Conqueror*. This People, as they were the last, so they were the least in Number of any foreign Nation that settled in this Island, yet may justly lay a Claim to the Honour of contributing to the present Grandeur of the *British* Empire.

Most Countries, at least such as were worth the Trouble of Conquest, have undergone the same Fate; their Inhabitants are at this Day a compound of various Nations. But an Age or two suffices to naturalize them, since Experience evinces, that the Food and Air of any Climate will, in the Compass of a few Generations, have their usual Effect on the Inhabitants, either for the improving or debasing the Constitution of their Bodies and the Temper of their Minds.

CHAP. II.

Of the Customs and Manners, as well Antient as Modern, of the Inhabitants of England.

AS the first known Inhabitants of what is now called *England*, have left no History behind them, we must be content to take up with the Accounts which the antient Writers of other Nations have transmitted down to Posterity. It is true, these Accounts, as we have remarked above, are as various as the Sources from whence the several Authors drew their Informations; yet by diligently comparing them together, and attending to the Circumstances which corroborate or weaken the Probability of their Relations, the following Particulars, seemingly most consonant to Truth, may be gathered.

The antient *Britons*, except such as inhabited the Sea-Coasts opposite to *Gaul*, were a rude unpolish'd People, yet not so stupid and barbarous as some Writers have represented them. The Effect of an advantageous Commerce has always been found, not only in an Increase of Wealth and the Conveniencies of Life, but also in the Improvement of the Minds and Manners of those whose Genius led them to foreign Nations, or whose Situation and Commodities invited others to traffick with them. But as Trade only immediately affected such as lived nearest the Sea, they reaped the greatest Share of the Advantages it brought. However we cannot question but great Part of the Island by Degrees was improved by the Intercourse which their maritime Countrymen had with other Nations.

Some Authors have dated the Commerce of the *Phœnicians* with *Britain*, near seven hundred Years antecedent to the Birth of *Christ*. From the *Phœnicians* the *Greek* Merchants acquired their Knowledge of *Britain*; and doubtless other trading Nations, which lay nearer, exchanged their Commodities for the Produce of this Island. Hence the Inhabitants learned the Use of Money, which, in *Cæsar's* Time, consisted of Brass or Iron Rings ascertain'd as to their Value by Weight. The inland Inhabitants were chiefly employed in hunting wild or tending tame Animals, by whose Flesh and Milk they were nourished: neither were they unacquainted with the Arts of Tillage, such as manuring the Ground and raising Crops of Corn. Their Houses were much the same with those in *Gaul*, where many joined their Habitations together; they generally secured their Towns by surrounding them with the Bodies of large Trees heaped one upon another: Their Cloaths were the

the Skins of Beasts; besides which, as their Limbs in a great Measure were left naked, they painted or stained their Bodies with Woad, and upon the blue Ground which that Plant left, they added the Figures of various Flowers, Plants or Animals. The Advantages they drew from hence, were not only ornamental, but useful, as it secured their Bodies against the Effects of the Weather, to say nothing of their Notion of being thus rendered more terrible to their Enemies in Time of Battle. Their Weapons consisted of Spears, large Swords and Daggers, with a small Shield for their Defence. Besides, they had a Kind of Chariots armed with Scythes and Hooks which they drove with great Fury upon the Enemies Infantry, but quitted them and fought on foot when attack'd by their Cavalry: This Method of fighting, as *Cæsar* confesses, very much embarrassed the Roman Legions, who, loaded with defensive Armour, were often at a Loss how to deal with the Agility of the *Britons*.

There is one Custom objected against the antient Inhabitants of this Island, as a Proof of the Wildness of their Manners, which was their having their Wives in common. It was usual for ten, twelve or more Brethren, Kinsmen or Friends, to have the promiscuous Use of their several Wives. The Children of each Woman, whoever was the Father, were looked upon as belonging to him who first brought her into the Society. This Custom, barbarous as it certainly was, is very unjustly said, by several Authors, to have been peculiar to this Island; whereas *Mr. Selden* has shewn us, that some other Nations were guilty of the same Practices.

The *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans* brought hither their several Manners, Laws and Customs; these have varied at different Periods of Time, some growing obsolete, while others started up in their Room, and consequently it would be an almost endless Task to enter into a Detail of them. The same Vicissitudes has attended the Language of the Inhabitants, and doubtless has had its Influence on their Virtues, Vices and Constitutions. We shall therefore content ourselves with taking a short View of the present Inhabitants, as to their Customs, Manners, &c. as most suitable to this Undertaking.

The *English* are generally of a strong active Make, surpassing in Strength those Nations who are more nimble, and by a ready and proper Application of their Force, at least a Match for others of a more robust Constitution than themselves. They are remarkable for a cheerful Steadiness of Countenance, equally removed from the Levity of some, and the Heaviness of other Nations. In like manner, their Tempers seem to be a golden Medium between the Extremities observed in the Inhabitants of other Countries, being neither too warm nor too
B cold;

cold; slow in establishing Friendships, but very tenacious of them when once fixed. As to *Good-Nature*, it is so eminently peculiar to the *English* Nation, that a noble Author has observed, that none of their Neighbours have yet had any Occasion for a Word to express such an Overflowing of the Heart; their Minds, like their Climate, though not the most uniform and constant, yet are chequer'd with a Variety, which the Wisdom of the Almighty seems to have infused into the whole System of Nature; and which is most agreeable where the Scene often changes without running to the greatest Lengths on either Side.

Their Genius is clear and strong, and if it falls short of the quickest *Inventions*, it makes abundant Amends in *Improvements*, which, as they depend more upon solid Judgment and Reflection, than on the sudden Starts of the Imagination, must certainly be the more valuable Qualification. In point of Courage no Nation exceeds, and very few equal the *English*, who are remarkable for this Particular, that no People shew a more resolute Obstinacy in an Engagement though under the greatest Disadvantages in Point of Force or Number; and the same is observed in the Animals bred in *England*, whose Fierceness is very visible in the Agonies of Death itself.

The Women, besides their natural Beauty, which is such as not to need the wretched Assistance of Paint so common in other Countries, are still more to be valued for their decent Behaviour, innate Modesty, thorough Cleanliness, good Management in the Care of their Families, and a tender Affection for their Husbands and Children. It's true, they are apt to be fond of foreign Fopperies in Point of Dress; but it is to be hop'd, that those Ladies, whose Example, by Reason of their high Births and Stations in Life, gives Laws in this Particular to the rest, will seriously consider, what Advantages would certainly accrue to their Country (from the particular Regard paid to their Sex, deservedly called by other Nations, *The Paradise of Women*) if their Dress were to consist of no other than *English* Manufactures, which, by such an Encouragement, would soon equal, if not surpass those of Foreigners: I am sorry to add, that some of our fine Gentlemen stand in need of the same Admonition.

The *English* Language is, properly, no more than a Speech compounded from several Tongues and Dialects, as the *Greek*, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Italian* and *French*, but mostly from the *Saxon*, which seems to be still most predominant. However, it is now arrived to such Perfection, that none of the modern Languages seem to be so well adapted to Oratory or Poetry, being very copious and expressive, without swelling into the Bombast
of

of the *Spanish* and *Italian*, or descending into the trifling Minuteneſs of the *French* Language: And it may be added as an Argument of the Excellency of the *Engliſh* Tongue, that many learned Men of foreign Nations have taken the Pains to acquire it, though it has not the Advantage to be of general Uſe for Commerce or Travelling like the *French* or *Italian*.

The Buildings in *England* are generally calculated more for real Uſe than Pomp; not but Inſtances of the latter Kind, and where the former Conſideration is not at all neglected, are found in many Parts of the Kingdom. But the *Engliſh* are remarkably curious in fitting up their Houſes. In *Paris* there are certainly more Palaces and Hôtels to be met with than in *London*. But in many of them, beſides one or two grand Apartments deſign'd for Parade, and ſet off with Tapeſtry, Luſtres, &c. the reſt is very mean and dirty: Whereas in many Parts of *London*, to ſay nothing of the ſeveral Nobleſmen's Houſes, modeſtly ſo called here, but which elſewhere would, many of them, be ſtiled Palaces, there are whole Streets and Squares, in which private Houſes are finiſhed in ſuch an elegant and convenient Manner, even to the leaſt Lock or Hinge, that no other Capital in the World can ſhew the like.

The *Engliſh* Diet is commonly looked upon by Foreigners in a different Light from what it deſerves. The *French*, *Italians*, and other Southern Nations, whoſe Climates, and conſequently Conſtitutions do not require, and, indeed, will not admit, ſuch nourishing animal Food as the Inhabitants of the Northern Countries find neceſſary, are apt to conſider the latter as ſo many Gluttons, without reflecting on their own Refinements in Point of Eating; which as they are certainly greater Inſtances of Luxury, ſo they are attended with as bad if not worſe Conſequences in regard of Health, than the *Engliſh*-man's plain hearty Meal.

The favourite Diversions in *England*, peculiar to itſelf, are generally ſuch Exerciſes as ſuit beſt with Men of robuſt Conſtitutions, and ſome of them require a Share of Courage in the Performers, as Wreſtling, Cudgels and Quarter-Staff: Others again are only Trials of Strength and Agility, ſuch as pitching the Bar, throwing the Hammer, &c. Running, Leaping, Foot-Ball, Ringing of Bells, &c. As to that ſevere Trial of Manhood called Boxing, the engaging of Animals in Fight, as Bears, Bulls, Dogs, Cocks, the ſuperficial flaſhing of the *Masters of the noble Science of Defence*, and the like, it muſt be acknowledged they are the Remains of the rough, perhaps ſavage, Diſpoſition of the antient Inhabitants of this Iſland, and which ought not to meet with ſo much Encouragement, as they generally do, from the better Fort.

As to Vices it may be truly said, that tho' the present *English* are a Mixture of most of the neighbouring Nations, they are not naturally so much inclined to Vice as might be expected from such a Composition. Besides, upon Examination it will be found, that there is no one Vice of which this Nation is so unhappy as to be guilty, but in other Countries meets with a greater natural Tendency in the Inhabitants, than it does in *England*.

The Punishments are not so severe in this Country as they are in many Parts of *Christendom*. All Kinds of Torture (except in Case a Criminal refuses to plead, and which is much mitigated by the Expedition used to dispatch the obstinate Sufferer) are laid aside as too cruel, as well as an uncertain Means of finding out the Truth. Capital Crimes are punished merely with Death, except for Treason, when the Guilty are sentenced to be quartered and bowell'd alive, if Men; but burnt, if Women. But even this is seldom strictly put in Execution, the Men being commonly suffered to hang till they are at least insensible of Pain; and the Women generally strangled with a Cord before the Fire reaches them. In Cases of willful Murder, many think the Punishment not adequate to the Guilt, or else that Pilfering is too severely punish'd, since both Crimes, though so widely different in their Natures, meet with the same Reward as to the Pain inflicted.

The Liberties and Privileges of an *Englishman*, barely as such, are very valuable, and exceed what are enjoyed under any other State: For nothing can bind him but what is his own Act, either agreed to in Person, or by his Representative in Parliament, whose Consent is supposed to be included in the Majority of Votes. He cannot be imprisoned, or any ways confin'd, but by a civil Authority, and that according to the known Laws of the Kingdom. When confin'd or held to Bail at any Man's, even the King's Suit, he may sue out a *Habeas Corpus* Writ, by which his Adversary is compelled to bring him to a speedy Trial; or set him at Liberty: If injured by the King's Officers or Servants, he has his Remedy at Law, and may sue even the King himself. But above all, is the Privilege and Right of being tried, either as to Life or Property, by his Peers or Equals; and by their Sentence must be condemn'd or acquitted. It is true, that it has sometimes been thought requisite to set this Privilege aside, but this has very seldom happened, and then no less than the whole legislative Power of King Lords and Commons must concur to effect it.

CHAP III.

Of the several Religions which have been received in this Island.

WHAT Religion was first introduced among the Inhabitants of this Island, cannot easily be determined at this Distance of Time. However, we find them to have been engaged in the Idolatry of the *Greeks*, worshipping many of their Deities, but surpassing that Nation in the cruel Exercise of their Religion, frequently shedding human Blood in the Sacrifices offered to their Gods. The first Set of Men who presided over the religious Worship of the *Britons*, were the *Bards*, whose Songs were designed to keep up the Remembrance of famous Men, and incite their Hearers to the Imitation of their great Actions. The *Bards* were succeeded by the *Druids*, who not only presided over religious Matters, but also managed all State Affairs, determining upon Peace and War; deciding Disputes concerning Property between Man and Man; and sat as Judges in all criminal Causes, as Murder, Theft, &c. Their chief Residence was in the Isle of *Anglesea*; and such was the Deference paid to them, that the *Druids* of *Gaul* resorted thither to receive their Instructions. Besides foreign *Druids*, even the Youth of other Countries were sent for Education into *Britain*, as we observed before. Their Method of teaching consisted in making their Scholars learn by Rote a great Number of Verses, containing the several Precepts of their Religion and Morality; for though they preserved the Principles of their Belief and Practice wrote in *Greek* Characters, they never suffered any Copies to be taken. Among other Doctrines inculcated by them, they seem to have been particularly zealous in enforcing the Belief of an immediate Transmigration, so that the Soul was no sooner expelled one Body by Death, whether natural or violent, but it was instantly united in the Womb to another Body. This added an acquired Courage to their natural Bravery, making them prodigal of a Life they expected to be renewed the next Instant. The *Druids* seldom went to War unless some very extraordinary Danger threatened their Country; and then their Presence seems to have been of no other Use, than, by their Enthusiasm, to animate the Combatants.

The chief Means employed by them to keep the People in Awe, and to extort a ready Compliance with their Orders, was a Kind of Excommunication. Whoever fell under this Cen-

sure, was not only excluded all religious Assemblies as a wicked profane Person, but was also rendered incapable of any publick Office, or receiving any Benefit from the Protection of their Laws, and was shun'd by the rest of the People as much as if he had been infected with some contagious Distemper.

We must not omit to say something of a horrible Custom, which prevailed among the antient *Britons*, of sacrificing a great Number of Men at the same Time in the following Manner: They first erected a gigantick Figure of a Man, made up of Basket-Work, so as to contain a great many Persons in the Body and Limbs of it, which when filled with the miserable Wretches pitched upon for this Purpose, the whole was consumed with Fire. It's true that this Sacrifice commonly consisted of Murderers, Robbers, and Thieves; yet upon great Occasions, where the Number of Criminals did not suffice, even innocent Persons sometimes shared this cruel Fate: For they imagin'd, that such Practices were very efficacious in appeasing the Wrath of their Gods, and averting any publick Calamity. Some Writers have endeavour'd to account for the Origin of this enormous Wicker-Statue by telling us, that the *Britons* had been cruelly oppress'd by certain Giants, or at least Men of a very extraordinary Stature; and that, in Hatred to their Memory, they thus burnt them in Effigy.

Jupiter they ador'd as the Deity of Heaven by the Name of *Taramis*, or the *Thunderer*: The present *British* Word for Thunder, is *Taram*.—*Mercury* they call'd *Tutates*, and held him in such great Veneration, that some Authors have not doubted but that the antient *Britons* had a Tradition of their having travelled hither from some distant Country, and attributed the Success of their Voyage to *Tutates*, the God of Journies, for so much the Name implies.—*Mars* was another favourite Deity with them, and whom they worshipp'd under the Titles of *Husus*, *Camulus* and *Belatucadrus*, with human Sacrifices.—*Apollo*, likewise, was among the *British* Deities by the Name of *Belenus*; as was also his Sister *Diana*, call'd *Arduenna*, as Goddess of the Woods.—*Venus* was their Goddess of Victory under the Name of *Andraeste*, like the *Venus Victrix* of the *Romans*, to whom the *Britons* sacrific'd human Victims: These were the chief Deities of this Island; but there were several more, and even some of the *Aegyptian* Gods worshipp'd along with them.

The *Saxons*, when they enter'd *Britain*, introduced a new Sett of Deities peculiar to themselves, though some Writers have confounded them with those already mentioned to have been ador'd by the *Britons*. The principal of these Deities of the *Saxons*, was *Woden* the God of War; *Thor* his Son; *Friga*
his

his Wife, and *Thisa* Wife to *Thor*.—*Woden* is supposed to have been the Leader, under whose Conduct the first *Saxons* march'd from the North; and as their Posterity found their Account in the Acquisitions they and their Forefathers made, they celebrated *Woden* as their great Benefactor, and by Degrees paid divine Honours to him and his Family. But this short Account of the *Saxon* Gods may suffice, seeing their Worship did not subsist here above one hundred and fifty Years, as we shall see hereafter.

At what exact Time or by whom the Light of the Gospel was first brought into *Britain*, is altogether uncertain. The Opinion, seemingly the best founded, is that which attributes so great a Blessing to the Endeavours of *Joseph of Arimathea* and his Associates. The first Christian Church was by them built at *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire*, from whence the Belief of Christianity spread itself with so much Success, that about the Year 189, (according to *V. Bede*) *Lucius* King of *Britain* sent to Pope *Eleutherius* acknowledging himself a Christian: And *Dr. Heylin* tells us, that this Prince procured three archiepiscopal Sees to be erected at *York*, *Caerleon* upon *Ush*, and *London*. However, it must be acknowledged, that these Facts have been called in Question by some Writers, who seem more influenced by the Spirit of Cavilling than by that of true Criticism. But all agree, that when the furious Persecution of *Dioclesian* broke out against the Professors of Christianity in the *Roman* Empire, no Province felt the Effects of it more sensibly than *Britain*; and consequently the Number of Christians must have been greatly encreased in a short Space; the Persecution reaching these Parts about the Year 288. In the Beginning of the following Century, *Constantine* the Great, attaining the Imperial Dignity, restored the Christian Religion, which continued to flourish in *South Britain* during the Space of one hundred Years, when the wretched Inhabitants, their best Troops both *Roman* and *British* having been continually drawn from them, were so terribly harrass'd by the *Picts* and *Scots*, that they embraced the dangerous Expedient of calling in an Army of Foreigners to assist them against a neighbouring Enemy. The *Saxons*, as we have seen, from Auxiliaries, soon became Principals against the *Britons* themselves, and after many furious Conflicts attended with various Success, became Masters of the Country, and establish'd the Heathenism they had received from their Forefathers. What remained of Christianity in *South Britain* was by Degrees drove into *Wales*, and there confin'd by the Resentment of the *Britons*, who seem'd unwilling to communicate so great a Blessing to their *Pagan* Oppressors. In the Year 597, we find *Austin* was sent by *Gregory* the Great to endeavour

the Conversion of the *Saxons*, who were now established in their seven Kingdoms already mentioned. He was well received by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, who, having married *Birthea* a Christian Princess of *France*, was not averse to the Light of the Gospel; and upon farther Instruction, with many of his Subjects, embraced the Christian Religion. In little more than fifty Years we find the Example of the *Kentish* Men followed by the rest of the *Saxon* Heptarchy; and before the Year 640, not only several Episcopal Sees were erected, but even distinct Parishes were settled. But the Progress of Christianity received a severe Check from the Devastations of the *Pagan Danes*, whose Cruelties seem'd no less directed against the Name of *Christian*, than against that of *English*, Churches and Religious Houses being destroyed with inconceivable Fury by those Barbarians. After these Troubles were quieted, we find no considerable Alteration made in Religion till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.*, who began the Reformation by throwing off the Pope's Supremacy, and declaring himself Head of the Church of *England*. During the Reign of young King *Edward VI.* nothing very material was done towards settling Religion. Upon his Decease, his Sister Queen *Mary* having obtained the Crown, we find the *Romish* Religion re-established by Act of Parliament, and the cruel Statutes made in former Reigns against Hereticks put in force against such as professed any Doctrines contrary to the belief of the Church of *Rome*. But as her Reign held only five Years, her Sister and Successor, Queen *Elizabeth*, found very little Difficulty in establishing, with the Concurrence of a Majority in both Houses of Parliament, the present Church of *England*, the Summary of whose Doctrine is contained in the Thirty-nine Articles designed as a Profession of Faith, to which all her Ministers are obliged to subscribe.

Besides the established Church, there are tolerated in *England*, all *Protestant Dissenters*, as *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, and *Baptists*, as also the People called *Quakers*. As to the *Jews*, though they are not formally tolerated, yet they enjoy a kind of Sufferance little inferior to a Toleration.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Government of England.

A Certain *French* Author has laid it down as a Maxim, that every Man ought to think that Government the best, under which he happens to be born. This Advice may be very seasonable in most Countries where either the arbitrary Power of the Crown, the haughty Dominion of the Nobles, or the tumultuous Proceedings of a popular Government, often give the aggrieved Subject just Reason to repine at his unhappy Lot. But, without any Partiality, we may venture to affirm, such a Maxim entirely useless in the *British* Empire. For whatever solid Advantages may be reaped from an absolute Monarchy, an Aristocratical Government, or Commonwealth, are enjoy'd here; and all the Inconveniences, to say no worse, arising from them, are obviated as far as the Vicissitude of human Affairs will admit, by the mix'd Government of a limited Monarch, advised and supported by the whole Body of the Nobility, and the Representatives of the People in Parliament assembled.

The Government of *England* is chiefly regulated by the *Common Law* and the *Statute Law*.—The *Common Law*, or common Customs of the Nation, is an Abstract of the best Laws formerly in force among the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*. These Laws, as they sprung up from the Customs of a free People, are admirably well adapted to secure Liberty and Property, and consequently ought to be held in great Veneration by every *Englishman*, as the Foundation of those invaluable Privileges. But as in Course of Time many Occurrences happen, which cannot be provided for beforehand, the *Statute Law* is designed to amend and supply the Deficiency of the *Common Law*, and receives its Force from the legislative Power of the King, Lords and Commons.

Besides these Laws, there are others to which Recourse is had on particular Occasions: As the *Civil Law*, or Laws of Nations, by which the Court of *Admiralty*, the several *Spiritual* Courts, the *Earl Marshal's* Court, and the two Universities chiefly regulate their Proceedings. The *Martial Law*, which regards Soldiers and Mariners in Time of actual War, and even in Time of Peace within the Limits prescribed by the Legislative Power. The *Forest Law*, for regulating the King's Forests and Chafes. The *Municipal Laws*, particularly regarding the several Cities and Corporations for which they

they are designed, and are authorized by the Charters establishing such Corporations. The *Canon Law*, which concerns only spiritual Affairs, and is so far admitted as is consistent with the present Constitution.

The King of *England*, notwithstanding the Limitations on the Power of the Crown already mentioned, is one of the greatest Monarchs reigning over a Free People. His Person is sacred in the Eye of the Law, which makes it *High Treason* so much as to imagine or intend his Death, tho' no Overt-act follow: Neither can he, in himself, be deem'd guilty of any Crime, the Law taking no Cognizance of his Actions, but only in the Persons of his Ministers, if they infringe the Laws of the Land. As to his Power, it has no Bounds (except where it breaks in upon the Liberty and Property of his Subjects, as in making new Laws or raising new Taxes) for he can make War or Peace; send and receive Embassadors; make Treaties of League and Commerce; levy Armies, fit out Fleets, employ them as he thinks proper; grant Commissions to his Officers both by Sea and Land, or revoke them at Pleasure; dispose of all Magazines, Castles, &c. summon the Parliament to meet, and when met, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve it at Pleasure; refuse his Assent to any Bill, tho' it hath passed both Houses, which consequently, by such a Refusal, has no more Force, than if it had never been moved; and, in fine, is the Fountain of Honour, from whom all Degrees of Nobility and Knighthood are derived. Such is the Dignity and Power of a King of *England*.

The *House of Peers*, considered in its Parliamentary Capacity, is the Medium between the King and the People. King *Charles I.* is said to have called them *an excellent Skreen between the Prince and People, to assist each against any Encroachment of the other.* For should the People infringe upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, the Nobility must of Course find their Grandeur by Degrees eclips'd; neither can the Crown bear too hard upon the Liberties and Properties of the People, but the Nobility must be Fellow-Sufferers sooner or later with the rest. Their Assent is requisite to all Bills before they are presented to the Throne, and if thrown out of their House by a Majority of Votes, are of no Effect. They are the supreme Court of Judicature in the Kingdom, to whom an Appeal lies from all other Courts, even from the Decrees of the Lord High Chancellor, and by their Privilege are the sole Judges of all Peers and Peereffes in criminal Cases.— The Members of the House of Peers are allowed a particular Privilege in their Parliamentary Capacity, which the House of Commons do not enjoy; that is, a Power to appoint a Proxy to vote for them
in

to their Absence. But it is under this Restriction, that at the Beginning of any Parliament they are obliged to enter such Proxies in Person, and afterwards may do it by Certificate.—The Speaker of the *House of Lords* is generally the Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which Dignities are commonly vested in one and the same Person.

The *House of Commons* may be properly styled the *Grand Inquest of Great Britain*, empowered to enquire into all national Grievances in order to see them redress'd. Their Assent is absolutely necessary for making new Laws, and for abrogating or amending the old Ones. But, in one Particular, they even exceed the *House of Lords*, which is, that all Money-Bills must necessarily begin in the *House of Commons*, and when presented to the *House of Peers*, the *Lords* must either pass or reject them as they are offered, without making any Alteration. The Reason of this is the great Disproportion of what the Nobility contribute, to what the *Commons* furnish for the Support of the Government. Other Bills, of what Nature soever, may be begun in either House promiscuously, and when passed there, is carried to the other, which may either assent, dissent, or amend at Pleasure, except in Case of an *Indemnity Bill*, which is read but once (all others having three Readings) because if it is received by both Houses, they are to receive it as the Crown is pleased to grant it. Each House has the Privilege to adjourn itself for a Number of Days, and the King enjoys the same Power. In this Case every thing in Agitation remains in *Statu quo*, and, at the End of the Recess, is reassumed as if no Interruption had happened. But it is otherwise if the King thinks fit to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament; for then whatever Bill has been entered upon, but not compleated by the joint Assent of the King, Lords and Commons, it is of no more force than if it had never been moved, and must be begun anew if ever it is carried into Execution.—The Speaker of the *House of Commons* is chose by the Members at the first Meeting of the Parliament.

The Members of the two Houses sit in Parliament upon a very different Footing: The Peers, who are such either by Creation from the Crown, or by Succession under a Patent formerly granted, are summon'd by the King's Writ (with the Advice of his Privy Council) to appear in Person, and advise with him in certain weighty Affairs about fifty Days after the Date of the Writ, and generally at *Westminster*. The Members of the *House of Commons* are returned by the chief Officer in each County or Borough pursuant to the King's Writ; whereby such Officers are directed to summon the People, who have a right to vote, in their several Jurisdictions, and according to the Majority of Votes to return the Persons so chosen. Such is the Parliament of *Great Britain*,

28 The INTRODUCTION.

Britain, the Source and Guardian of our Liberties and Properties, the strong Cement which binds the Foundation and Superstructure of our Government, and the wisely-concerted Balance maintaining an equal Poise, that no one Part of the three Estates of King, Lords and Commons, over-power or distress either of the other.

The next Body of Men which have a large Share in the *British* Government is the *Most Honourable Privy Council*: They are chose by the King, and are sworn to advise him according to the best of their Judgment and keep his Counsels secret. By several Statutes their Advice is requisite to give a Sanction to many Acts of Government, where the Law of the Land has not made sufficient Provision.

The two principal Secretaries of State (one of whom is generally present whenever the Council is held) are entrusted with the Custody of the King's *Signet*. They jointly transact the King's Affairs relating to *Great Britain*, but as to those concerning foreign Nations, they are divided between them; the eldest Secretary having the *Southern Province*, containing *Flanders*, *France*, &c. assign'd to his Management; and the younger Secretary manages the *Northern Province*, containing such Nations as lye North of those already mention'd.

In this Article of Government we must not omit to mention the nine *Great Officers* of the *Crown*, who, by their Posts, take place next to the Princes of the Royal Family. Their Rank of Precedency is in the following Order.

The *Lord High Steward of England*. This Office is so very great, that since the Time of King *Richard II.* it is only confer'd *pro hac Vice*, that is, to officiate at a *Coronation*, or to sit as Judge upon any Peer or Peerefs tried for a capital Crime; and when that is over, the *Lord High Steward* breaks his white Staff, which declares his Office at an End.

The *Lord High Chancellor*. The Name of this high Dignity is supposed to have been taken from some particular Place where the Chancellors were formerly accusom'd to sit; the other Etymologies assign'd, seem to be very much strain'd. By his Office he is particularly appointed to moderate the Severity of the Law in all Cases where the Property of the Subject is concerned, and consequently is not tied down, like other Judges, to the strict Letter of the Common or Statute Law, but proceeds according to the Dictates of Equity and Reason.

—The Office of *Lord-Keeper* of the *Great Seal* is much the same with that of *Lord Chancellor*, and consequently are commonly united in one and the same Person. The only material Difference is in the Creation; the *Chancellor* holding his Place by

by Patent, and the *Keeper* by the Custody of the *Great Seal*.

The Lord High Treasurer. This Officer has the Management and Charge of all the Revenues of the Crown kept in the *Exchequer*; as also the letting of the Leases of all Crown Lands, and the Gift of all Places belonging to the Customs in the several Ports of the Kingdom. He is invested in this high Post by the Delivery of a white Staff from the King.—Of late Years this Office has been executed by Commission appointing several Persons Lords of the Treasury.

The Lord President of the Council. This Office is of very antient standing, not less than five hundred Years, and is of great Importance. For the *Lord President* of the *Council* proposes all the Business transacted at the Board, and when the King is not present, must report to him all the Proceedings and Debates arising thereupon. He is appointed by Letters under the *Great Seal*, revocable at the King's Pleasure.

The Lord Privy-Seal: So called from the Custody of the King's *Privy-Seal*, which he puts to all Charters, Pardons and Grants which the King has signed, in order for their passing the *Great Seal of England*, besides several other Matters which pass thro' his Hands, though they don't require the *Broad Seal*. He is to take care that the Crown is not impos'd upon in such Affairs, and is answerable if he applies the *Privy-Seal* to any thing against the Laws of the Land.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England. This Office is hereditary in the noble Family of *Lindsey Duke of Ancaster*. The *Lord Great Chamberlain* attends the King's Person on his Coronation to dress him: He has likewise Charge of the *House of Lords* during the Sitting of Parliament; of fitting up *Westminster-Hall* for Coronations, or Trials of Peers.

The Lord High Constable. This Office has not been enjoyed constantly since the Year 1521, but a *Lord High Constable* is now only created occasionally for Coronations, &c. His Office is much the same with that of

Earl Marshal. This Office is hereditary in the noble Family of *Howard Dukes of Norfolk*. He takes Cognizance of all Matters in Time of War, which are to be decided by the Civil Law; as also orders the Manner in which all solemn Processions, as Coronations, Proclamations, Funerals, &c. are to be perform'd. The *Marshalsea Court* and *Herald's Office* are under his Direction.

The Lord High Admiral. Though this Officer is the last in Point of Rank, yet his Post is one of the greatest Importance, for the whole *Naval Force* of the Realm is immediately under his Direction, both as to the Officers as well as private Mariners.

ners. He is Judge in all Cases as well civil as criminal appertaining to the Sea and the Rivers, as high as the first Bridge. The last Lord High Admiral was his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark in the Reign of Queen Anne; since which Time this great Post has been executed by Commission, appointing certain Persons Lords of the Admiralty.

The Nature of this Work will not admit of a particular Detail of the Magnificence and Order of the King's Household, which is generally allow'd to be as well regulated, and yet as pompous as any in Europe: An exact Account of it may be found in several Authors, and especially in the *Present State of the Court of Great Britain*.

For the Support of the Government, and Defence of the Realm, there are at present Four Troops of Horse Guards; Two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards, and one Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; three Regiments of Horse, and eight Regiments of Dragoons.—Of Foot there are three Regiments of Foot Guards, and forty other Regiments.—Of Marines there are ten Regiments; all which are upon the *English* Establishment.

Besides these, there are on the *Irish* Establishment, two Regiments of Horse, six Regiments of Dragoons, and twelve Regiments of Foot: Such is the present Force of *England* by Land.

But this, great as it is, falls far short of the Naval Strength, the natural Bulwark of the Island of *Great Britain*. This consists of seven first Rate Men of War, carrying each one hundred Guns, and seven hundred eighty Men. Thirteen second Rates, carrying ninety Guns, and six hundred and eighty Men. Forty third Rates, of which fifteen carry eighty Guns and five hundred and twenty Men; the rest seventy Guns and four hundred and forty Men. Sixty-four fourth Rates, of which thirty carry sixty Guns, and three hundred and sixty-five Men; and the rest fifty Guns and two hundred and eighty Men. Twenty-three fifth Rates, carrying forty Guns and two hundred and twenty Men. Thirty sixth Rates carrying twenty Guns and one hundred and thirty Men; besides Fire-Ships, Bomb-Ketches, &c.

As to the immediate Preservation of the *Peace* and the Execution of *Justice*, they are both so entirely vested in the Hands of the *Civil Power*, that the *Military Force* cannot interfere but by the Authority and special Direction of a *Civil Magistrate*; and this is done as seldom as possible, to prevent even the least Appearance of infringing the Liberties of the meanest Subject. In a word, no *Englishman*, consider'd as such, can be affected as to his Liberty and Property, but by the Power of Par-

Parliament, Commissioners authoriz'd by the *Great Seal*, or such as act in Subordination to them.

CHAP. V.

Of the several Courts Ecclesiastical and Civil.

IN Imitation of the two Houses of *Parliament*, there are assembled at the same Time, by the King's Writ, two Houses of *Convocation*, to consult and determine on Matters *Spiritual*, and, under the Sanction of *Parliament*, to make Laws which bind the Subject in all Affairs relating to Church Discipline. In each of the two Provinces, the Archbishop presides in the *Upper House*, consisting of such Bishops whose Dioceses are in the respective *Provinces*; the *Lower House* consists of the *Deans* and *Archdeacons* of each Diocese in the *Province*, as also of one *Proctor* for each *Chapter*, and two *Proctors* for the *inferior Clergy* of each Diocese. When the *Convocation* meets, the *Lower House* chuse a *Prolocutor* or Speaker, whom they present to the Archbishop for his Approbation, which being obtain'd, they are qualified to proceed to Business.

The *Court of Delegates* is appointed by the King's Commission on an Appeal from any of the *Ecclesiastical Courts*, and consists of such Noblemen, Bishops, Civilians, common Lawyers, &c. as are mentioned in the Commission under the *Great Seal* for any particular Cause, which when finish'd puts an End to the Commission.

The *Court of Arches* is held by a *Dean* appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to preside over the thirteen Parishes in *London*, which are exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Diocesan. This Court has its Name from the arch'd Church of *St. Mary-le-Bow*, where it was formerly held. To this Court are brought Appeals from the inferior *Spiritual Courts*, and the Judge, after hearing the Evidence, pronounces Sentence without consulting any Assessors, &c.

The *Court of Audience* is so called from the Archbishop's avocating any Cause to an Audience, in which he presides personally. The Causes tried in this Court are usually such as regard the *Consecrations* of Bishops, *Inductions* into Livings, *Dispensations*, &c.

The *Prerogative Court* takes its Name from the Prerogative of the Archbishop extending over the whole Province, by which the Title to all *Estates*, whether real or personal, demis'd by Will,

Will, or falling from an Intestate to the Value of five Pounds or upwards, may be tried. Here, likewise, are register'd all *Wills* and *Testaments*, to which recourse may be had at a very moderate Price.

The last Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the *Court of Peculiars*, in which all *Ecclesiastical* Causes are tried, arising in the fifty-seven Parishes, peculiarly exempted from the Authority of the several Bishops in whose Dioceses they are, and immediately subject to the Archbishop.

Besides these, every Bishop has his Court for trying *Spiritual* Causes in his own Diocese. A *Chancellor*, appointed by the Bishop, presides, and is directed by the *Civil* and *Canon Law* in giving Sentence.

Subordinate to the Bishop's Court, is the *Archdeacon's Court*, wherein Matters of small Importance, happening in the several Archdeaconries, are usually determined.

The principal *Civil Courts* of Judicature are the *Chancery*, the *King's Bench*, the *Common Pleas*, and the *Exchequer*.

The *Court of Chancery* was established to mitigate the Rigour of the Law, but it likewise extends to every Transaction that requires the Authority of the *Great Seal* for its Ratification. The *Lord High Chancellor* sits as sole Judge, and in his Absence the *Master of the Rolls*. On the Bench likewise assist some of the twelve *Masters in Chancery*; to whom are refer'd by the *Lord Chancellor* several Branches of the Business transacted in this Court. Next to the *Masters* are the *Six Clerks*, and under them ninety Clerks more. The *Clerk of the Crown* likewise belongs to this Court, being obliged, or by his Deputy, always to attend on the *Lord Chancellor* as often as he sits for the Dispatch of Business; thro' his Hands pass all Writs for summoning the Parliament or chusing of Members; *Commissions of the Peace*, *Pardons*, &c. Besides these Officers already mentioned, there are in this Court a *Prothonotary*, a *Register*, two *Examiners*, a *Clerk* and a *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, (vulgarly called the *Hamper*) three *Clerks of the Petty Bag*, &c.

The *King's Bench*, so called either from the Kings of *England* sometimes sitting there in Person, or because all Matters determinable at common Law between the King and the Subject, are here tried; except such Affairs as properly belong to the Court of *Exchequer*. This Court is, likewise, a Kind of *Cheque* upon all the Inferior Courts, their Judges and Justices of the Peace. Here preside four Judges, the first of whom is stiled *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, or by way of Eminence, *Lord Chief Justice of England*, to express the great Extent of his Jurisdiction over the Kingdom; for this Court can grant *Prohibitions* in any Cause depending either in *Spiritual* or *Temporal Courts*,

Courts; and the *House of Peers* does often direct the *Lord Chief Justice* to issue out his Warrant for apprehending Persons under the Suspicion of high Crimes. The other three Judges are called Justices, or Judges, of the *King's Bench*.

The *Court of Common Pleas* takes Cognizance of all Pleas debatable between Subject and Subject; and in it, besides all real Actions, Fines and Recoveries are transacted, and Prohibitions are likewise issued out of it, as well as from the *King's Bench*. The first Judge of this Court, is stiled, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, or *Common Bench*; besides whom there are likewise three other Judges, or Justices, of this Court, a *Custos Brevium*, who holds his Place by Patent; three *Prothonotaries*, and a *Registrar* of the *Fine-Office*, as also several Clerks for different Branches of Business done in this Court. None but *Serjeants at Law* are allowed to plead here.

The *Court of Exchequer* was instituted for managing the Revenue of the Crown, and has a Power of judging both according to Law and according to Equity. In the Proceedings according to Law, the *Lord Chief Baron* of the *Exchequer*, and three other *Barons*, preside as Judges. They are stiled *Barons*, because formerly none but *Barons* of the Realm were allowed to be Judges in this Court. Besides these, there is a fifth, called *Curfitor Baron*, who has not a judicial Capacity, but is only employed in administering the Oath to Sheriffs and their Officers, and also to several of the Officers of the Custom House. — But when this Court proceeds according to Equity, then the *Lord Treasurer* and the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* preside, assisted by the other *Barons*. All Matters touching the King's Treasury, Revenue, Customs and Fines, are here tried and determined. — Beside the Officers already mention'd, there belong to the *Exchequer*, the *King's Remembrancer*, who takes and states all Accounts of the Revenue, Customs, Excise, Parliamentary Aids and Subsidies, &c. except the Accounts of the Sheriffs and their Officers. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, whose Business it is to make out Processes against Sheriffs, Receivers of the Revenue, &c. There are also a *Clerk*, and a *Comptroller of the Pipe*, a *Clerk of the Pleas* and of the *Escheats*, the *foreign Opposer*, *Auditors of the Imprest*, *Remembrancer of the First-Fruits*, *Deputy Chamberlain*, &c.

These are the standing Courts at *Westminster*. But as it would occasion a great Delay of Justice, and be exceeding troublesome to the Subject if Causes could not be tried any where else but at *Westminster*; the King sends his Judges twice in the Year thro' *England*, who, in the principal Town of each County, hold the Assizes for hearing and determining all Causes, criminal and civil, personal or real, brought before them in their respective

Circuits. When the Judges enter any County under this Commission, the *Sheriff*, attended by his Officers, is obliged to receive and wait upon them while they remain in his District; in Case of any Default therein, he is liable to be fin'd at the Judges Pleasure.

CHAP. VI.

Of the different Ranks and Degrees of the People.

WHatever chimerical Notions some Men entertain in Favour of Equality in the several Members of a State; yet the strongest Arguments which can possibly be drawn from Reason and Experience, plainly shew the absolute Necessity of a regular Subordination, not only to prevent Confusion and Destruction, but also to rouse and urge Mankind (indolent of its own Nature) to the Performance of great and noble Actions, by shewing them the illustrious Rewards conferr'd on such Achievements. But this is not a proper Place to enter upon a Disquisition of this Subject.

The first general Division of the People of *England* in the Eye of the Law, is that of *Nobility* and *Commonalty*. For tho' we use the Distinction of Gentility, yet the Law, in its Proceedings, pays no Regard to it. The Nobility are distinguished by the several Ranks of *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Viscount* and *Baron*, all which make up the Peerage of *England*, with this remarkable Particular, that all Noblemen, consider'd as *Peers*, are, as the Word imports, equal; so that the first *Duke* enjoys no more Privileges, by Virtue of his Peerage, than the youngest created *Baron*. They are hereditary Counsellors to the King; for which Reason their Persons are exempted from Arrests for Debt, though their Estates, both personal and real, are liable to be taken in Execution. Neither can they be summoned to attend *Courts-Lett*, *Sheriffs Courts*, &c. If they commit any Crime, they have a Right to be tried by their Peers, in which the Verdict is given upon their Honour, and not upon Oath. Their Reputation is secured by a Law (called *Scandalum Magnatum*) which makes any Man liable to a heavy Fine and Imprisonment till it be paid, who reports any Scandal (though never so true) of any Peer. — But though they are all equal as to these and other Privileges of less Consequence, yet They, their Wives and Children, are ranked in the following Order,

Order, beginning with the lowest Degree, as they walk at Ceremonies, &c. I. Eldest Sons of *Barons*. II. Younger Sons of *Earls*. III. Eldest Sons of *Viscounts*. IV. *Barons*. V. Younger Sons of *Marquisses*. VI. Eldest Sons of *Earls*. VII. *Viscounts*. VIII. Younger Sons of *Dukes*. IX. Eldest Sons of *Marquisses*. X. *Earls*. XI. Eldest Sons of *Dukes*. XII. *Marquisses*. XIII. *Dukes*.—The Daughters of Noblemen (whilst unmarried) take Place according to the Rank of the eldest Sons.

A *Duke* is distinguish'd by his *Coronet* and *Mantle*; the first has *Strawberry Leaves* plac'd upon it; the second has four *Gards* fac'd with *Ermine*. His eldest Son is, by the Courtesy of *England*, stiled *Marquis* or *Earl*, according as either of those Titles are inserted in his Father's Patent.—The younger Sons and Daughters are stiled *Lord* or *Lady*, with the Addition of their Christian Name to the Surname of the Family.—A *Marquis's* *Coronet* has a *Pearl* and a *Strawberry Leaf* alternately; his *Mantle* is fac'd with three *Gards* and a half of *Ermine*. His Sons and Daughters have the Title of *Lords* and *Ladies*.—An *Earl's* *Coronet* has the *Strawberry-Leaves* with the *Pearls* rais'd on Points above the Leaves, and his *Mantle* three *Gards* of *Ermine*. His eldest Son has the Title of *Viscount*, and his Daughters that of *Ladies*. But his younger Sons are only *Esquires* with the Epithet of *Honourable* prefix'd to their Names, as all the Children of the rest of the Nobility have.—The *Viscount's* *Coronet* has a full Circle of *Pearls*, and his *Mantle* is fac'd with plain white *Furr*. The first *Viscount's* eldest Son and eldest Daughter are accounted the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman, without a Title, in *England*.—The *Baron's* *Coronet* has only six *Pearls* placed upon the Circle, and his *Mantle* is fac'd with plain white *Furr*.—Where the Rank is equal, Precedence is adjust'd by Date of each Nobleman's Patent, in which they are followed by their Wives and Children.

Next to the Nobility the *Baronets* take Place of all others except *Knights* of the *Garter*, and *Knights Bachelors* made in the Field of Battle under the *Royal Standard*, the King being personally present. This Order was begun in the Reign of King *James II.* who created two hundred *Baronets* in Consideration of certain Aids they gave, for reducing the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; but at present the Number of these *Knights* amounts to seven hundred, the Honour being hereditary. As a Mark of Distinction they bear, in a Canton of their Coat *Armorial*, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. a bloody Hand.

Knights Bachelors (called in *Latin*, by reason of their gilt Spurs formerly used, *Eques Aurati*) were originally made on account of their personal Bravery and military Exploits; but of late

late this Honour is often conferr'd on *Physicians, Mathematicians, Lawyers and Painters, &c.* who excell in their several Professions. The Number of *Knights Batchelors* in England is reckon'd to be about fourteen hundred. *Esquires* are next in Rank, which Denomination, taken in its strict Sense, according as it is used in Law, includes all Noblemen's Sons, whatever Degree their Fathers hold, unless made noble by a particular Patent. But in the common Acceptation of the Word, it is generally given to all Gentlemen of Fortune, Justices of the Peace, Officers in the King's Court, Mayors of Corporations, Batchelors of Divinity, Law or Physick.

Gentlemen, properly so called, are those whose Ancestors were Freemen; that is, not subject or owing Obedience to any Man but their natural Prince. At present all, who by their Dress and Manner of Living appear above the common Sort, are called *Gentlemen*.

Yeomen are such as have Freeholds of their own, and which they manage as Farmers; *Copy-Holders* renew their Tenures at certain Times, and hold their Land by a Copy of the Court-Roll to which they belong.

The last Rank of People in England are the *Labourers*, under which are comprehended all that have no Trade or manual Art to gain their Living by, but subsist on their daily Labour. Yet, such is the Mildness of our Constitution, that even these, consider'd as *Englishmen*, are protected by the same Laws, and enjoy the same Liberties and Privileges as the richest Commoner.

As to the *English Women*, whilst unmarried, they are deem'd *Spinsters* by the Law, except such as by inheriting certain Lands in *Fee*, which have a *Peerage* annex'd to them, are *Peereesses* of the Realm in their own Right, or are created such by the *Crown*. When married they are free from Arrests on account of Debt, they having no Property of their own; and their Husbands being answerable for them. A Wife cannot be admitted as an Evidence either for or against her Husband, unless in a criminal Case, wherein she herself is the Person injured.

Children are under the Government of their Parents, nor can they execute any Covenant before the Age of twenty one, except binding themselves Apprentices, as also marrying or choosing a Guardian (after their Father's Decease) both which the Law allows them to do at the Age of fourteen.

Servants are subject to their Masters according to their Agreement both as to the Nature of their Servitude, and the Duration of it.—As to *Slaves* we have none of our own, and those of *foreign Nations* no sooner enter the *British Dominions*, but they become Freemen, except only that they remain per-

petual Servants during the Purchaser's Pleasure, who may likewise dispose of his Property in them to another, but can use them with no other Severity than is warrantable by Law in regard of Servants in general.

Thus far we have consider'd the People of *England* according to the Division the Law assigns, viz. into *Nobility* and *Commonalty*. But there is another Body of Men, which must not be forgot, the *Clergy*, consider'd under the following Heads of *Bishops*, *Dignitaries*, and *inferior Clergy*.

The *Bishops* are twenty-six in Number, enjoying the Rights and Privileges of *Peers* of this Realm, besides the Bishop of *Sodor and Man*, who is not a Baron, and consequently has no Seat in Parliament. Of the twenty-six, there are two, viz. *Canterbury* and *York*, who are Archbishops, to whom the rest are subordinate. Under the Archbishop of *Canterbury* (who is stil'd *Primate of all England*) are the following Dioceses: *London*, *Winchester*, *Ely*, *Lincoln*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Hereford*, *Worcester*, *Bath and Wells*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Chichester*, *Norwich*, *Gloucester*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Rochester*, *St. Davids*, *Landaff*, *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*. These make up the Province of *Canterbury*.—Under the Archbishop of *York* are the Dioceses of *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and the *Isle of Man*, which four are called the Province of *York*.

The two *Archbishops* have the Rank of *Dukes*, and are, like them, address'd with the Title of *Grace*. The *Bishops* are in the Rank of *Barons* with the Title of *Lordship*.—Among the *Bishops*, the See of *London* has Precedence, as being the Capital of the Kingdom; and the Provincial Deanery under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Next to the Bishop of *London*, is the Bishop of *Durham*, he being a Count *Palatine* and Earl of *Sadburg*. In the third Rank is plac'd the Bishop of *Winchester*, who had formerly the Title of Earl of *Southampton*, and is still Chancellor of the See of *Canterbury*. The rest have Precedence according to Priority of Consecration. The Bishop of *Rochester* is always Chaplain to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The *Dignified Part* of the *Clergy* consists of *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Rural Deans*, *Prebends* or *Canons*.—The *Deans* are plac'd at the Head of the several *Chapters*, either of *Cathedral Churches*, the Sees of each Bishop, or of *Collegiate Churches*, where only a *College* of *Prebends* resides. We must except the *Cathedrals* of *St. David's* and *Landaff*, the Deaneries of both which are annex'd to those two Bishopricks, for the better Support of the Prelates. As also the Deaneries of *Croydon* in *Surrey*, of *Battle* in *Sussex*, and some few others, where the *Dean* is only nominally so without any *Chapter*, tho' he enjoys a
spiritual

spiritual Jurisdiction.—The *Archdeacons* are *Bishops* Officers to assist him in the Government of his Diocese.—Under each of these are several *Rural Deans*, having an Inspection into Church Affairs in their several Divisions.

The *Inferior Clergy* consists of *Rectors*, who enjoy Livings not improper; that is, where the *predial Tythes* are vested in the Incumbent.—*Vicars*, whose Livings are *Improper*.—And *Curates*, who officiate for the Incumbents, and are either *Priests* or *Deacons*.

CHAP. VII.

Of Trade and Commerce.

THERE is nothing can be of greater Importance to the Prosperity of *England*, than a right Notion and thorough Conviction of the invaluable Advantages we receive from Trade. It may truly be stiled, *The one Thing necessary*, as to our temporal Concerns, which, if steadily pursued and properly cultivated, will bring every other Blessing with it; but if neglected, will involve us in Beggery and Destruction.

Trade may be consider'd as it is carried on among ourselves, or between this Nation and *foreign* Countries. Our *Home Trade*, as far as it provides what is necessary for our own Consumption, is a Kind of negative Means of enriching the Nation; for, besides causing Money to circulate among ourselves, it prevents our paying away Money to *Foreigners* for what either our own Country may be made to produce, or our own People be taught to manufacture. The *foreign Trade* carries out the Produce of the Country and the Manufactures of the Inhabitants, bringing back, in Return, the Value in ready Money; or, at least, by *Commerce* exchanges our Commodities against those of other Nations, to supply not only our own Demands, but, oftentimes, those of *Foreigners*. *Hæ tibi erunt Artes*; to this let us bend our Thoughts and Endeavours. In *This* it is the Merchants and Adventurers find their own Advantage, and that of the Publick blended together: From *This* the landed Man finds the Value of his Estate rise; and the *mounted* Man the Interest of his Wealth encrease, and the whole Nation finds her Riches and Strength daily augmenting. But to come to Particulars,

As to the *Produce* of our Country, with which we supply other Nations, it chiefly consists of *Corn, Cattle, Horses, Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper, Copperas, Coals, Saffron, Leather, Allom, &c.*

Of

Of which *Iron, Lead, Tin, Copper and Leather*, besides being exported in great Quantities unwrought, are farther beneficial in being work'd up here, and consequently employ our Manufacturers in making the several Kinds of Goods, form'd of those Materials, for Exportation.

But our Golden Mine is our *Woollen Manufacture*, which being first work'd up into *broad and narrow Cloths, Serges, Rays, Flannels, &c.* is carried to the remotest Countries. It is true this Branch of our Trade is not thought, at present, to be in the most flourishing Condition; yet would every one cheerfully put his hand to the Work in his particular Station (and few there are who cannot contribute something to it) we should soon see and feel the Effects of our Endeavours. Would the Nobility and Gentry consider, that every finical *French Suit* put upon their Backs, is so many Pounds, as it costs abroad, entirely sunk upon the Nation, contributing to aggrandize a rival Kingdom, and begger their own Country; they would not, for the Sake of a little Foppery, set an Example, which, if it should prevail, their latest Posterity may possibly bemoan it with unavailing Tears, and curse the Folly of their unthinking Forefathers. Were Farmers and others to reflect, that every Tod of Wool they clandestinely sell to Foreigners is a Link added to that Chain, which may, perhaps, one Day bow the Necks of their Children to the Ground, they would not be drawn, by the Lucre of a few Shillings, into such detestable Practices.

Besides the Produce of our own Country, we furnish several Nations with various Commodities brought from our Colonies in *America*, such as, *Sugars, Indico, Cocoa, Tobacco, Masts, Pipe-Staves, Fish, Beaver, &c.*

The foreign Trade is, for the greatest Part, managed by *publick Companies*, of which the chief are the *East India* two Companies united, the *Turkey Company*, the *Russia Company*, the *Royal African Company*, the *Merchants-Adventurers Company* first instituted in the Reign of King *Edward I.* for exporting of Wool, but now restrain'd to the Exportation of Cloths.

Besides these, and some other Companies, there are many private Merchants, who trade yearly for very large Sums, and consequently have a considerable Share in augmenting the Strength and Riches of their Country, as well as their own private Fortunes.

C·H·A·P· VIII.

Of the King's Revenues.

ACCORDING to the best Calculations hitherto made, the Produce of all the Lands in *England* amounts to something more than fourteen Millions yearly. Out of these Revenues, about six Millions are employed in the annual Service of the Government, the Civil List, and towards the Discharge of the National Debt, contracted since the Revolution.

Before the late *Civil Wars* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* the Crown had large Revenues from Lands, the Property of which were vested in it. Besides these, upon any extraordinary Occasions, Aids and Supplies were likewise given by the Subject. But as the Crown at present, by Alienations, &c. is much impoverished, there is a *Civil List* appointed, which draws near a Million for the Support of the King's Household and Dignity.

The first and chief Source from whence the Expences of the Government are supplied, is the *Land Tax*, which is computed to produce about two Millions. Next to the *Land Tax* is the *Customs*, yielding near fourteen hundred thousand Pounds. The *Excise*, in all its Branches, is supposed to bring in at a Medium of three years, upwards of two hundred eighty thousand Pounds yearly.

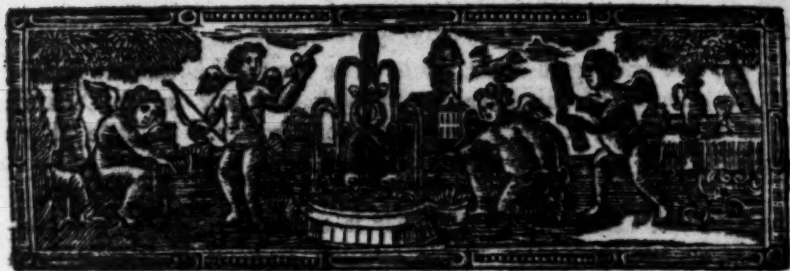
To supply the King's Civil List, there are appropriated the *Excise*, *Tonnage* and *Poundage*, the Revenues of the *General Post-Office*, with some other Revenues, &c. of lesser Moment.



rch
tions



Minutes of West Longitude from London



THE
GEOGRAPHY
OF
ENGLAND, &c.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Name.]  HE Name of this County is derived from that of the chief Town, which the antient *Britains* called *Lettidur*, from *Lettu*y, Lodging-Houses or Inns, and *Dur* a Ford. This County was one of the three possess'd by the People called *Cati-velani*, whose Chief, *Cassivellanus*, was chose by the unanimous Consent of the *Britains*, to lead their Armies against *Julius Cæsar*. Another Instance of the particular Bravery of this People was, their stout and long Resistance against the *Saxon Invaders*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by the Shires of *Northampton* and *Huntingdon*, on the East by *Cambridgeshire*, on the West by *Buckinghamshire*, and on the South by *Hartfordshire*. The middle of this County is about 36 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

Rivers.] The chief River of this County is the *Ouse*, the Navigation of which is of great Service in their Corn Trade. It divides the County into two Parts, entring between *Bradfield* and *Turvy*,

Turay, and leaving it at *St. Neots*. The beautiful Meanders form'd by the Course of this River are remarkable; for in the Distance of twenty Miles, it runs over a Tract of seventy. A little above *Temsford* it is join'd by the small River *Ivel*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is temperate, clear, and consequently healthy; the Soil exceeding fruitful, particularly on the North Side of the *Ouse*. The Commodities are chiefly *Fullers Earth*, (of so great Consequence to this Nation in the Cloathing Trade, that the Exportation of it to Foreign Countries is strictly forbid by Act of Parliament) *Cattle*, *Venison*, *Fowl*, *Timber*, *Woad*, *Wheat* and *Barley* in great Plenty, and remarkably good. Great Quantities of Grain are sent down the River *Ouse* to *Lynn*, where it is shipp'd for *Holland*. The chief Manufactures here are *Bone Lace* and *Straw Wares*, particularly *Straw Hats*.

Chief Towns.] The principal Towns in this County are, *Bedford*, *Biggleswade*, *Shefford*, *Leighton*, *Luton*, *Dunstable*, *Potton*, *Woburn*, *Amptill*, and *Tuddington*.

Bedford takes its Name from the Conveniencies it affords to Travellers: viz. Beds or Inns at the Ford. The great *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, chose this Town for his Burial-Place. It has formerly suffered very much by the Fury of Civil War, both in the Time of King *Stephen*, and during the Barons Wars, by reason of its then strong Castle, which rendered it a Place of great Importance. Where the Castle stood, is now a fine Bowling-Green. The Town is well built, especially the *High-street*, very populous and flourishing. The Market (which is as well furnished as any in *England*) is kept on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, the first chiefly for Cattle, the latter for Corn. It is governed by a Mayor, and Aldermen, a Recorder, two Bailiffs, two Chamberlains, a Town Clerk, and three Serjeants.

Dunstable, the *Magiovinum* of *Antoninus*, is situated on a chalky Hill, whose Soil is so destitute of Springs, that even at 24 Fathom depth none can be found. But this Inconvenience is abundantly remedied by four publick Ponds, which, tho' only fed by Rain Water, never fail to supply the Inhabitants in the driest Summers. The Place is well inhabited, and affords good Conveniences for Travellers. The four Streets answer to the four Quarters of the Globe; in the Center formerly stood one of those beautiful Crosses erected by *Edward I.* in Memory of his beloved Queen *Eleanor*. It was built by *Henry I.* as a Check to the Robbers infesting those Parts, from whose Ringleader *Dunninge*, it is supposed to have received its present Name. Its Larks are well known to all those who study the Gratification of their Palates. Here was pronounced the memorable Sentence of Divorce against Queen *Catharine*, by
Archbishop

Archbishop Cränmer. At this Place the two antient Cause-ways, *Watling-street* and *Icknild-street*, cross each other.

Woburn has been rebuilt within these few Years in a handsome Manner; the old Town having been almost entirely consumed by Fire. It affords plenty of the best *Fullers Earth*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Woburn Abby*, situated near the Town of that Name, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford's*, is a noble old House in exceeding good Repair. The great Gallery, which is very spacious, is adorned with a large Collection of fine Paintings, chiefly of the noble Family of *Russel*. A magnificent Basen of Water, surrounded with a beautiful Gravel Walk, lies before the House. In the Basen rides at Anchor a stately Yacht of near forty Ton burden. She mounts ten Guns, and is richly finished with beautiful Carving and Gildings. On Board there are elegant Conveniences for grand Entertainments. A handsome Pleasure-Barge, a Wherry and Skiff, contribute to the Beauties of this delightful Body of Water. This Seat was originally a Religious House, founded by *Hugh de Bolebec* in the Year 1141, for Monks of the *Cistercian* Order.

Wrest-House, about six Miles near South from *Bedford*, a noble Seat belonging to the Family of the *Greys*, late Duke of *Kent*.

At *Amptbill*, five Miles South of *Bedford*, is a Seat belonging to the antient Family of *Bruce*, Earls of *Ailesbury*, but now in the Possession of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*. It was first built in the Reign of *Henry VI.* by Sir *John Cornwal*, Baron of *Fanhop*. Here Queen *Catharine* chose to reside during her Misfortunes.

Bletsoe, about four Miles near North from *Bedford*, an ancient Seat belonging to Lord *St. John* of *Bletsoe*. *Haunes*, four Miles S. E. from *Bedford*, a Seat of Lord *Carteret's*. *Bromhall*, near *Bedford*, a Seat of Lord *Trevor's*.

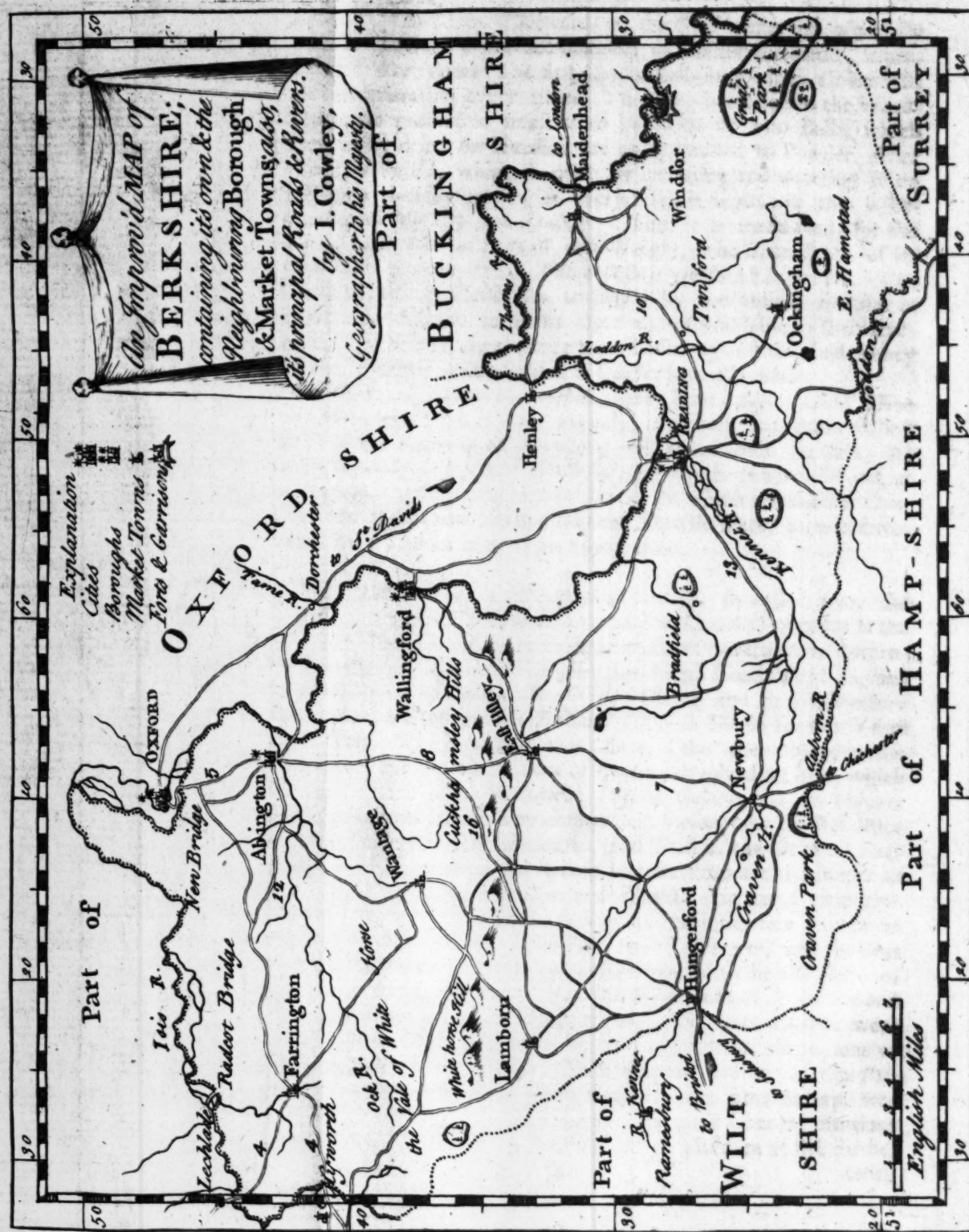
Curiosities.] At *Sandy*, near *Biggleswade*, many *Roman* Urns and Coins have formerly been found, and still they dig up some Pieces. A little North of *Dunstable*, are the two Fields called *Great* and *Little Danes-field*, in which are several Pits about fifteen Foot diameter. In the Grounds near *Dunstable* are still found *Roman* Coins, called by the People *Madning Money*, perhaps from *Magiovinum* the original Name of the Place. On the Descent from the *Chiltern Hills* is an Area of nine Acres, surrounded with a deep Ditch and Rampier, called *Maidin Bourg*.

The Plant *Woad*, [*Glastrum Satiuum*] of very great use in Dying, and with which this County abounds, is ordered in the following Manner: The old *Woad* being first plucked up (except what is design'd for Seed) they sow yearly fresh Seed about the beginning of *March*. It is crop'd for the first time about the Middle of *May*,
and

and four or five times afterwards as the Leaf comes up, especially in a wet Summer; tho' the best Sort, in smaller Quantities, is produced in dry Years. The first Crop excels in goodness all the rest, they degenerating every time. The Crop is carried to the Woad-Mill, and ground so small as to be made up into Balls, which after being dried on Hurdles, are again ground to Powder. After this it is *couch'd*, which is done by spreading and watering it on a Floor; then by turning it every Day it is *silver'd*, that is, become perfectly dry and mouldy. Thus it is made ready for the Dyer, and sent in Bags of 200 Weight, who upon Proof of its Goodness, sets the Price. The best Sort yields 18 *l.* per Ton. The Tincture of this Plant was employ'd by the antient Britains in dying their Bodies, to make them more formidable to their Enemies, and perhaps to preserve their Bodies against the Inclemency of the Weather. They called it *Glasfe*, i. e. *Sky-colour*.

At *Pollux-Hill*, near *Amptbill*, some Years ago a Gold Mine was discovered, but is now entirely neglected, the Profit falling short of the Expence of extracting the Metal from the Ore. At *Asply*, near *Woburn*, is a small Stream, which petrifies Wood, at least gives it the Appearance of Stone. In which remarkable Quality, the Banks and Earth adjoining likewise share, as was discovered by a Ladder lying buried some time.

[*Remarkable Persons.*] *Silvester de Everdon*, so called from the Place of his Birth, Bishop of *Carlisle*, and Lord Chancellor in the Reign of *Henry III.* At the same Place was born the famous and learned *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, Lord high Constable of *England* in the Reign of *Edward IV.* Of this County and *Buckinghamshire* Prince *Edward* (afterwards *Edward I.*) was Sheriff for five Years successively. Whilst he held this Office, (tho' then absent in the *Holy Land*) the imperial Crown of *England* devolved to him, which he wore with so much Renown. *Higham Gobion*, tho' an obscure Parish, ought not be pass'd by unregarded, having been the Residence of that Prodigy of Application to, and Skill in the Oriental Languages, Dr. *Edmund Castell*, whose Lucubrations are an Honour to this Nation throughout the learned World. He had a considerable Part in the *Polyglot Bible*, and was almost the sole Author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*. *Wood-End*, near *Tuddington*, was the Seat of Sir *Samuel Lake*, who is generally supposed to be the Hero of that witty Poem *Hudibras*. *Richard Edes* Dean of *Worcester*, and *Francis Dillingham*, Translators of the Bible into *English*, were both Natives of this County. As was also *Thomas Norton*, one of the Versifiers of the Psalms. *John Bunyan*, Author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and some other Books of the same Stamp, was a Brasier of *Bedford*. An Epitaph in *Dunstable Church*, mentions that a Woman lies there, who bore nineteen Children at five Births;



Berkshire.

5

twice she had five at a Birth, and three times she brought three at a Birth. Of this County was also an Ancestor of Dr. *Slare's*, who when aged 85, had a new Set of Teeth, and his Hair from white became dark. He lived to the Age of a hundred in good Health and Strength; and then died of a *Plethora*, for want of timely Bleeding: the Doctor attributes his Health and Longevity, to a great use of Sugar. *Nicholas Rowe*, Esq; was born at little *Berkford*.

Various Particulars.] This County sends four Members to Parliament, whereof two are for the County, and two for *Bedford*. It lies in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and the *Norfolk* Circuit: the Number of Vicarages is 58, Parishes 116, and of Villages 550, The Division of it is into 9 Hundreds, containing 12,170 Houses, upwards of 60,000 Inhabitants, and the Area of it is about 260,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follow. At *Amptbill* 23d of *April*, 29th of *November*, *Good Friday*, *St. Ann's*, and *Corpus Christi*. At *Bedford* on the first *Tuesday* in *Lent*, the 4th of *March*, the 24th of *June*, the 1st and 10th of *August*, the 21st of *September*, and the 30th of *November*; at *Biggleswade* on the *Monday* after *Low Sunday*; at *Dunstable* on *Ash Wednesday*, the 1st of *May*, and 1st of *August*; at *Leighton* on the 1st of *May*, on the *Monday* in *Whitson Week*, and the 13th of *October*; at *Luton* on the 15th of *August*; at *Shefford* on the 7th of *July*; at *Tuddington* on the 24th and 28th of *August*, the 29th of *September*, and 23d of *November*; at *Woburn* on the 26th of *March*.

B E R K S H I R E.

Name.] **T**HE most probable Conjecture in regard of this County's Name, is that which derives it from *Berroc*, a Wood, so called from the great Quantity of *Box*, formerly growing in it. Some have assign'd a far-fetch'd Etymology from a bare Oak, under which the antient Inhabitants held their Assemblies. A Colony of the *Attrebates*, who are mention'd by *Cæsar* in his Commentaries, and inhabited a part of *Gaul*, are supposed to have given the Name of *Attrebatii* to this People. They were a considerable Part of the powerful Kingdom of the *West Saxons*, and were famous for the Share they had in that signal Defeat given the *Danes* at *Inglefield* about 6 Miles from *Reading*.

Situation.] The River *Thames* parts it on the North from the Shires of *Buckingham* and *Oxford*; on the East it is bounded by

Surrey; on the West by *Wiltshire*, and *Gloucestershire*; and on the South, next *Hampshire*, it is for the greater Part washed by the River *Kennet*. The Middle of the County lies about 44 Miles West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] This County is not equal to some others in Fertility, is at least inferior to none in point of Pleasantness. The Air is generally exceeding healthy, and a farther Proof of the County's Excellence, is the high Price which Land bears there, more than in other Parts equally near *London*. Its chief Commodities are Corn of all kinds, but particularly fine Barley, Cloth, Malt, Timber, &c. The Western Part is most fruitful, especially what is called the Vale of *White Horse*, so named from the bare Side of a Chalky Hill, representing that Animal; which, lest it should lose its Shape, the neighbouring Inhabitants very solemnly once a Year take some Pains in trimming, and then conclude the Day in Feasting and Merriment.

Rivers.] The River *Isis*, which takes the Name of *Thames* before it leaves this County, is of great Service in conveying the Produce of it to *London*. The *Kennet*, which at *Reading* receives a Barge of 110 Ton burthen, is even Navigable as high as *Newberry*. It abounds with Fish, and particularly Trouts of a surprising Bigness. The *Lamburn*, tho' a very small Rivulet, must not be forgot: contrary to the Nature of all Rivers, it is always highest in Summer, decreases gradually as the Winter approaches, and is at last entirely dry. As this happens sooner or later, credulous People are apt to form Conjectures of the future Plenty, or Scarcity of Corn.

Chief Towns.] The principal Towns are *Reading*, *Windsor*, *Maidenhead*, *Ockingham*, *Newberry*, *Abbingdon*, *Wantage*, *Farringdon*, *Hungerford*, and *Wallingford*.

Reading, the County Town, so called by the Saxons from *Redin* or Fern. It became very remarkable on account of its Abby, equal to most in *England*, founded here by *Henry I.* At present it flourishes by its great Trade, particularly in Malt. It is governed by a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and as many Burgessees, and other Inferior Officers; and tho' only a Town, surpasses in Magnitude several Cities.

Windsor, whose delightful Situation on the winding Shore of the *Thames* accounts for its Name, appeared so charming a Spot to *William* the Conqueror, that having purchased it, by Exchange, of the Monks of *Westminster Abby*, he built here a Hunting Seat. This was afterwards re-edified by *Henry I.* In the Reign of *Richard I.* we find it looked upon as a Place of the greatest Strength, next the

the Tower of London, in the whole Kingdom. But its present Magnificence is chiefly owing to *Edward III.* who was born here; not but that most of his Successors seem to have taken a Pride in contributing to its Grandeur.

It consists of two square Courts, between which stands the Tower. In the inner Square, called the *Higher Ward*, is the Royal Palace, having a fine Equestrian Statue of *Charles II.* in the Middle of the Square. A noble Terrace, very justly esteemed the finest in *Europe*, bounds the Outside, and affords a delightful Prospect into the neighbouring Country to a great Distance. On the North Side next the Park are the Royal Apartments and those of the Household Officers; the remainder furnishes Apartments for the Officers of the Crown. The Guard Hall is properly and curiously embellished with Arms in great Variety of Figures: The Cieling is finely painted, representing *Britannia* seated on a Globe, the *Indies* supplying her with Wealth, and *Europe* offering an imperial Diadem. It would take up too much Room to particularize the several excellent Paintings this Palace contains. The chief are these: On one Side of *Saint George's Hall*, perhaps the noblest Room the World can show, is represented, in Figures as big as the Life, *Edward III.* receiving his Son the *Black Prince*, who presents to his Father the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* Prisoners. In the Presence-Chamber, we see a *Judith* and *Holofernes*, as also a *Magdalen*, both highly finished with a Masterly Hand. The Privy-Chamber has likewise a *Judith* and a *Magdalen*. In the Gallery is the fine Piece of the Daughter nourishing her Father with her Milk. The Bed-Chamber is adorned with the Murder of the Innocents; on the Cieling is *Leda* and the Swan. The CHAPEL is finely painted; the History of the New Testament being admirably well executed. The Tower, which parts the two Wards, affords very neat Apartments for the Governour or Constable. The other Square, called the *Lower Ward*, contains the Chapel of the Order of the GARTER, the College, Library, &c.

The Institution of this most noble Order, by some, tho' very erroneously, attributed to a ludicrous Incident, was owing to our *Edward the III'd's* Disappointment, thro' the Envy, or at least the Emulation of the King of *France*, in his Design of reviving King *Arthur's* round Table of Knights of all Nations. For resolving to unite the Bravest and most Noble, at least of his own Subjects, in an Order of Knighthood, he founded the GARTER, so called from his own Garter, which had been the Signal of Battle in the glorious Field of *Cressy*; and to gall the *French* King still more, he ordained the Colour to be blue, and the Inscription in golden Letters (the Blazonry of the Arms of *France*) denouncing Shame and Defiance to him who should think ill of his Designs; which was understood in particular of his Claim to the Crown of *France*. Among the Members of this Order, we find no less than eight

Emperors, five Kings of *France* (which is something extraordinary considering the original Institution) five of *Denmark*, and five of *Portugal*, three of *Spain*, three of *Sweden*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Arragon*, besides several other Sovereign Princes, and Foreign Noblemen. By the Statutes of the Order, the Number of Knights Companions is restrained to twenty-six, the King being always Sovereign. The Patron is the same as that of *England*, St. *George* of *Cappadocia*. The Habit and Ensigns at the Institution, were, a Mantle, Surcoat, Hood, Cap, Collar, the *George*, and the Garter, to which was added the Star by King *Charles I.* The Officers under the Sovereign are the *Prelate*, annexed to the See of *Winchester*; the *Chancellor*, Bishop of *Salisbury*; the *Register*, Dean of *Windsor*; Garter, King at Arms, and the *Black Rod*. The Qualifications required in those who are to be elected into this renowned Order, are these three; Gentility by Birth, Knighthood, and to be free from Reproach, by which, according to the Statutes are understood Heresy, Treason, Cowardice, and Prodigality. So much for the Noble Order of the GARTER.

Maidenhead (formerly called *South Allington*) takes its present Name from the Head of St. *Ursula's* Companion in Martyrdom, *Undecimilla*, which was here preserved. It was at first incorporated in the Reign of *Edward II.* by the Name of the Fraternity, or Guild, of the Brothers and Sisters of *Maidenhithe*, afterwards by the Name of the Warden, and Burgeses; but lastly by that of the Mayor and Aldermen, with very large and particular Privileges. A very good Market is held here on *Wednesdays*. The *Barge Pier* of the Bridge is the Boundary between this County and *Buckinghamshire*.

Abbingten, remarkable formerly for one of the richest and greatest Abbys in *England*, from which it takes its Name. At present it is a handsome well-built Town, much frequented by Travellers on the *Gloucester Road*, and adorn'd with a Market-house built in an elegant Manner. Queen *Mary* made it a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, two Bayliffs, and nine Aldermen, who alone and their Successors, called *principal Burgeses*, are empowered to send one Burgess to Parliament. The Market Days are *Manday* and *Friday*.

Wallingford (in the Time of the *Romans* named *Gallena Attrebatum*) is a very antient Town; and till partly the Plague in the Reign of *Edward III.* and partly the building of *Abbingten Bridge* had undermined its Greatness, it was a Place of great Magnificence for those Days. At present it is a spacious handsome Town, and has a very good Town-Hall. Its Market is held on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, which last is very considerable. The Government is in the Mayor and six Aldermen, who likewise within the Precincts of the Borough are Justices of the Peace.

Hungerford,

Hungerford, remarkable for that the Town Constable, who is chosen Yearly, is Lord of the Manor, which he holds immediately of the Crown. They shew here a Horn given them, as appears from the Inscription, by the great *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, by which they have a right of Fishing a certain Part of the River, famous for its Trouts and Crawfish.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Caversham*, near *Reading*, a Seat of the Earl of *Cadogan*. *Hurley* (about four Miles N. W. from *Maidenhead*) formerly a Seat of the antient Family of *Lovelace*, at present it belongs to the Earl of *Strafford*. *Swallowfield*, about four Miles from *Oxford*, is a Seat of the Earl of *Clarendon's*. At *Windsor*, his Grace the Duke of *St. Albans* has a noble Seat. At *Old Windsor*, the Earl of *Godolphin* and the Lord *De la War* have Seats. *Basselden*, about six Miles from *Reading*, is a Seat of Lord *Fane*. Three Miles West from *Oxford* lies *Whiteham*, a Seat belonging to the Earl of *Abington*. *Hampstead-Marshall*, three Miles from *Newberry*, belongs to the Earl of *Craven*.

Curiosities.] At *Lawrence Waltham*, between *Reading* and *Maidenhead*, are frequently found *Roman* Coins of the lower Emperors, here having been a considerable Fort in those Days. Not far from *Denchworth* is an antient Fortification of an Orbicular Form, with a treble Ditch, called *Cherbury Castle*, supposed to have belong'd to the *Danish* King *Canutus*. A little above *Childrey*, near *Wantage*, is a *Roman* Causeway, which runs on to the Sea; it is a part of *Icknild-street*, and known by the Name of *Ickleton-Way*. In the common Field lying North West of *Wantage*, are several Acres and half Acres of Land untill'd, tho' intermixed with Arable Land, and unclaimed by any Landlord. They are generally thought to have belong'd to a Chapel dedicated to *JESUS* of *Bethleem*; and the People, out of a Dread of incurring the Imprecations against the Invaders of Church Lands, have never yet attempted to put them into Tillage. A Mile above *Wantage* we find on the Brow of a Hill a very large Camp, which, by its quadrangular Form, and single Fortification, appears to have been *Roman*. From hence, according to many, properly begins the Vale of *White Horse*. Near *Reading* is found about sixteen or eighteen Foot deep, in a Bed of green Sand, a considerable Quantity of Oyster-shells, spread thro' a Circumference of near six Acres of Ground. They must have been left there, in all Probability, by the Course of the Waters in *Noah's Flood*, which seems the more likely from their being covered with various *Strata* or Layers of blue Clay, Fuller's Earth, fine white Sand, and a stiff red Clay under the Soil. At *Aldworth*, about four Miles East from *East Isley*, we meet with some Figures of an extraordinary Size, which the Country People imagine were designed

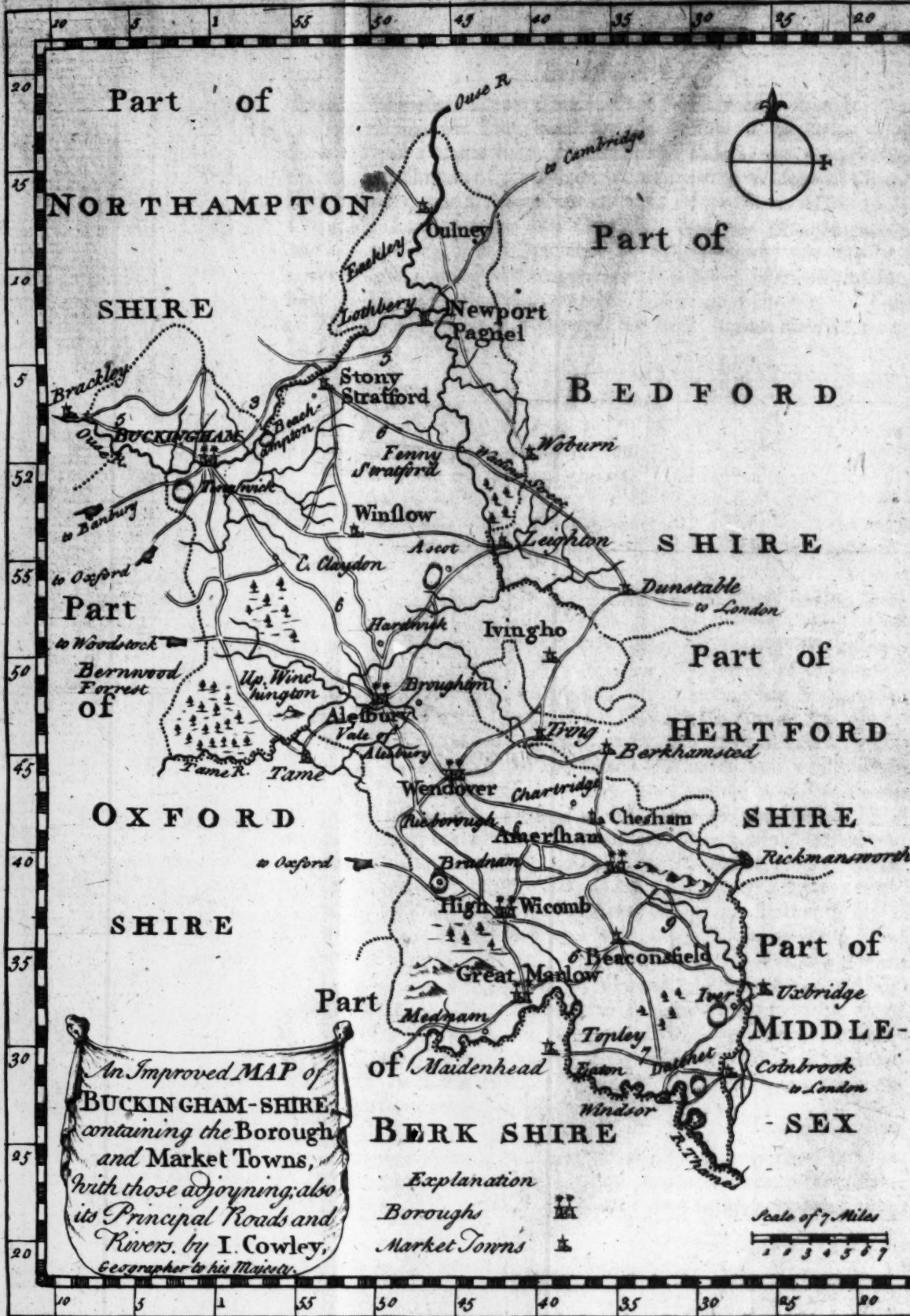
signed to represent Giants ; but in Fact they are only Statues, bigger indeed than the Life, made for the Family of *Le Beche*, who formerly had a Castle here. *East* and *West Enborne* are remarkable for the odd Custom of the Manor, with regard to Widows of Copyhold Tenants, who are every one entitled to the deceas'd Husband's Copyhold Lands, under this Condition, *dum sola & casta fuerit*, and consequently forfeits her Right by Incontinence ; yet may recover it again, provided she appears at the next Court held for the Manor, riding backward upon a black Ram, and holding the Tail in her Hand : In this Equipage she must repeat the following Lines.

*Here I am, riding on a black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am ;
And for my Crincum Crancum
Have lost my Bincum Bancum,
And for my Tail's Game
Am brought to this Worldly Shame ;
Therefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have my Lands again.*

Remarkable Persons.] *Wantage* claims the Honour of having been the Birth-Place of that renowned Prince King *Alfred*. *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth*, the noted Historian, was Abbot of *Abbingdon* Monastery. *Sir Thomas Hungerford*, the first Speaker of a House of Commons in the 51 Year of *Edward III.* was born at *Hungerford*. *Sir Geoffrey Chaucer*, the Father of the *English* Poetry, had a Seat at *Dunington*; and within the Memory of Man there was an Oak called by his Name, as we are told, for the Shade it afforded him whilst composing his Poems. *Jack* of *Newberry*, his Sirname was *Winscomb*, the greatest Clothier in *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* He marched at the Head of a Hundred of his own Men, whom he cloath'd, arm'd, and maintained at his own Expence, to the famous Battle of *Flodden* Field, in which the *Scots* received a signal Overthrow. Archbishop *Land* was born at *Reading*, his Father being a Clothier of that Place. *Sir John Holt*, who for many Years was Lord Chief Justice, was born in this County. He was one of the ablest Lawyers this Kingdom ever produced ; neither was he less famous for strenuously asserting the Liberties of his Country, than for his great Proficiency in her Law. In *Windfor* Forest was born that Ornament of the *English* Nation *Alexander Pope*, Esq; who at an Age, wherein the Generality of Mankind scarce begin to think, gave evident Proofs of a surprising Genius.

Various Particulars.] The Length of this County from East to West, is about forty-five Miles ; and its Breadth near twenty-five. It sends nine Members to Parliament ; two Knights for the Shire,

rch
tions

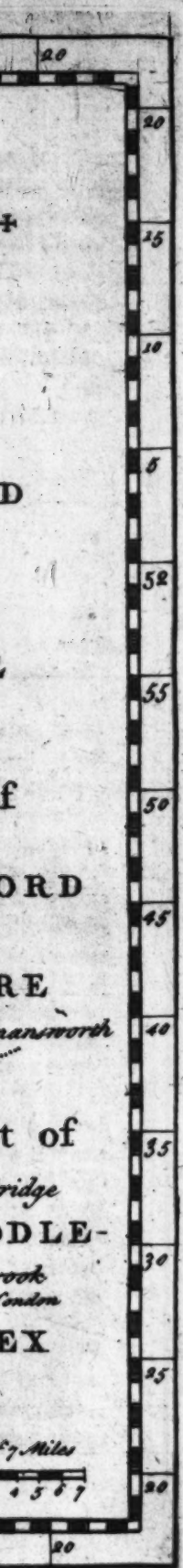


An Improved MAP of
BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE
containing the Borough
and Market Towns,
with those adjoining; also
its Principal Roads and
Rivers. by I. Cowley,
Geographer to his Majesty.

Explanation
Boroughs
Market Towns

Scale of 7 Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 Degree West Longitude from London



Buckinghamshire.

11

as many for *Reading*, *New Windsor*, *Wallingford*, and one for *Abbingdon*. It lies in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and in the *Oxford* Circuit. There are in it 140 Parishes, 62 Vicarages, and 671 Villages. It is divided into 22 Hundreds, containing about 16,900 Houses, and 84,500 Inhabitants. The Area of the County in Acres is computed at 527,000.

The chief Fairs are as follow : At *Maidenhead*, on *Wednesday* in *Whitson Week*, *St. Mary Magdalen's* 22d of *July*, and *St. Thomas* the Apostle 21st of *December* ; at *Abbingdon* on the 8th of *June*, 25th of *July*, and 30th of *November*; at *Farrington*, on the 2d of *February*, 24th of *August*, and 18th of *October* ; at *Kingston Lisle* on the 25th of *July* ; at *Wallingford* on the 5th of *April*, and 24th of *June* ; at *Hungerford* on the 10th of *August* ; at *Newberry* on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, *Ascension Day*, on the 24th of *June*, 24th of *August*, and 30th of *November* ; at *Windsor* on *Easter Tuesday*, 24th of *June*, 16th of *October* ; at *Ockingham* on the 11th of *June*, and 25th of *August* ; at *Lambourn* on the 1st of *May*, *Whitson-Monday*, and the 21st of *September*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County (one of the three formerly possessed by that brave People the *Catuvelani*) derives its Name, as seems most probable, from the Saxon Word *Buc* ; in order to express the great Abundance of Deer, which was more peculiar to this County than any other. Some contend that the Name is derived from the Plenty it affords of *Beech* ; but other Counties furnishing as large Quantities of that Wood, might equally claim the same Denomination. The learned *Spelman* confirms the former Etymology from the Instance of *Buckenham* in *Norfolk*, which certainly was so named by the Saxons from *Buc*, a Hart or Buck.

Situation.] It is situated almost in the Middle of *England*, being bounded on the North by *Northamptonshire* ; on the East by *Bedfordshire*, *Hartfordshire*, and *Middlesex* ; on the West by *Oxfordshire*, and on the South by *Berkshire*, from which it is separated by the River *Thames*. Its Length is about 39 Miles, its Breadth 18, and the whole Circumference about 138. The Middle of the County lies about 33 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is generally esteemed good, especially on the higher Parts, and even in the Vales it is more healthy than in the low Grounds of other Counties. The Soil for the

the most part is Chalk or Marle, and very rich ; so that the Corn and Cattle of this County are famous even to a Proverb upon their Bread and Beef. Next to these, the chief Commodities are Timber, Beech, fine Wool ; Bone-Lace in great Perfection is manufactured here, as also Paper. [See *Curiosities*.] The Breed of Sheep in this County is so famous, that it is usual to give ten Pounds for a Ram ; the Wool of this County's Breed being particularly enquired after, even in the *Turkish* Empire.

Rivers.] The Rivers, as it is an inland County, are but small, except the *Thames*, which washes its Borders to the South. The others are the *Ouse* and *Coln*.

Chief Towns.] *Buckingham*, *Oulney*, *Newport*, *Stony Stratford*, *Winslow*, *Aylesbury*, *Ivingbo*, *Wendover*, *Amersham*, *High Wickham*, *Beaconsfield*, *Marlow*, *Colnbrook*.

Buckingham, the County Town, is surrounded by the *Ouse* on all Sides, except the North. The Castle, which was placed on a rising Ground, divides the Town into two Parts, North and South. The Buildings are generally old, and the Castle in a ruinous Condition. It has three Stone Bridges over the *Ouse*, which River makes the Place very proper for Mills. It is governed by a Bailiff, and the capital Burgeffes. The Market is held on *Saturday*.

Aylesbury, whose Situation nearer *London* gives it considerable Advantages over the County Town, is of greater Antiquity, and at present enjoys a larger Share of Trade, the Consequence of which is, that it is the most populous and best Town in the whole Shire. In the beginning of the *Saxon* Dominion it was looked upon as a Place of considerable Strength. *William* the Conqueror, it being then a Royal Manor, divided it among several of his Favourites, under the following odd Tenure ; that they should furnish Litter (that is, Straw) and sweet Herbs for his Bed and Chambers ; three Eels in Winter, and three green Geese in Summer. All which they were obliged to do three times in a Year, if the King should so often honour them with his Presence. The Town itself consists of several good Streets, and has an exceeding plentiful Market on *Saturdays*. Its chief Officer is the Constable, named, or at least confirm'd by the *Packingtons*, Lords of the Manor. The Goal and Town-House over it are remarkable.

High Wicomb, which takes its Name from *Wick* a River, and *Comb* a Valley, tho' consisting chiefly of one large Street, makes as good an Appearance as any in the County. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council ; and is farther remarkable, for that in the Reign of *Edward II.* it sent Burgeffes to Parliament, tho' no other Town in the County did, during that Parliament. Its Market is on *Friday*.

Eaton

Eaton must not be omitted, on account of its noble College founded by *Henry VI.* for fitting Youth for the Universities. Many of the Nobility and Gentry have been, and still are here initiated in Classick Learning. It consists of a Provost, seven Fellows, two School-masters, seven Assistants, &c. with upwards of three hundred Students.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Cliefden*, where *George Villiers Duke of Buckingham* first began, the late Earl of *Orkney* carried on, and his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* has finished a stately and delightful Seat. Its advantageous Situation commands an extensive Prospect of a delightful Country about it, to which the beautiful Windings of the *Thames* contribute not a little.

Astbridge, about four Miles South from *Ivingho*, a charming and commodious Seat belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater*. It was once, and that very deservedly, thought worthy of being a Royal Seat, being situated in the Center of a noble Park, through which a Visto opens a Prospect over the rich Vale of *Aylesbury*. *Latimers* belongs to the Duke of *Devonshire*. *Piercy Lodge* (formerly called *Riskins*) near *Colnbrook*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Hartford*: the Gardens are laid out in a very elegant Taste. *Ditton Park*, not far from *Windfor*, is a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Montague's*. *Bulstrode*, near *Uxbridge*, belongs to his Grace the Duke of *Portland*, *Cheney* to his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, *Ascot* to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, and *Peterley* to *Charles Lord Dormer*. But what particularly above the rest deserves our Attention is

Stowe, near *Buckingham*, the Seat of the Lord *Cobham*, who in his Gardens has embellish'd *Nature* with *Art*, and supported *Art* by consulting *Nature*, in the most elegant Taste, which perhaps was ever shown in any modern, or even antient Performance of this Kind. Here we find beautiful shady Woods and open Lawns, some Prospects terminated by a well-chosen Point of View, others over a delightful Country bounded by the Horizon alone; pleasant Walks, which of themselves create Delight, but always end with something that both encreases the Pleasure, and enlivens it with Admiration. The Pavilions, Pyramids, Obelisks, Statues, Busto's, Monuments, Inscriptions, all nobly finished, and design'd for the Instruction and Information of the Beholder; in a Word, nothing which *Air*, *Earth*, and *Water*, in the Hands of Men, can afford to complete a terrestrial Paradise, is wanting in this delightful Spot. Instead of disgracing this charming Subject any longer with an unequal Description; I cannot consult my own Credit or my Reader's Advantage better than by advising him, if possible, to be an Eyewitness of the Beauty, Variety, and Magnificence which reign at *Stowe*.

Curiosities.

Curiosities.] *Waddesden*, about five Miles from *Aylesbury*, is remarkable for its three distinct Rectories; of which the Rectors officiate and receive the Revenues in their several Turns. The *Chiltern Hills*, (so called from the old Forest of *Clitern*, and not from the Chalk) are remarkable for the prodigious Quantity of Stones which almost cover the Surface of the Lands hereabouts; and yet Experience demonstrates, that they rather promote than hinder the Fertility of the Ground. To carry them off would be endless, for where this Expedient has been tried, in two or three Plowings, they have appeared on the Surface as thick as before. The famous Roman Military Way, *Watling-street*, crosses this County from *Dunstable* to *Stony Stratford*. Not far from *Cliefden* was discovered (some Years since) a round Cave ninety Foot deep, and about thirty Foot in Circumference: the Bottom is hewn out of the hard Rock, the upper Part is an artificial Arch of hewn Chalk. The twentieth of *January*, *Ann.* 1665, is still remember'd in this County, by reason of an Earthquake here felt, tho' no farther Damage was done than shaking the Houses, and removing the Furniture in them.

To close this Article with something useful, as well as curious, we shall mention that valuable Manufacture of Paper, for which this County is particularly noted. We have almost rivall'd the *Dutch* in making Paper, which not long ago we bought in a great Measure of them. But the great Improvement lately made in this Business, gives us Hopes, that if the same Encouragement be continued, we shall very shortly make as good Paper at Home as any Part of *Europe* can produce. The Method of manufacturing it is as follows.

The Rags are first washed very clean in Puncheons, whose sides are grated, and the Bottoms bored full of Holes. After this they are fermented, that is, laid in square Heaps close covered, till they sweat and rot, which commonly is done in about five Days: then they are twisted into Handfuls, cut small, and thrown into oval Mortars about half a Yard deep, with an Iron Plate Bottom an Inch thick, eight Inches broad, and thirty Inches long. In the Middle is a Washing-block, with fine Holes in it, but so secured in a Hair Sieve, that nothing but Water and Dirt can pass. These Mortars are continually supplied with Water, by little Troughs from a Cistern filled by Buckets fastened to the Floats of the great Wheel, which raises the Wooden Hammers for pounding the Rags in the Mortars. They becoming now what is now called the *first Stuff*, it is removed into Presses, where it is left to mellow about a Week, when it is returned to the Mortars a second, and then a third time, till it resembles Flour and Water without any Lumps. Thus it is fitted for the Pit-mortar, where it is perfectly dissolved, and is then

then conveyed to the Vat as fit for use, which is known by the Proportion of Pulp the Mould retains when dipped into the Liquor, that is, as much as goes to one Sheet of Paper.

The Mould is a square Sieve about an Inch deep, having a Brass Wire Bottom resting on Sticks to keep it exactly horizontal. The Maker dips his Mould into the Liquor, and in taking it out gives it a Shake to clear the Water from the Pulp. This done he slides it along a Grove to the Coucher, who turns the Sheet, lays it on a Felt, and gives back the Mould to the Maker, who by this Time has prepared in another Mould a second Sheet. Between every Sheet is laid a Felt, till the Quantity of six Quires is made; this is called a Post, which by the Strength of four or five Men has all the Water pressed from it. After this the Paper is taken from the Felts and brought a second time to the Press, and then hung up to dry. When it is sufficiently dry, it is taken off the Lines, rubb'd smooth with the Hands, and laid by till sized. In order to this, for which they chuse a temperate Day, into a Copper with two Barrells of warm Water, they throw sixty Pound Weight of Vellum Shavings, and boil them to a Size: Then preparing a fine Cloth, by strowing upon it a due Proportion of white *Vitriol*, and *Rock Allum* finely powder'd, they strain through it the Size into a large Tub. Here they dip as much Paper at once as they can conveniently hold, and with a quick Motion give every Sheet its Share of the Size, which must be as hot as the Hand can well bear. After this it is press'd, and then hung up Sheet by Sheet to dry. To fit it for Sale, it is smooth'd with the Hand as before, and laid twelve Hours under a hard Press.

Remarkable Persons.] The Lady Temple, Wife of Sir Thomas Temple, had by her Husband four Sons and five Daughters; who with their Descendants amounted to no less than seven Hundred before the old Lady died, which was in the Year 1656. She was great Grandmother to the present Lord Viscount Cobham. Their Seat was at *Latimers*, about three Miles North East from *Amerham*. Sir George Croke, Lord Chief Justice in the Reign of Charles I. famous for opposing the King's Authority in levying Ship-Money without the Consent of Parliament. Edmund Waller, Esq; of *Beaconsfield*, whose Poetical Works first convinced his Countrymen, that the *English* Tongue was as capable of forming harmonious Numbers as any, at least modern Language, whatever. Of this County were likewise Roger and Richard de Wendover (so called from the Place of their Birth.) The first was Historiographer to K. Henry III. his History of *England* comes down to the nineteenth Year of that King's Reign. The latter was Bishop of *Rocheſter*, but so very illiterate, that the then Archbishop of *Canterbury* absolutely refused to consecrate him, till forced to comply by a Bull from *Rome*.
Yet

Yet this Want of Learning was so well supplied by an exemplar Sanctity of Life, that it deserved a publick Acknowledgment from the Crown at his Death. It must not be omitted that this County, in the Space of little more than one hundred Years, furnished the City of London with no less than six Lord Mayors.

Various Particulars.] This County sends fourteen Members to Parliament; viz. Two Knights of the Shire; two for *Buckingham*; as many for *Aylesbury*, for *Chipping-Wicomb*, for *Marlow*, and for *Wendover*. It lies in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and the *Norfolk* Circuit. The Number of its Vicarages is 73, of its Parishes 185, with 615 Villages. Its Division is into eight Hundreds, containing about 18,000 Houses, and 91,900 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 441,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these. At *Amersham* on *Whitson-Monday*; at *Aylesbury* on *March 20*, and *June 3*; at *Beaconsfield* on *February 2*; at *Buckingham* on *April 25*, *June 29*, and the *Monday after Twelfth Day*; at *Colnbrook* on the *3d Wednesday in April*; at *Ivingho* on *April 25*; at *Newport-Pagnel* on *April 11*, *June 11*, *September 14*, *October 21*, and *November 6*; at *Oulney* on *June 29*; at *Stony Stratford* on *July 22*; at *Wickham* on *May 9*; at *Winslow* on *August 10*.

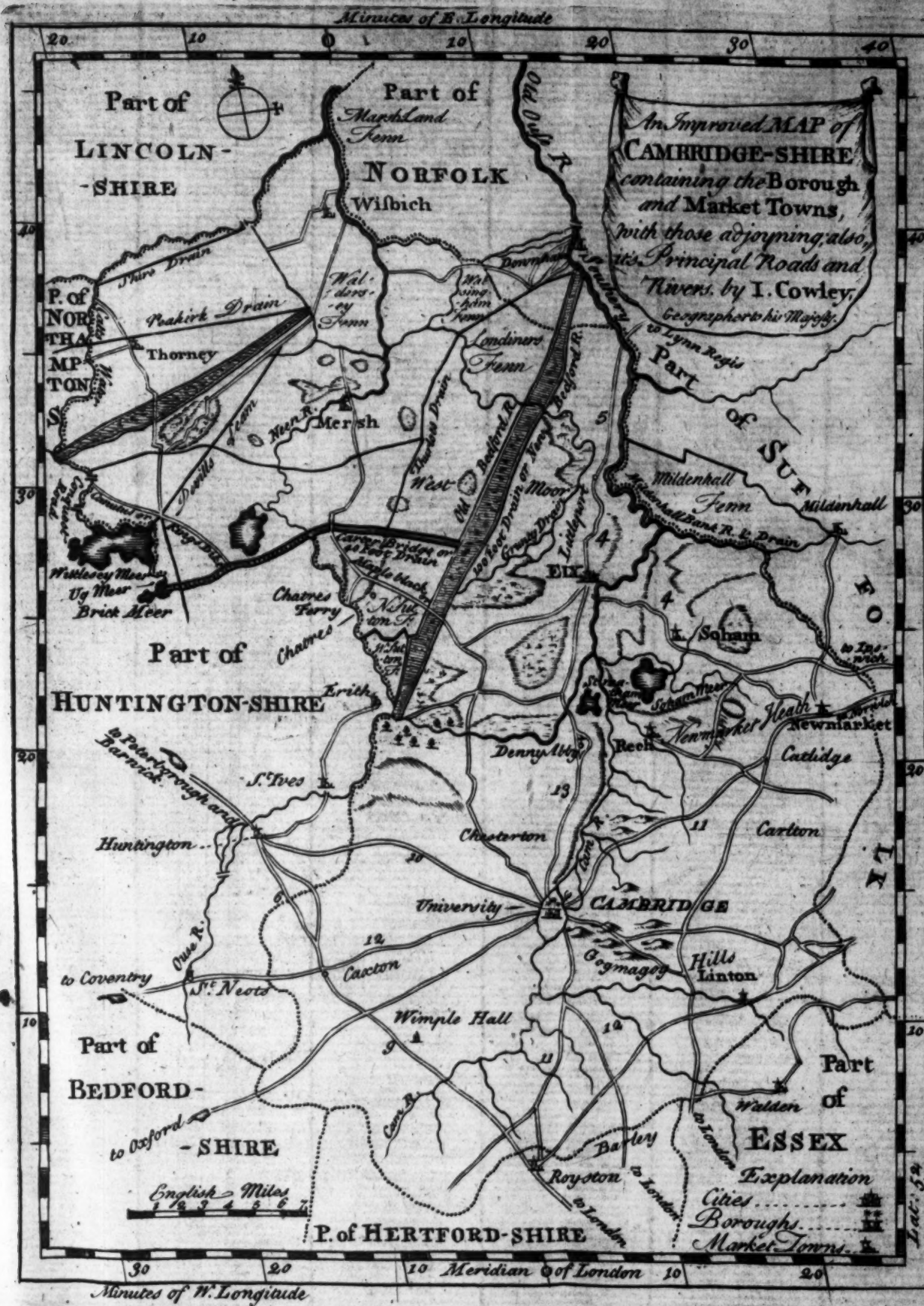
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS Shire takes its Name from the County Town *Cambridge*, so called from its Bridge over the River *Cam*. Those who contend that the Etymology ought to be derived from the *Grant-bridgeshire* of the Saxons, are not aware that before the Arrival of that People, the Town was called *Camboritum* by the Romans.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Lincolnshire*; on the East by the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; on the West by those of *Huntingdon* and *Bedford*; and on the South it joins *Essex* and *Hartfordshire*. It measures in Length thirty-five Miles, in Breadth about twenty, and the Circumference is computed to be near 130. The Middle of the County is fifty-four Miles near North from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air and Soil of this County vary much; some Parts, especially the Southern and Eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the Northern, the *Fen* Country, are low and watery; and consequently not very healthy. Its Commodities are excellent Corn, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Cole-seed, Hemp, Fish, Fowl,





Fowl, and Saffron. Paper and Basket-Work are the chief Manufactures. About *Fulmer*, six Miles from *Cambridge*, great Quantities of Fire-stones are found, which produce plenty of *Vitriol. Saintfoin* (so called by the *French*, who brought it from the Holy Land) is a great Improvement in those barren Parts of this County which are dry.

Rivers.] The principal River is the *Ouse*, which divides the County from East to North West, and receives the *Cam* (so called by the *Britains*, to express its crooked Course) near *Thetford*. The Fen-Country is so situated as to be the Drain of thirteen several Counties; for all the Water from the Middle of *England*, except what is discharged by the *Thames* and the *Trent*, falls chiefly into these Fens.

Chief Towns.] The City of *Ely*, *Cambridge*, *New-Market*, *Caxton*, *Lynton*, *Wisbich*, *Royston*, part of which is in *Hartfordshire*.

Ely, so called either from the great Plenty of Eels the Place affords, or from the Saxon Word *Helyx*, a Willow, that being the only kind of Tree which thrives in this Part of the County. It is a Bishop's See, to which was formerly annexed the Rights of a County Palatine through the Isle of *Ely*; but has been long divested of these Privileges. It is chiefly remarkable for its Cathedral Church (whose *Cupola* is very stately, having been the Work of several Bishops) and its great plenty of Provisions. The Market is on *Saturday*.

Cambridge, a Town of great Antiquity, and well known in the Time of the *Romans*, by the Name of *Camboritum*. In *William the Conqueror's* Book, called *Doomsday*, it is divided into ten Wards, containing 387 Houses. And even in the *Danish* Wars it was very considerable, and consequently suffer'd accordingly. In the *Barons* Wars, the Outlaws who refuged in the Isle of *Ely*, frequently plunder'd it, till *Henry III.* for its Security, drew a deep Ditch on the East Side. The Castle, when in repair, was a Place of some Strength and Magnificence. The *Gate-House* is still standing, and the County Goal. *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, in their Rebellion against *Richard II.* enter'd the Town, and burnt the Records of the University in the Market-place. The Government is vested in the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, and Aldermen. The Mayor, before he enters upon his Office, obliges himself by a solemn Oath, to maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs of the University. It has fourteen Parish Churches, and a plentiful Market on *Saturday*. The *Cam* runs on the West Side, forming several little Islands, then turning Eastward it divides the Town into two Parts.

The UNIVERSITY consists of a Chancellor, who may be charged every three Years, or is continued longer by the tacite

Consent of the University. He has under him a Commissary for holding a Court of Record for all privileged Persons under the Degree of Master of Arts. A High-Steward, holding his Place by Patent from the University; he is elected by the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor, chose Yearly by the Body of the University; the Heads of the Colleges naming two Persons. Two Proctors, two Taxers for regulating the Market, Weights, &c. A Register, three Esquire Beadles, one Yeoman Beadle, and a Library Keeper. Sixteen Colleges, or Halls, 406 Fellowships, upwards of 660 Scholarships, and 236 Exhibitions. The whole Body of the University is commonly about 1500, enjoying very great Privileges, granted by several of our Kings, and finally completed by that great one of sending two Burgeses to Parliament, conferred on them by King *James I.*

The Order of the Colleges, according to the Date of their several Foundations, is as follows.

I. PETER-HOUSE,

Founded by *Hugh Balsbam*, Prior of *Ely*, Anno 1257, who was afterwards Bishop of that See. At first it afforded the Students only the Conveniency of Lodging, which was no small one, on account of the exorbitant Demands of the Townsmen for lodging Scholars. When the Founder was made Bishop of *Ely* in the Year 1284, he endowed it for a Master, fourteen Fellows, &c. It derives its Name from *St. Peter's Church*, in whose Neighbourhood it is situated, and has 22 Fellows, and 42 Scholars.

II. CLARE-HALL

Dates its Foundation from the Year 1340, when *Richard Badew*, then Chancellor of the University, enabled by the generous Benefaction of *Lady Elizabeth Clare*, Countess of *Ulster*, built and endowed it on the Ruins of a House he himself had erected sixteen Years before, for the Reception of Students living at their own Expence; but was accidentally destroyed by Fire. In process of Time the Endowment has been much enlarged by additional Bounties; and of late Years it has been so nobly rebuilt with Free-stone, that it is now one of the most uniform, as well as best situated in the University. The Number of Fellows is 18, of Scholars 63.

III. PEMBROKE-HALL,

Was founded seven Years after *Clare-Hall*, by *Mary St. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*, whose Husband *Audomare de Valentia*, Earl of *Pembroke*, lost his Life in a Tournament on the Wedding Day to this his third Wife. She immediately retir'd from the World, and among several other Acts of Piety, established this College. It now maintains 5 Fellows, and 13 Scholars.

IV. St. BENNET's, or CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,

Owes its Foundation, about the same Time, to the united Guilds or Fraternities of *Corpus Christi* and the *Blessed Virgin*, who by the Interest of *Henry of Monmouth*, obtained Leave of *Henry III.* that their Aldermen should be impowered to erect and endow this College. Among its modern Benefactors, *Dr. Matthew Parker*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, has the largest Share of its Acknowledgments for a curious Library, chiefly of rare Manuscripts, two Fellowships, five Scholarships, and other Benefactions bestow'd on it. It takes its Name from the adjoining Church of *St. Benedict*. The Number of Fellows belonging to it is 12, of Scholars 40.

V. TRINITY-HALL

Was founded by *William Bateman*, Bishop of *Norwich*, who purchased it by Exchange of the Monks of *Ely*. As he was eminent for his extensive Knowledge in the Canon and Civil Law, he had a particular View to these Studies in his new-founded College; for the three Fellows, and three Scholars placed by him here, were obliged to pursue that particular Branch of Learning. At present it is able to maintain 12 Fellows, and 14 Scholars.

VI. GONVIL and CAIUS COLLEGE.

The first Foundation of this Body of Men, tho' not in the same Place, was begun *Ann. 1348*, by *Edmund de Gonvil*, Rector of *Terrington* in *Norfolk*; who dying before his Design had taken Effect, left a Sum of Money to *Bishop Bateman* for completing it. Two hundred Years afterwards, *John Caius M. D.* made so very large Additions, both in Buildings and Revenues, to what had been already done, that he is deservedly looked upon as the principal Founder. It now maintains twelve Fellows of the first Rank, fourteen of the second, and 74 Scholars.

VII. KING's COLLEGE,

So called from its Royal Founder *Henry VI.* it was enlarged by *Henry VII.* and his Son *Henry VIII.* The Model first laid down was never compleated; part only of that magnificent Plan being executed. However the Chapel, tho' under the Disadvantage of being carried on with great Interruptions, is deservedly admired; the Roof, Carvings, and stain'd Glass in the Windows, putting it upon a Level with most Buildings of the Kind throughout *Europe*. The College has been much enlarged of late, and, when finished, will be an Ornament not only to the University, but to the Nation in general. It maintains seventy Fellows and Scholars, besides Chaplains, &c. In preparing the Foundations for the new Buildings,

Ann. 1734, the Workmen dug up a great Number of broad Pieces, the gold Coin of *Henry V.* very fresh. The Master and Fellows recovered as many as the Workmen would own; but suspected them of concealing a great many more, which Jealousy seem'd not altogether groundless, by the great Quantity of that Coin appearing in the World soon after.

VIII. QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Was begun by *Henry VI's* Consort, but finished by her Rival in the Throne, *Elizabeth* Wife of *Edward IV.* It now maintains a Master, nineteen Fellows, twelve Bible Clerks, four Greek Scholars, forty other Scholars, besides Lecturers of Hebrew, Geometry, and Arithmetick. The great *Erasmus*, invited by the pleasant Situation of the House, chose it for his Residence during his Studies.

IX. CATHARINE HALL

Owes its Foundation to *Richard Woodlarke*, the third Provost of *King's College.* *Ann.* 1475, and dedicated to St. *Catharine*, Virgin and Martyr. At present it maintains six Fellows, and thirty Scholars. That part which was lately rebuilt, is neat and elegant.

X. JESUS COLLEGE

Was begun by *John Alcock* Bishop of *Ely*, who having obtained of *Henry VII.* and Pope *Julius II.* the Lands and Revenues of a Monastery of Nuns, lately suppressed on account of their scandalous Behaviour, endowed and dedicated it to *JESUS*, the B. *Virgin* and St. *Radegund* Patroness of the Nunnery. It now has sixteen Fellowships, and thirty-one Scholars.

XI. CHRIST'S COLLEGE,

Founded by *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of *Henry VII.* for a Master and twelve Fellows; which Number, very luckily for the House, tallying with our B. *Redeemer* and his College of Apostles, the Zealots in *Edward* the VIth's Reign condemned it as superstitious, and prevailed with the King to add another Fellowship and some Scholarships. The Number of Scholars amounts now to 56. A noble Building has lately been added to the old House.

XII. St. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Was begun by the same Lady about nineteen Years after *Christ's* College. It was finished by her Executors, *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *John Fisher* Bishop of *Rocheſter.* It is pleasantly situated near the River, with a fine Stone Bridge; the Library is noble and curious. The number of Students amounts to one Hundred, besides fifty-three Fellows.

XIII.

XIII. MAGDALEN COLLEGE

Was originally a Hall for Monks to prepare themselves for Academical Exercises; but at the Dissolution of the Monasteries by *Henry VIII*, a new College was here founded by *Thomas Audley*, Baron of *Walden*. It maintains a Master, thirteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars. One of the best Fellowships (appropriated to the Gentlemen of *Norfolk*) is called the *Travelling Fellowship of Norfolk*.

XIV. TRINITY COLLEGE

Owes its Foundation to *Henry VIII*, who converted three small Houses into one College, made a considerable Addition to their former Endowments, and dedicated this House to the holy and undivided Trinity. *Queen Mary* added largely to the Endowment, and by subsequent Benefactions it is enabled to maintain sixty-five Fellows, and ninety-one Scholars. Its Library, which many learned Men with Emulation have contributed to enrich, is very noble; the Chapel, Buildings, &c. place it very justly in the first Rank of Colleges, and even above some Foreign Universities.

XV. EMANUEL COLLEGE

Was founded by Sir *Walter Mildmay* of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, Anno 1584, on the same Spot where the Dominican Friars formerly had a House. It maintains a Master, fourteen Fellows, fifty Scholars, and ten poor Scholars. Archbishop *Sancroft*, (besides other Benefactions) built the Chapel.

XVI. SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE,

So called from *Frances Sidney*, Relict of *Thomas Ratcliff* Earl of *Suffex*, who by Will bequeath'd upwards of five thousand Pounds for building this College and endowing it, Anno 1588. Afterwards Sir *Francis Clerk*, and lastly Sir *John Brereton* made large Additions to its Revenues; so that it is now enabled to maintain a Master, twelve Fellows, and twenty-eight Scholars, &c.

But to proceed with the principal Towns:

New-market, which stands on the Edge of this County, so that the North Part of it extends itself into *Suffolk*, is chiefly remarkable for the Horse-Races and private Matches run here, to the undoing of many, and the enriching of a few. During the Season, here is seen the oddest Jumble of Mankind, that the whole World can show; the Waggoner in his Straw Boots often damns the Nobleman with his Star for a Bite, and Peers of the Realm think it no Disgrace to hold their Hands before the greasy Pouch of a losing Farmer.

Wisbich, by reason of the great Convenience of Water Carriage, is a Place of very great Trade. It sends yearly to *London*, according to a very exact Calculation, fifty-two thousand Quarters of Oats, a thousand Tons of Oil, and near eight thousand Firkins of Butter. The same Water Carriage enables it to supply the greatest Part of the neighbouring Country with all sorts of Goods and Wares from *London*. The Market, which is very plentiful, is held on *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Thorney Abbey*, a pleasant Seat belonging to the Duke of *Bedford*. *Audley-End*, a stately Seat of the Earls of *Suffolk*. *Chewele* belongs to the Duke of *Somerset*. *Gogmagog*, a Seat of the Earl of *Godolphin*. *Wimple-Hall* belongs to the Lord *Hardwick*.

Curiosities.] On the Top of *Gogmagog Hills* (formerly called the Mountains of *Balsam*) are the Remains of a *British* Camp. In the Parish of *Sutton*, about six Miles from *Ely*, some very antient Treasure, a kind of *Talisman*, &c. were discovered, *Ann.* 1692.

But it would be unpardonable to omit a Particular, which has the publick Advantage, as well as Curiosity to recommend it; *viz.* that great Work of draining the *Fens*. This part of the Country, which even under the present Improvements has but an indifferent Aspect, and not long ago had for many Ages been entirely desolate, was once so delightful a Spot, that none but an Eye-witness, *William* of *Malmesbury*, could have escaped being censured as a fabulous Writer in the following Account of the adjacent Country about *Thorney Abbey*. "The very *Marshes* bear
" Trees, that for their strait Tallness, and the same without Knots,
" strive to touch the Stars. A *Plain* there is as even as the Sea,
" which with green Grass allureth the Eye; so smooth and level,
" that if any walk along the Fields, they shall find nothing to
" stumble at. There is not the least Parcel of Ground which lies
" waste and void there.—Here you shall have a Field set with
" Vines, which either creep upon the Ground, or mount on Poles." How this pleasant Country became one Waste of Water, is only to be conjectured at this distance of Time, from what has happened of the like Nature in other Parts of the World; where we find by the Shock of an Earthquake the Sea has sometimes swallowed up large Tracts of Land, as it has left others again quite dry, where once Ships of Burthen have rode at Anchor. The Silt or Soil gathered here by the long Stagnation of the Waters, has been found to be from ten to twenty Foot deep, burying under it large Trees, the Ruins of Buildings, &c. According to the Survey taken by Sir *Jonas Moore*, the whole *Level* contains about 300,000 Acres,
and

and lies in the several Counties of *Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln.*

The first considerable Attempt towards draining these Fens, which could only be effected by clearing the Outfalls of the several Rivers into the Sea, and making proper Drains for carrying down the Water, was begun in the sixth Year of *Charles I.* by *Francis Earl of Bedford*, by whom and his Assistants and Successors in that Work 400,000*l.* was expended. But *Charles II.* having recommended it to the Parliament as a National Concern, an Act was pass'd for settling the Draining of the great Level of the Fens called *Bedford Level*, and a Corporation was established for the more effectual carrying on this great Work. However, we find in the Year 1653 a Complaint made, as if the Reed and Sedge before the Draining, was of more Value than the new Improvements. Upon this, to justify the Undertaking, an Account was given in, by which it appeared that for the Tillage, &c. of only 28,000 Acres of recovered Land, producing Wheat, Barley, Oats and Coleseed, (besides the great Charge of draining) had been paid to Labourers, Workmen, &c. 95,000*l.* in *Lynn*; for Chambers, Porters, &c. 3,600*l.* for Shipping 10,000*l.* to the State 5,000*l.* amounting in all to 113,600*l.* in one Year. This sufficiently evinces how great an annual Profit would accrue to the Nation, if the whole three hundred thousand Acres could be recovered.

The *Duckys*, employed in this Part of the Country, for entrapping Wild Fowl of the aquatick Kind, by Ducks train'd up to this treacherous Art, are both Curious and Advantageous. The neat Profit of one near *Ely* amounting to near five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and sending to *London* three thousand Couple sometimes in a Week.

Sturbridge Fair, so called from the little Brook *Stour*, is held in the adjacent Fields to *Cambridge*; and is very remarkable for the great Trade, in every Branch of Commerce, carried on both by buying and selling all sorts of Goods on the Spot; as also by very large Commissions which are here transacted for other Parts of *England*. Nothing that the whole Kingdom affords is wanting in this Fair; and the Concourse of People is so great as to encourage near fifty Hackney Coaches, and several Boats (brought in Waggons) from *London* to ply here. The number of Booths ranged in regular Streets (besides a considerable Square) surpass many Towns as much in Extent, as they do some whole Provinces in Traffick, especially in those two considerable Articles of Wool and Hops. When the Hurry of Business is over, it affords an agreeable Amusement to the Nobility and Gentry, who resort hither, and lay out no small Sums in purchasing Curiosities, or seeing the Entertainments the Place affords. A Court of Justice is held by the Magistrates of *Cambridge*, which, as it proceeds in

a summary Way, contributes to keep up Decency and Regularity, notwithstanding the great Crowds of so many different Degrees of People. And yet, if we may credit common Fame, the Origin of this great Fair is owing to a Clothier of *Kendal*, who accidentally exposed his Cloth to Sale here, which had been designed for the *London* Markets, and was encouraged by his Success to continue yearly with Design, what Chance had first set on foot. His Example induced others to follow it, and in time produced this great and universal Mart. It begins on the 8th of *September*, and lasts fourteen Days; when the Farmer finds sufficient Amends for the Damage sustain'd, by the vast Quantity of Manure left behind.

Remarkable Persons.] The first Printer in *England*, *William Caxton*, so called from a little Market Town, was born in this County. He died *Ann.* 1486. It has likewise produced a very antient Historian of great Note, who lived in the Reign of *Edward III.* viz. *Matthew Paris*. Sir *John Cheeke*, who was honour'd with the Tutorship of *Edward VI.* the learned *Dr. Jeremy Taylor*, Author of *Holy Living and Dying*, and *Dr. Isaac Barrow* Bishop of *St. Asaph*, were all of this County.

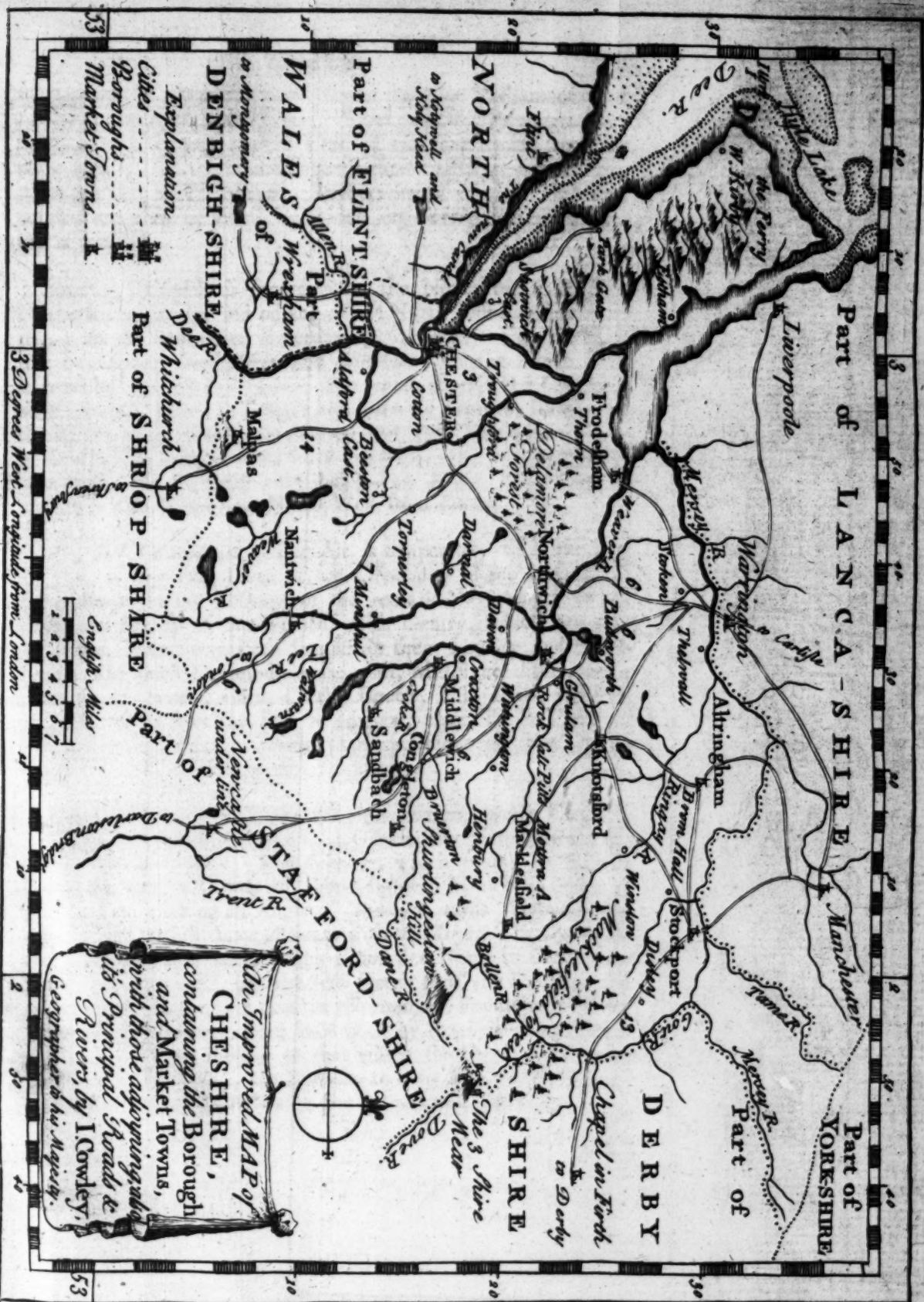
Various Particulars.] *Cambridgeshire* sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire; two Members for the Town of *Cambridge*, and two for the University. It lies partly in the Diocese of *Ely*, and partly in that of *Norwich*, and in the *Norfolk* Circuit. It contains eighty-three Vicarages, 163 Parishes, and 279 Villages. Its Division is into sixteen Hundreds, containing about 17,340 Houses, 86,730 Inhabitants, and 570,000 Acres.

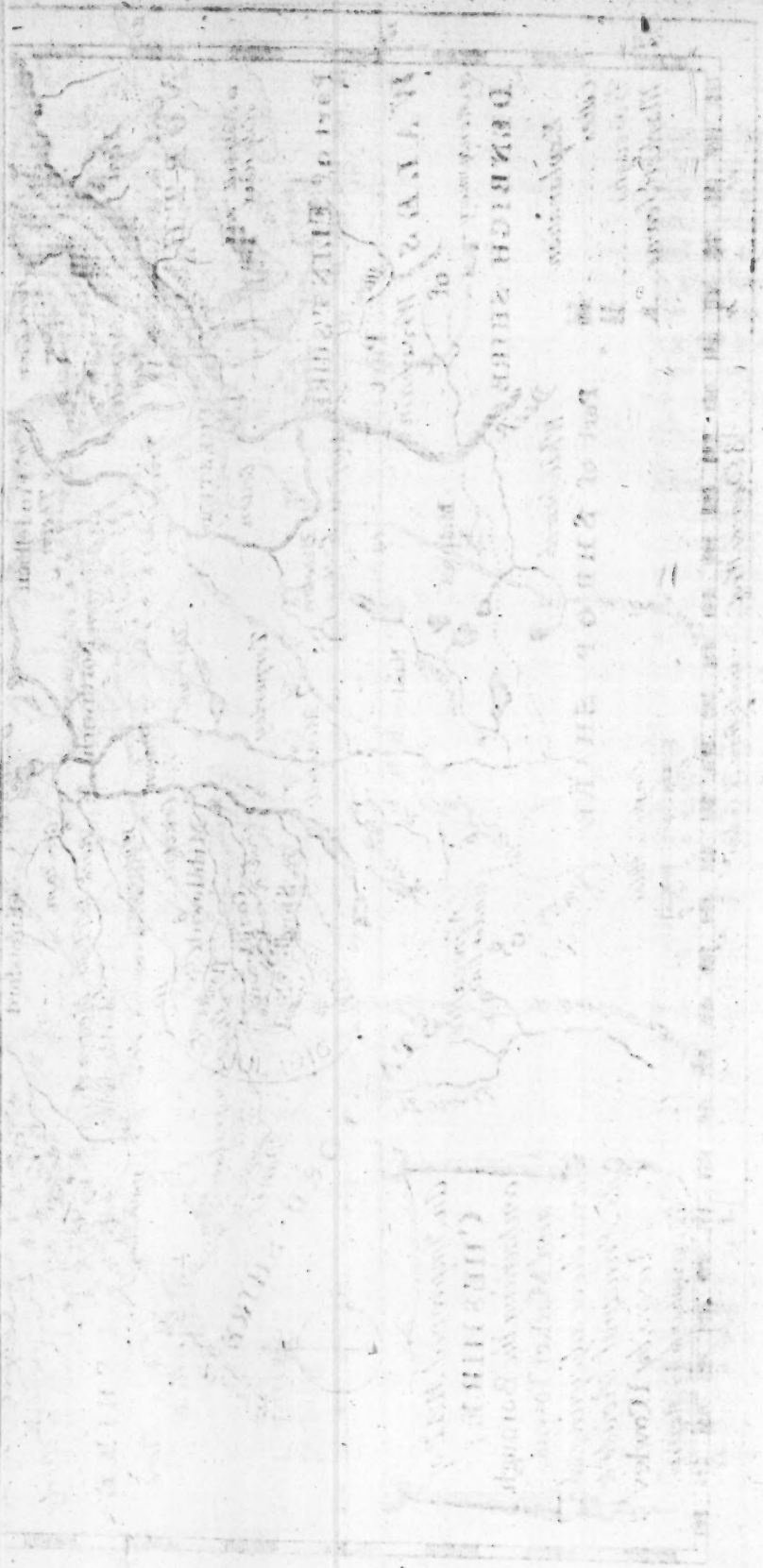
The principal Fairs are, at *Cambridge* August 15; at *Ely* October 18; at *Reche* in Rogation Week; at *Wisbich*, August 1; and *Sturbridge* Fair (as was said above) begins on September 8, and lasts fourteen Days.

C H E S H I R E.

Name.] **T**HIS County, together with *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Worcestershire*, was inhabited by the *Cornavii*, when the *Romans* were in this Island; who, when obliged to quit it, carried with them some Troops raised among these People, which settled in the Empire, and were much esteem'd for their great Bravery. Under the *Saxons* it was a Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; by the *Danes* it was made an Earldom, and lastly, by *William* the Conqueror, it was erected into a County *Palatine*, enjoying, under the Crown of *England*, all the Rights of







CHURCHILL
1850

of Sovereignty : the Earls of *Chester* holding Parliaments and Courts of Justice by their Patent. These extensive Privileges seem to have been granted with a View of encouraging and enabling them to make the firmer stand against their Neighbours the *Welch*. As to the Origin of its Name, Authors are so much divided, that nothing can now be found, on which any Certainty may reasonably be built.

Situation.] *Cheshire* is separated on the North from *Lancashire* by the River *Mersey*, just edging at the North East Point on *Yorkshire* ; on the South East it borders on *Staffordshire* ; on the West it is bounded by *Denbighshire* and *Flintshire* ; on the North West it is washed by the *Irish Ocean*, into which it projects a *Cherfonsse* about sixteen Miles in Length and seven in Breadth, formed by the *Æstuaries* of the Rivers *Weaver* and *Dee*. The whole County measures in Length about forty-five Miles, and is near twenty-five broad, the Circumference being 130 Miles. The City of *Chester* is 150 Miles near North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is temperately cold, and very healthy, as the long Lives of the Generality of the Inhabitants demonstrate, to say nothing of the remarkable Strength of the Men, and Beauty of the Women. The Gentry, which are very numerous, have always been famous for their Loyalty and Hospitality. The chief Commodities are, Salt, Mill-stones little inferior to those of *France*, Corn, Cattle, Cheese, Fish, Fowl, and Metals. All which show the Soil to be good, especially for Pastures : this Country sending to *London* alone (exclusive of other Parts) 14,000 Ton of Cheese yearly.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are the *Mersey*, whose Course is from the North East, Westward, and is the Boundary between this County and *Lancashire*. The *Weaver*, which taking its Rise in *Shropshire*, runs a Course of about eighteen Miles from South to North, then making an Angle at *Norwich*, turns Westward, and empties itself into the same *Æstuary* with the *Mersey*. The *Dee* enters the County at *Grafton*, and runs almost due North to *Chester*, and there discharges itself into the *Irish Ocean* thro' the Southern *Æstuary* of the *Cherfonsse*. It takes its rise from two Fountains in *Wales*, which with this River were held both by the *Britons* and *Romans* in a Veneration not inferior to that which the *Greeks* paid to the River *Peneus* in *Theffaly*, the *Scythians* to their *Ister*, or the *Germans* to the *Rhine*. It abounds with fine Salmon and Trouts.

Chief

Chief Towns.] The principal Towns are *Chester, Nantwich, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Nutsford, Altringham, Stockport.*

Chester, a City of so antient and high a Date, as to have lost its Origin in the Clouds of fabulous Antiquity; but the *British* Name of *Caer-Leon*, and the several Monuments which have been discovered here, make it very probable that it begun to be a Place of Note, not only by a *Roman* Legion being stationed here, but in particular, that it was the *Twentieth* or *Vindix* Legion which first made it considerable. At present the Form of the City is square, and the Streets cross each other at right Angles. The Rampart which girts the City, measures two Miles, and affords a pleasant Walk with a fine Prospect. Four Gates answer the four Cardinal Points, of which the East Gate in particular is very stately. The Trade of this Place suffer'd considerably by the vast Quantities of Sand thrown up by the Sea; which will hardly now float a very small Bark, where once Ships of great Burthen came with Safety. However, Industry has in a great Measure surmounted this Inconvenience; for the Inhabitants have cut a Channel, of near ten Miles in length, at a vast Expence, thro' which large Vessels come up to the City. A laudable Example, and well deserving the Imitation of others. Here are kept the Courts for the County, which, as was said before, being a *Palatinate*, has a very extensive Jurisdiction still left, tho' curtailed of many of its chief Privileges by *Henry VIII.* All Causes relating to the County (criminal Causes excepted, which, as in other Places, are left to the Judges on their Circuit) are determined in these Courts, held by a Chamberlain, a Judge Special, or Chief Justice of *Chester*, two Barons of the *Exchequer*, &c. A noble old Castle, situated on a rising Ground on the South Side of the City, affords Conveniencies for the Administration of Justice. *Chester* has eleven Parish Churches, (the Cathedral is a very venerable Building) and is one of the largest Cities in *England*. The Market, which is very plentifully supplied, is held on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. The continual Resort of Strangers, in their Passage to and from *Ireland*, adds to the Trade of the Place.

Nantwich comes next to *Chester* in Extent, as well as Antiquity. Its Parish Church is a large and beautiful Structure, having a Steeple in the Middle like a Cathedral. The Buildings (after being twice burnt down) are very neat. And as the County in general surpasses the rest of *England* in the Goodness of its Cheese; so this Place and the adjacent Grounds excell, in this Commodity, the rest of the County. Besides this, a great Trade is carried on here by making Salt (which also extends to *Northwich, Middlewich, and Dunham*) but is considerably diminished since the Rock Salt was discovered. The Salt made here is thus order'd: The Water,

or

or rather Brine, is brought from the *Salt Spring* to the *Wych Houses* by Troughs, and received into large Barrels set in the Ground. From hence it is put into the *Leads*, and a Fire made for seething it, during which the Waller-Women with Wooden Rakes gather it as it settles to the Bottom. After this it is put into *Salt Barrows*, a kind of Wicker Baskets in the Shape of a Sugar-Loaf reversed, that the Water may drop from it, and leave the Salt dry. These Salt-Works appear to be antient from a *Roman Causeway*, which could be made with no other View than to encourage them, and consequently we may reasonably suppose a considerable Impost arose from hence even in those Times.

Macclesfield, an antient Town govern'd by a Mayor, and possessed of very considerable Privileges, on account of the Court and Liberties of the neighbouring Forest. The Church is adorned with a high Steeple, and has a College adjoining to it. In an Oratory of this Church, belonging to the *Earls Rivers*, are two Bras Plates; one contains a Promise of Pardon for 26,000 Years and 26 Days, to those who shall say there five *Our Fathers* and five *Hail Marys*; the other is to desire Prayers for the Souls of *Roger Leigh* and his Wife *Elizabeth*; she died 1498, and he 1506, to whose Souls God be merciful. The Family of the *Leighs* of *Lyme* furnish'd several brave Men, whose Valour in the Conquest of *France*, begun under *Edward III*, and compleated by *Henry V*, was much admired. The Market is on *Monday*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Cholmondeley-Hall*, about seven Miles South West from *Nantwich*, belongs to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, as does *Val Royal*, eleven Miles near North East from *Chester*. *Dunham-Massey*, twenty-two Miles North East from *Chester* belongs to the Earl of *Warrington*. *Rock Savage*, about twelve Miles North from *Chester*, belongs to the Earl of *Barrymore*. *Wood-Hey*, five Miles West from *Nantwich*, belongs to the Earl of *Dysart*. *Dutton*, about thirteen Miles near North East from *Chester*, belongs to Lord *Gerrard*.

Curiosities.] The *Dutton* Family has, or had till very lately, an odd kind of Jurisdiction over all Pipers, Fiddlers, Harpers, and Harlots, licencing them at Pleasure for a small yearly Fine, by virtue of which Licence they enjoy'd several Privileges. How the Harlots fell under this Regulation does not appear; but as to the Pipers, Fiddlers, &c. it seems a large Rabble, consisting chiefly of these Professions, led on by *Ralph Dutton*, were very instrumental in scaring away a large Body of *Welchmen*, who were upon the point of taking *Ranulph*, second Earl of *Chester*, Prisoner, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. In *Stiperley Park*, belonging to the *Leighs*, and not far from *Macclesfield*, are Sheep of a very particular

kind. They are above the usual Size of Sheep, and have four Horns, two like those of Sheep, and two like Goats; in the same manner their Covering is between Wool and Goats Hair, and their Flesh resembles that of both these Animals. In the mossy Parts of this County are found, about eight Foot deep, Fir-Trees of a great Length, supposed to have been brought and left here by Noah's Flood. They are of great Use to the common People instead of Candles; for being cut into Splinters they afford a good Light. Near *Stale Bridge* is a Spring whose Waters are so very Volatile, that the Pores of a glass Bottle are pervious to them, for though never so closely stoppt, they always evaporate. About *Stockport* the Thunder Stone, or *Boleynites*, is sometimes found in a Rock of Free-stone. The Rock-Salt Mines near *Nortwich* are worth seeing. The Descent, in a Basket, is about 150 Foot deep; the Glittering of the Workmen's Candles against the Roof, which is like that of a great Cathedral supported on Pillars, has a pretty Effect. The Ore, if I may be allowed the Expression, is taken up with Pickaxes in large Lumps, and then sent to the Sea-Ports, where it is dissolved and made fit for use. At *Chester* are shewn the Remains of *Hugh Lupus*, Nephew to the Conqueror, and first Earl of *Chester*. This Piece of Antiquity, as it is generally thought to be, was discovered about twenty Years since, in an old ruinous Fabrick called the *Chapter House*. The Bones were very fresh and in their natural Position, wrapped in Leather and contained in a Stone Coffin; and though buried near seven hundred Years, the String which tied his Ancles was entire.

Remarkable Persons.] *Ranulph Cestrensis*, Author of the *Polychronicon*, an Historical Work, was a Monk of *Chester*. As was also *Roger Cestrensis*, who in his Book entitled *Polycraticon*, gives a very ample Account of the *British* and *English* Affairs from the Invasion of the *Romans* to the Year 1314. Of this County were likewise those two noted Historians, *Hollingshed* and *Speed*. The famous *John Pearson*, Author of the Exposition on the Apostles Creed, was Bishop of *Chester*.

Various Particulars.] This County sends four Members to Parliament; two for the County, and two for *Chester*. It lies in the Northern Circuit, and Diocese of *Chester*. It contains twenty Vicarages, 68 Parishes, and near 670 Villages. Its Division is into seven Hundreds, in which are contained about 24,000 Houses, and upwards of 12,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is commonly thought to be about 720,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these. At *Altringham* 25th of July; at *Chester*, 21st and 29th of September; at *Congerton*, on the 1st of May, and 3d of July; at *Frodsham* on the 10th of August; at



Knutsford, on *Whitsun Tuesday*, the 24th of *June*, and 23d of *October*; at *Macclesfield* on the 11th and 30th of *June*, and the 2d of *November*; at *Malpas* on the 25th of *March*, the 25th and 27th of *July*, and the 8th of *December*; at *Middlewich* on the *Ascension Day*, and the 18th of *October*; at *Nantwich* on the 24th of *August*; at *Nortwich* on the 22d of *July*, the 24th of *August*, and the 6th of *December*; at *Sambage* on *Easter Tuesday*, and the *Sunday* after *St. Barnabas*; at *Stowford* on the 12th of *March*, the 13th of *October*, and on *Corpus Christi*.

CORNWALL.

Name.] THAT Division of the Britons called *Dunmonii* by *Strabo*, and *Danmonii* by *Ptolemy* (from *Dun* a Hill, and *Moina* a Mine) to express the Nature of the Country, were the antient Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring County of *Devonshire*. As it is that part of *Britain* which stretches the farthest Westward, it naturally invited the Britons to retire hither before the *Saxon* Invader, who began his Conquests from the Eastern side, to say nothing of its Rocks and Mountains which (as well as those in *Wales*) promised some Security against a victorious Enemy.

The present Name of this County is variously accounted for; the most probable Derivation is that which brings it from the Promontories projecting themselves into the Sea like Horns, called in the *British* Language *Kernaw*, with the *Saxon* Addition of *Wauls*, to denote the People who fled thither. It is much questioned whether the *Romans* ever made a compleat Conquest of this Part of *Britain*, which likewise made a noble Stand here against the *Saxons*; and, together with the *Welsh* Princes, defeated in a pitch'd Battle King *Ethelfrid*, and drove him beyond the *Humber*. But, in the Year 835, we find them routed in their turn by the potent King *Egbert*. This Country had, and still retains in some Parishes next the Land's End, a Language peculiar to itself, which is thought less harsh to the Ear, as well as less difficult to the Pronunciation of Strangers.

Situation.] This County is surrounded by the Sea on all Sides, except the East; where it is parted from *Devonshire* by the River *Tamar*. The Northern Coast is washed by the *Bristol* Channel, the Western by *St. George's*, and the Southern by the *British* Sea. The Length from East to West measures near seventy Miles; the Breadth, where broadest, next to *Devonshire*, is reckoned to be about forty Miles; but in the narrowest, at *St. Ives*, it does not exceed five; yet its Circumference, by reason of its unequal Shore, measure

measures upwards of 233 Miles. *Launceston* is 170 Miles near South West from *London*. The *Scilly* Islands lying over against the Western Point of the County, are generally allow'd to be the *Cassiterides* of the Antients; and if we may credit some Authors, much frequented by the *Phœnicians* for the Sake of their Tin. That called *St. Mary's* is the most fruitful, and is in Circumference about three Leagues. Many contend that they were once a part of *Cornwal*, and that the intermediate Space (about thirty Miles) called *Lionness*, was swallowed up by an Irruption of the Sea. The great Equality of the Depth, being between forty and sixty Fathom, and the Pieces of old Buildings, which the Fishermen sometimes meet with, give some Probability to this Opinion.

Air, Soil, Commodities] The Air is sharp, but not unhealthful, especially to the Natives. The Vicinity of the Sea on three of its Sides guards against hard Frosts, and prevents Snow from lying long on the Ground. The same Reason may be assigned for the frequent Gusts, or Flaws (as they call them) of Wind, which are here very boisterous, and consequently oftentimes pernicious. The Soil, as it is very shallow, cannot be extraordinary fruitful, especially on the hilly Parts. The Valleys yield plenty of Grass, and the Lands near the Seas by the Improvement of *Orewood* (a kind of Sea Weed) and fat Sea Sand, produce considerable Quantities of Corn. The chief Commodities are Copper, Tin, fine blue Slate, *French* Wheat, Fish, especially Pilchards, which are here taken and cured in vast Quantities; 500,000 were once caught at a Draught. The Men are remarkably strong and active.

Rivers] The principal Rivers are the *Tamar*, the *Camel*, and *Fale*. The *Tamar* runs a long Course from North to South, and is the Boundary between the two Counties of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, and empties itself into *Plymouth* Sound. It abounds with excellent Salmon. The *Camel* runs from South to North, and forms *Padstow* Haven in the *Bristol* Channel. The *Fale* runs from North to South in the narrow Part of the County, and discharges itself into *St. George's* Channel, forming the Haven at *Falmouth*.

Chief Towns.] *Pensance*, *Hellon*, *Falmouth*, *Grampound*, *Truro*, *Penryn*, *Forwey*, *Lestwithiel*, *Leskard*, *Eodmin*, *Saltafb*, *Padstow*, *St. Ives*, and *Launceston*.

Launceston (vulgarly *Launston*) where the Business of the County, as Assizes, Election of Knights for the Shire, &c. is usually transacted, is a neat Town, and includes under its Name the two Towns of *Newport* and *Dunewet*; tho' *Newport* still enjoys the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament. It appears from
Deemslay

Doomsday Book, that here was formerly a Collegiate Church for Prebendaries, which by one of the Earls of *Cornwal*, about the middle of the twelfth Century, was changed into a Monastery of Monks, though vehemently opposed in it by the then Bishop of *Exeter*. The same Nobleman built a strong Castle here, induced to it by the advantageous Situation of the Town on a rising Ground. It is governed by a Mayor. The Market is held on *Saturday*.

Helfton (vulgarly *Hellas*) a Borough Town, with the Privilege of stamping Tin, or Coinage, as it is term'd. The Place is handsome, populous, and enjoys a pretty good Trade, by reason of the Tin which is here shipped. The four large Streets make some Figure, having a Canal of clear Water running through each of them. The little River *Cober* forms a small Harbour below it. Its Market is on *Saturday*.

Falmouth, famous for its safe and commodious Haven, which, as it has abundance of Creeks belonging to it on all Sides, always affords Shelter to the Shipping, whatever Wind happens to blow. The Entrance is secured by two strong Castles, *St. Maudit's* (commonly called *St. Marw's*) on the East Side, and *Pendennis* on the West. The *Liston* Packet is bound to and from this Place.

The Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, but sends no Members to Parliament, tho' the little Town of *St. Maudit* does. The Market at *Falmouth* is on *Thursday*.

Truro takes its Name from its three Streets, which in the *Cornish* Language are express'd by the Word *Truru*. It is accounted the chief Town of the Shire, and was made a Corporation by *Reginald Fitzroy*, natural Son to *K. Henry I.* under the Name of the Mayor and Burgesses. The Privileges it enjoys, by Prescription, are very large. Among others; the Mayor of *Truro* is Mayor of *Falmouth*, and receives Keyage for all the Goods laden or unladen there. Its Trade, as well as its Buildings, is considerable; and it enjoys the Benefit of Coinage of Tin. The Market Days are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Bodman, otherwise *Eodmin*, is a large Town at present, being near a Mile in Length; but, as appears from the Ruins on the North Side, has been formerly much larger. It is thought to be very healthy, at least the long Lives of the Inhabitants seem to prove it such, they often exceeding ninety, and sometimes a hundred Years. King *Edward* the Elder, and Pope *Formosus*, about the Year 905, made it a Bishop's See; but this was removed, first to *St. Germans*, and lastly to *Exeter*. The Market, which is held on *Saturday*, is plentifully supplied with Corn, Beef, Mutton, &c. Before the late War with *France*, here was a considerable Staple for Yarn. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Town Clerk, twelve Magistrates, and twenty-four Commoners, in whom alone is vested the Right of choosing Members of Parliament and the Coinage of Tin.

The

The Carnival, which is kept here about the middle of *July*, draws great Multitudes from the neighbouring Parts. King *Charles II.* was so well pleased with the Diversions the Place afforded him at this Season, that he condescended to be enrolled a Brother of the Society; which carries the Date of its Institution beyond the Conquest.

Curiosities.] In the little Island at the South West Point of the County, called *Biscaro-woune* (from whence the *Boscarwen* Family takes its Name) is a large high Stone, set up and surrounded by nineteen smaller ones at twelve Foot distance from each other, design'd for a Sepulchral Monument by the antient *Britons*, as appears from other Works of this Nature in *Wales*; where the Inscriptions point out the original Design: Tho' some have mistaken these in *Cornwal* to be a *Roman* or *Saxon* Trophy.

Near *Pensance* there is a great Stone of immense Weight, which before it was thrown out of its first Situation was so equally poiz'd, that it might have been moved with one Finger. But a wise Governour of *Pendennis* Castle, under *Oliver Cromwel*, imagining it must needs be something superstitious, employed a great Number of Hands to undermine it, and consequently destroy'd its *Equilibrium*. It is called in the Country Language *Main-Amber*, that is, the Stone of *Ambrosius*. But what Relation it has to that renowned *British* Hero, does not appear. Near *Helfton* is a Lake of Salt Water about two Miles long, called *Loo-pool*. It is parted from the Sea by a Bank of Sand, which sometimes is broke thro' by the Waves in stormy Weather. Here is a Breed of Fish like Trouts, but surpasses them both in Goodness and Size.

Not far from this Lake is a Military Camp, known by the Name of *Erth*; the Fortification of it consisting of large Stones heap'd one on another, taking in a large Circumference; not unlike what the antient *Britons* made use of, and is mentioned by *Tacitus*. Tho' as to this particular one, it is thought to have been raised in the Time of the *Danish* Wars.

The *Pyrrhocorax*, or Chough with red Feet and Beak, a kind of Crow, very thievish, and often doing much Mischief by setting Houses, &c. on Fire. At the Bottom of *St. Michael's* Mount, within the Memory of Man, the Tin Miners discovered several Spear-Heads, Battle-Axes, and Swords of Copper wrapp'd up in Linen. Some Arms of the same Sort have lately been found in *Wales*. About seven Miles East of *Bodmin*, on a Plain, we meet with three Circles of unhewn Stones, set so as their Centres are in a Line. The common People call them the *Hurlers*, from a Belief that they were once Men, but changed into Stones for hurling a Ball on a Sunday. They are Sepulchral Monuments like those mention'd above. At *Anthony*, not far from *Saltafb*, is large Fish Pond,
fed

fed by the Sea : The Fish every Evening come of their own Accord to the Feeding-place, and will repair thither in the Day-time, upon making a Noise like the chopping of their Meat. At Saint Neot's, not far from Bodmin, is a Lake on a wide Moor, called *Dofmary Pool*, which ebbs and flows every 24 Hours; tho' it has not any known Communication with either Sea or River, from both which it lies at some Distance.

But to conclude this Article with something useful, as well as curious, we shall just touch upon that valuable Commodity the Tin, with which this County abounds.

It is not clear, how long the Tin Mines have been discovered. Some carry it so high as the Time wherein the *Phœnicians* flourish'd. Others content themselves with endeavouring to prove that the *Romans* found their Account in them, as well as the antient *Britons*. The *Saxons* seem rather to have neglected, than to have drawn any great Profit from them. But it is certain that *Richard*, Earl of Cornwall, and Brother to *Henry III.* by cultivating this valuable Branch of Trade, accumulated immense Treasures, as well as greatly improved the Estates of private Persons in this Country. After his Decease, the Tinnerns were regulated in such a Manner, as much contributed to encourage the Adventurers, the *Stannary Laws* being ratified under the Seal of his Son Earl *Edmund*. Afterwards *K. Edward III.* confirmed and even enlarged their Privileges. The Nature of their Works is as follows : Where there appears *Sboad* (that is, black Stones containing the Ore) if it be upon hilly Ground, the Miners sink Shafts, or Pits, sometimes to a vast Depth, to come at the Mine. If the *Sboad* is discovered in low Grounds, they carry on a *Stream Work*, or Drift, till they meet with the Bed. When the Ore is brought above Ground in the Stone, it is broke with Hammers, and then carried to the Stamping Mills, which makes it ready for the Crasing Mills, where it is bruised to Powder. After it is washed and cleared from Earth, &c. it is melted at the Blowing-Houses, into Pigs of three or four hundred Weight, with the Owner's Name upon them. The White is that which is of a finer Nature than the Black, and the Value is set upon it at the Coining House, where it is tasted, or tried, to know what Price it deserves. In *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, Sir *Francis Godolphin* employ'd 300 Men in his own Works, and paid 1000 *l.* yearly to the Customs. Before the End of the said Reign, this Trade was so much encreased, chiefly by the Skill and unwearied Application of Sir *Francis*, that the Duty arising from Tin alone in this County amounted to 10,000 *l. per Annum*. So much may one Man do, who has the Interest of his Country truly at Heart!

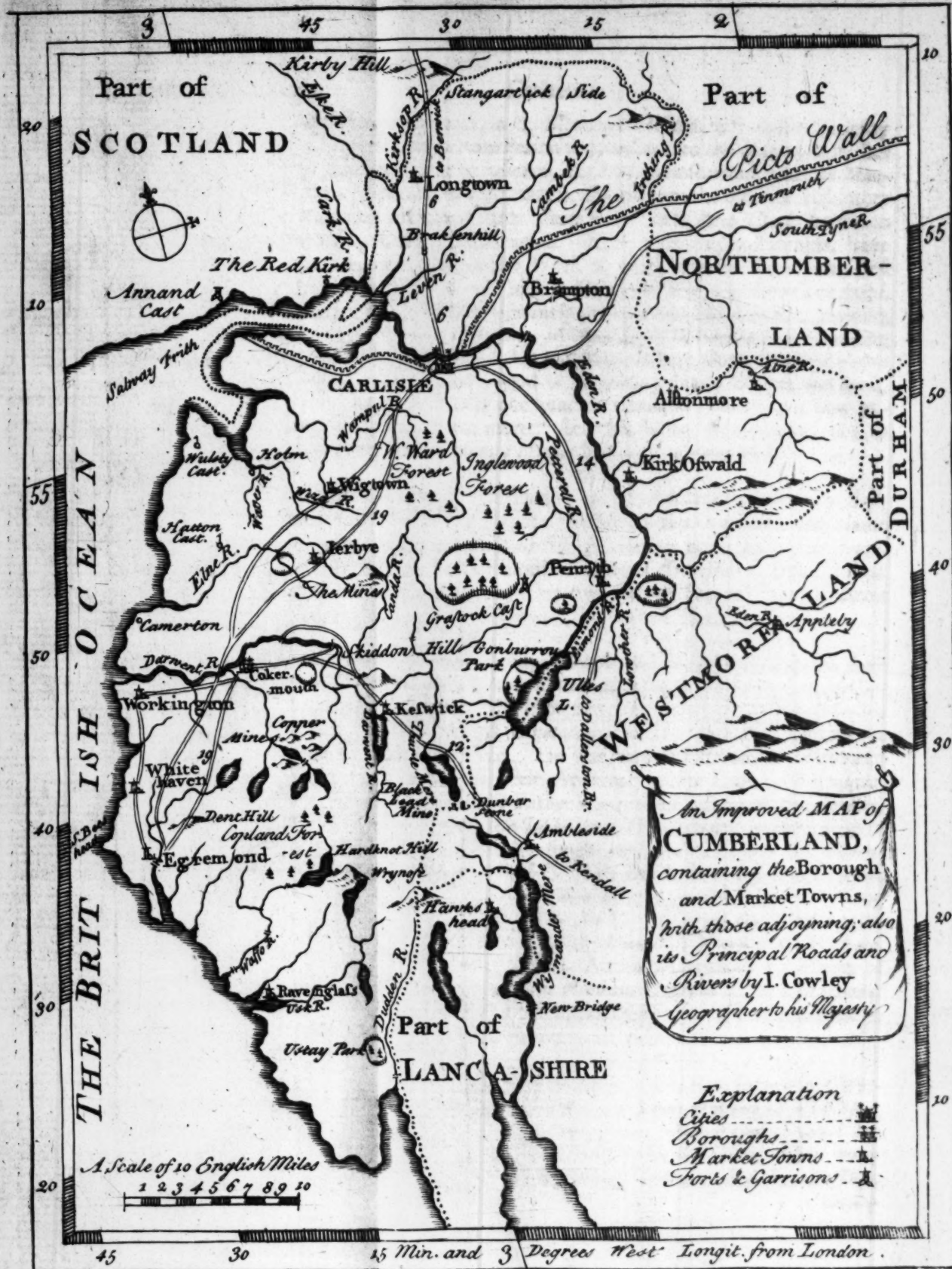
But this is not the only valuable Mineral found here. In the Beds of Tin is found another Ore, called *Mundick*, which is thought to nourish Tin, and for many Ages was look'd upon to be of no

other Use. However, in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, a laudable Curiosity prompted some private Person to examine into the Nature of it. But by some Accident or another, the Design miscarried, and the *Mundick* was thrown to *Shull*, that is, thrown into the old Pits with other Rubbish, till about fifty Years since *Sir Gilbert Clark* began to work upon the *Mundick* again. Others following his Example, have by Degrees brought the Work to bear, and the *Copper* extracted from this, once thought useless, Ore, now brings in above 150,000*l.* yearly, and equals in Goodness the best *Swedish* Copper, yielding a proportionable Quantity of the *Lapis Calaminaris* for making Brass. It is computed that this Manufacture alone employs above 100,000 Men. And instead of importing yearly Copper and Brass, to the amount of near one hundred thousand Pounds, we now export as much, if not more. Let this be an Admonition, not to leave the Nature of any of our Minerals unexamined.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Godolphin*, to the Eastward of *Mount's Bay*, was the Seat of that noble Family at the Conquest; the Name then was *Godolcan*.—The Earl of *Radnor* has a Seat called *Truro*.—*Trerise*, the Seat of Lord *Arundel* of *Trerise*.—*Stow*, a Seat of Lord *Lansdown's*.—*Tregothan* is the Seat of Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.—*Mount Edgecomb*, the Seat of Lord *Edgecomb*.

Remarkable Persons.] King *Arthur* was born, and lost his Life near *Camelford*.—*Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, whose Benevolence to Mankind made him the Darling, no less than his Courage in the greatest Difficulties rendered him the Hero of the Age in which he lived. He was the first Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwal*, as Heir Apparent to the Crown of *England*. *Sir John Arundel* (whose Father was made a Count of the *Empire*, for his Bravery against the *Turks*) was Vice-Admiral in the Reigns of *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* he fought and took Prisoner the famous *Scotch* Pyrate *Duncan Campbell*. His Descendants lost much Blood, and one of the best Estates in this County, in the Service of King *Charles I.* for which King *Charles II.* honoured the Family with the Peerage, by the Stile of Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour* in *Wiltshire*.—*William Noy*, the famous Attorney-General in the Reign of *K. Charles I.*—*Dr. Humphrey Prideaux*, Author of *The Connection of the Old and New Testament*, a laborious Work, and of great use to those who study Critical History.

Various Particulars.] *Cornwal* sends no less than forty-four Members to Parliament (which is above five times as many as *Middlesex*, *London* and *Westminster* send, tho' these latter contain above five Times as many Inhabitants) two Knights for the Shire, and as many Members for each of the following Towns; *Bodmin*, *Bossiney*, *Camel*.



Camelford, Dunewet, Launceston, East-Lox, Foy, Gram-pound, Helston, St. Germans, St. Ives, Kellington, Leskard, Lestwithiel, St. Marw, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn, Portpigham, Saltash, Tregony, and Truro. It lies in the Diocese of *Exeter*, and in the Western Circuit. It contains 89 Vicarages, 161 Parishes, and about 1,230 Villages. The Division of it is into nine *Hundreds*, containing near 25,380 Houses, about 126,870 Inhabitants, and an Area computed at 960,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follow: At *Bodmin* on the 25th of *January*, the 12th of *March*, *Saturday* after *Midlent Sunday*, and before *Whit-Sunday*, and the 6th of *December*; at *Boscastle* on the 11th of *November*; at *Camelford* on the *Friday* after the 10th of *March*; the 15th of *May*, 17th of *July*, and 26th of *August*; at great *Culhum* on the *Sunday* after *Midlent-Sunday*, and on the *Thursday* after *All Saints*; at *Foy* on *Shrove-Tuesday*, and the 1st of *May*; at *Gram-pound* on the 18th of *January*, and the 11th of *June*; at *Helston* on the 29th of *August*, and the 28th of *October*; at *Launceston* on *Whit-Monday*, and the 24th of *June*; at *Leskard* on the *Monday* before *Palm-Sunday*, *Holy Thursday*, the 15th of *August*, the 21st of *September*, and the *Monday* after the 6th of *December*; at *Lestwithiel* on the 29th of *June*, the 24th of *August*, and 2d of *November*; at *Marketjew* on *Palm-Sunday*, the 11th of *June*, the 16th of *October*, and 29th of *November*; at *Milbrook* on the 1st of *May*, and 29th of *November*; at *Milbrook* on the 1st of *May*, and 29th of *September*; at *Pensance* on the *Thursday* after *Trinity Sunday* and before *Advent*; at *Stratton* on the 8th of *May*, 28th of *October*, and 29th of *November*; at *Tregony* on *Shrove-Tuesday*, and the 3d of *May*; at *Truro* on the *Wednesday* after *Midlent-Sunday*, on *Whit-Sunday*, the 19th of *November*, and 8th of *December*; at *Weston* on the 25th of *April*.

CUMBERLAND.

Name.] SOME Authors have asserted that this County was originally called *Kumbria*, for that its antient Inhabitants, the *Cambri* or *Britons*, maintained their Ground here against the *Saxons* for a long Time; and still there remain some Marks of the *British* Language in the Names of several Places, as *Casyluel* (now *Carlisle*) *Caedronock*, *Penrith*, *Penradox*, &c. But at last it submitted to the same Fate with the rest of *England*. When the *Saxons* were weaken'd by the repeated Invasions of the *Danes*, the Inhabitants made an Effort towards freeing themselves from a Foreign Dominion, and set up a King of their own choosing. How

long this Government lasted is uncertain, because it is not well known when it began; but the Period is fixed to the Year 946, when a Brother of King *Athelstan's*, with the Assistance of *Leoline* King of *South Wales*, having defeated and cruelly maim'd the then Royal Family, subjected this Province to the King of *Scotland*, on Condition that he should defend the Northern Parts of *England* against all Invaders. When *William* the Conqueror came in, he found *Cumberland* so impoverish'd, that he freed it from all Taxes, and never enter'd it in his *Domesday* Book, with the other Counties of *England*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Scotland*, on the West by the *Irish* Sea, and on the South by *Lancashire*. It is about fifty-five Miles in length from North to South, thirty-eight in Breadth from East to West, and in Circumference about one hundred and sixty eight. *Carlisle* is situated two hundred and thirty-five Miles North West and by North from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is cold and piercing, yet not so much as might be expected from its Northern Situation, by reason of the Hills which shelter it on the Side next *Scotland*. The Mountains feed large Flocks of Sheep, whose Flesh is particularly sweet and good. Neither are the Vales deficient, as to Corn, &c. so that the Soil may be justly commended for its Fertility, as well as the Country in general for the pleasant Prospects it affords, which would be still greater, if Trees could be brought to thrive better than they generally do. The chief Commodities are Coal, Lead, Copper, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Black Lead (called by the Inhabitants *Wadd*,) Fish, especially Salmon, Wild Fowl, Pearls, &c. The Black Lead, which is almost peculiar to this Country, is not properly a Metal or Mineral, but rather an Earth strongly impregnated with the Streams of Lead. There is more of it here, than suffices for the Consumption throughout *Europe*. As to the Pearls, they are found in the Muscles near the Mouth of a Brook called *Irt*, which empties itself into the Sea a little to the North of *Ra-wenglass*. One Muscle often contains several Pearls, generally small and not very bright. A Patent has been granted lately to some Undertakers of this Fishery, but it is much questioned whether it will turn to any considerable Advantage.

Rivers.] This County abounds with Rivers, and large Bodies of Water, called by the Inhabitants *Meres*; of the former the *Eden* and *Derwent* are the chief. The *Eden* takes its Rise from *Ulles-Water* (famous for *Char*, a small delicious Fish, peculiar to it and *Wynandermere* in *Westmoreland*) and after a Course of about thirty Miles to the Northward, it turns to the West, and passing by *Carlisle*,

Carlisle, falls into *Solway Frith*. The *Derwent*, remarkable for its Plenty of Salmon, runs thro' the middle of the County, passe^s by *Cockermouth*, and discharges itself into the *Irish Sea* near *Workington*.

Chief Towns.] *Carlisle*, *Brampton*, *Ferby*, *Wigton*, *Cockermouth*, *Workington*, *Egremond*, *Ravenglass*, *Keswick*, *Penrith*, *Whitehaven*.

Carlisle, a City of so great Antiquity, that it was a Place of Note before the *Romans* invaded *England*; according to the *British Chronicle*, it was built by *Luel* or *Lugubal*, and from him called *Caer-Luel*. In the Time of the Emperor *Claudius*, the *Roman* Legions had made a Progress thus far Northward, and fixed their Station, or Head Quarters here, calling it *Luguballum*. Hence it is that so many *Roman* Monuments have been, and still are discovered in this Neighbourhood, and indeed through the whole County, which affords much Matter of Speculation to the curious Searchers into Antiquity. When the *Roman* Soldiery were recall'd out of *Britain*, the *Scots* and *Picts* ravaged these Parts, and left this City buried under its Ruins, in which Condition it remained till about the Year 680, when it was rebuilt by *Egfrid*, secured with a Stone Wall, the Church repaired, and a College of Canons or Prebends annexed to it. Nevertheless, in little more than a hundred Years, it was again utterly destroy'd by the *Danes*, and left desolate for the Space of two Centuries; when *William Rufus*, in his return from *Scotland*, was so taken with the Situation, that he repaired it, both as to the Fortifications as well as the Houses, and placed here a Colony first of *Flemings*, and afterwards of *English* Husbandmen, from the more Southern Provinces, for the Improvement of the Lands which had then lain so long uncultivated. As a Barrier Town, several of the succeeding Kings thought proper to strengthen and encourage it; however it was twice taken by the *Scots*, viz. in the Reigns of the Kings *Stephen* and *John*, and much oftner besieged, tho' in vain. In the fourteenth Year of *Richard II.* we find above 1500 Houses, the Cathedral and Suburbs destroyed by Fire. Nevertheless, as it was always looked upon by the Crown as a Place of Importance before the Union with *Scotland*, it was by Degrees restor'd to its ancient Strength and Splendor. At present it is a populous well-built City, walled in, with three Gates. Its Trade, which is chiefly in Fustians, is considerable. It is under the Government of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, &c. The Market, which is kept on *Saturday*, is much frequented. King *Edward I.* held a Parliament here, in the latter End of his Reign.

Penrith (vulgarly *Perith*) so called by the *Britons*, to express the Redness of the Earth hereabouts, and the Stone with which it is built.

built. Its Trade and Wealth render it the second Town of Note in the County. The Market House is very large, and a good Quantity of Corn is sold on *Tuesdays*, as there is of Cattle every other *Saturday*, from *Whitsunday* to the first of *August*.

Cockermouth is a neat built Town, divided into two Parts by the River *Cocker*, and has two Bridges over it, which here falling into the *Darwent*, gives the Name to the Town. Its Situation is low between two Hills, on one of which is placed the Church, and on the other (which has the Appearance of being artificial) next the *Darwent* is the Castle. His Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, Proprietor of it, has lately built some Conveniences for keeping his Courts, &c. but the greatest Part of the Castle is in a ruinous Condition, tho' otherwise a Place of Strength. The Town is populous and has some Share of Trade. The Market is on *Tuesday*.

White-Haven ought not to be omitted, which has of late been much improved as to its Trade, chiefly by the Care, and at the Expence of the *Lowther* Family, who have shewn by this Example, well worthy of the Imitation of our Nobility and Gentry, how much their own, as well as the general Interest of their respective Counties, may be promoted by a judicious Application of what is often lavishly, if not criminally squander'd away. It supplies several Parts of *Ireland* and *Scotland* with Coals and Salt. The Market is on *Thursday*.

Curiosities.] At *Pap-Castle*, generally thought to be the *Palm-Castle* of the *Saxons*, about three Miles from *Cockermouth*, was found a Vessel of green Stone, adorn'd with several Images relating to the Administration of Baptism, and from a *Runic* Inscription is judged to have been used in conferring that Sacrament on *Ekard* a *Danish* General, who with many of his Officers and Soldiers were converted to the Christian Faith. At *Workington* are discovered the Ruins of a Wall, carried on from thence to the River *Eln* about five Miles to the Northward, and supposed to have been built by the Roman General *Stillico*, to prevent the Landing of the *Scots* from *Ireland*.—Near *Elenburgh*, situated on the Mouth of the *Eln*, have been found several Altars and Inscriptions, which shew that the first *Dalmatian* Cohort, and the first *Herculean* Wing, were stationed in that Neighbourhood. We find in some of them, the Name of *Belatucadrus* given to *Mars*, which I don't remember to have observed elsewhere. It's certain, that *Pagan* Deity was worshipped in the Eastern Parts of the World under the Name of *Bel*, *Baal* and *Belinus*, from whence probably these Soldiers, fond of a harsh sounding Word, coined their *Belatucardus* — *Burgh upon Sands*, in *Solway Frith*, remarkable for a Sea Fight between the *English* and *Scots* while the Tide was in, and upon the Ebb followed

ed by an Engagement of the Cavalry on the same Spot. It is mention'd, because *Pliny* has made a mighty Wonder of such an Incident in *Caramania*. But this Place is much more famous for the Death of the magnanimous *Edward I.* whose repeated Victories over the *Scots*, would have reflected a much greater Lustre on the Crown of *England*, if they had not been attended with some Instances of Cruelty and Revenge, scarce reconcileable with true Courage. Here is a square Stone Pillar about thirty Foot high, in memory of this great Prince, as the Inscription on the West Side declares; that on the North Side shews, it was erected by *Henry Duke of Norfolk* in the Year 1685, descended from the said King *Edward*. In *Penrith Church* is an Inscription, intimating, that in the Year 1598 there died of the Plague in this Town, *Carlisle, Richmond and Kendal*, upwards of eight thousand Persons, of which Particular we find no mention in any of our Historians. Not far from hence, on the Banks of the *Eden*, is a Grotto almost inaccessible, consisting of two Rooms dug out of the solid Rock, and formerly secur'd by strong Iron Gates. It is supposed to have been used as a Place of Safety in times of Invasion, &c.—*Netherby*, now a little Village, but by the Ruins it certainly must have been a large City, and from several Circumstances, was the *Æsica* of the *Romans*, where the Tribune of the first Cohort of the *Æstures* was station'd. Here is an Inscription in memory of the Emperor *Hadrian*, made by the second Legion, called *Augusta*. Some time since a large gold Coin of *Nero* was found.—Near *Brampton*, there are cut in a Rock, called *Helbeck*, on the Banks of the River *Gelt*, several Inscriptions by an Ensign of the second Legion, probably when *Agricola* was *Proprætor*.—In *Whitfield Park* there was, in the Memory of Man, the Heads of a Stag and a Hound nailed upon a Hawthorn Tree. They had, it seems, run a Chace from this Park to *Red Kirk* in *Scotland*, and back again, which cannot be less than 120 Miles. The Stag cleared the Pale, and died on the inside, as the Hound did on the out, after attempting the Pale in vain.

The famous Wall called the *Piæ's Wall*, was first begun by the Emperor *Hadrian*, crossing the North End of this County from *Boulnefs* on *Solway Frith*; it runs through the Southern Part of *Northumberland*, and ends at the *German Ocean*, near the Mouth of the River *Tyne*, being eighty Miles in Length. The Bounds of the *Roman Empire* had been extended farther North, but *Hadrian* brought them back to this Tract. He made a kind of mural Hedge with Stakes and Turf, having a deep Ditch before it; but the Emperor *Severus* repaired it, and added considerably to its Strength, which had been too slight to restrain the Invasions of the *Piæ's*, by building Stone Fortresses and Turrets at proper Distances, that the Alarm might be given from one to another, by the Sound of Trumpet. When the *Romans*, by the Declension

of the Empire in other Parts, were obliged to withdraw their Troops out of *Britain*, they assisted the Inhabitants of these Parts to build a Wall of Stone about eight Foot broad and twelve Foot high, the Ruins of which are still found in many Places along this Tract. Among the Rubbish was found not long since, a little winged Image, resembling the God *Terminus*, usually laid in the Foundations of Boundaries; as also, some Pieces of a hollow Brass Pipe, which 'tis supposed was laid along the Wall, to convey the Sound of the Voice from one Turret to another.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Drumburgh Castle*, upon *Sotway Firth*, belongs to his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*. *Cockermouth Castle*, belongs to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*. *Naworth*, ten Miles North East from *Carlisle*, is a Seat of the Earl of *Carlisle's*. *Kirk-Oswald*, about 13 Miles South East from *Carlisle*, and *Dakers Castle*, four Miles S. W. from *Penrith*, belong both to the Earl of *Suffex*.

Remarkable Persons.] *John de Kirby*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, when the *Scots* had plunder'd the Country, laid by the Crossier and took up the Sword with so much Success, that pursuing the Ravagers and taking them at a Disadvantage, he utterly broke and defeated their whole Army, and return'd triumphant with the recovered Spoil.—At *Holme Cultrum*, about four Miles North West from *Wigton*, lived *Michael Scot*, a religious Man, whose Knowledge in the Mathematicks and natural Magick, brought him, like *Friar Bacon*, into the Repute of being a Conjuror.—In the Church Yard at *Penrith*, are two large Pyramidical Pillars, four Yards high, and distant from each other about five, said to be set up in Memory of *Sir Owen Caesarius*, whose Strength must have been very great, if it was answerable to the Stature here given him, for he is suppos'd to have been able to reach from one Pillar to the other. His Courage was very great, and with his other personal Qualifications, employ'd, as it is said, for the Benefit of his Countrymen.

Various Particulars.] This County sends six Members to Parliament, two for the Shire, two for *Carlisle*, and two for *Cockermouth*. It lies partly in the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, and in the Northern Circuit. It is divided into five Wards, containing thirty seven Vicarages, ninety Parishes, near 447 Villages, 14,825 Houses, and about 74,125 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is comput'd to contain 1,040,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these: At *Brampton* on the 11th of *June*, the 10th and 15th of *August*; at *Carlisle* on the *Wednesday* before *Easter*, on the first *Wednesday* in *June*, and the 15th of *August*; at *Cockermouth* on *Whit-Monday*, and the 29th of *September*; at *Keswick* on the 22d of *July*; at *Penrith* on *Whit-Tuesday*; at *Rewenglass* on the 25th of *July*.



DERBYSHIRE.

Name.] SOME late Writers are of Opinion that this County takes its Name from *Derby* Town, and yet affirm that the County was by the Saxons called *Deorbyshire*, and the Town of *Derby*, by the Name of *Northworthig*; and then tell us very gravely, that the *Danes* gave the Name of *Deoraby* to the Town. All that can be gathered from this, is, that the Town rather took its Name from the County, as the Saxons preceded the *Danes*, in Priority of Time, by upwards of three hundred Years. The Truth is, the Origin of the Name is now lost.

When the *Romans* invaded *Britain*, this and the five following Counties, *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, were inhabited by the *Coritani*. During the *Saxon Heptarchy* they were all comprehended under the Kingdom of *Mercia*.

Situation.] This County lies in the Middle of *England*, inclining a little to the Northward. It borders upon *Yorkshire* on the North, upon *Nottinghamshire* to the East, upon *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire* to the West, and the Southern Point of it touches upon *Warwickshire* and *Leicestershire*. It measures in Length near forty Miles, and in the Northern Parts it is about thirty broad, but in the Southern not above six. The Circumference is computed to be near one hundred and thirty Miles. *Derby* is ninety-seven Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air, especially on the East side, is wholesome and agreeable, but in the *Peak* it is sharper and more various as to Wind and Rain. The Eastern Parts are pleasant and fruitful as to most sorts of Grain, but particularly Barley. Neither is the *Peak* (the Western Part) destitute of Commodities; for not only the bleak Mountains, however hideous to the Eye, produce great Quantities of the best Lead, *Stibium* (Antimony) Marble, Alabaster, a coarse sort of Crystal, Iron, Pit-Coal, Grindstones, &c. but even here, in the intermediate Vallies, there is great plenty of Grass.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Derwent*, the *Dove*, the *Erwasb* and the *Trent*. The *Derwent* and *Dove* both rise in the *Peak*, the first running from North West to South East thro' the Middle of the County, and emptying itself into the *Trent* about eight Miles below *Derby*; the second parts this County from *Staffordshire*, and falls into the *Trent* about five Miles North of *Burton* upon *Trent*. Of the *Trent* we shall speak elsewhere, it only visiting for a little Space the Southern Parts of this County. The *Dove*, whose blue Transparency is thought by some to account for its

its Name, shares with the *Nile* in its prolifick Property ; for its Inundations, which are very frequent, enrich the Soil over which they happen to spread. This Fertility is generally attributed to the Current's arising in and running over a Bed of Lime-stones. This River is particularly famous for Fish, especially Grailings.

Chief Towns.] The chief Towns are *Derby*, *Ashborne*, *Wirksworth*, *Alfreton*, *Chesterfield* and *Tideswal*.

Derby, the County Town, is situated on the Western Banks of the River *Derwent*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. Here that Heroine *Ethelfleda*, at the Head of the *Mercian* Forces, entirely defeated an Army of *Danes*. The Buildings now are handsome, and the Town very pleasant, which draws many of the Gentry, especially such whose Estates are in the *Peak*, to reside here. It is adorned with a beautiful Town-House, built with Free stone, and is so populous, as to contain five Parish Churches. Here is a Staple for Wool, but the chief Trade is in Malt and Ale, well known throughout *England*. On the latter, *Henry of Auranches*, Poet Laureat in the Reign of K. *Henry III*, made a whimsical Remark in the following Verses.

*Nescio, quod Stygiæ Monstrum conforme paludi
Cervissam plerique vocant : nil spissius illâ
Dum bibitur ; nil clarius est dum mingitur ; unde
Constat, quod multas feces in ventre reliquit.*

Of this strange Drink, so like the Stygian Lake,
Men call it *Ale*, I know not what to make.
They drink it thick, and piss it wond'rous thin :
What store of Dregs must needs remain within ?

The Town is govern'd by a Mayor, High Steward, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, fourteen Brothers, fourteen capital Burgessees, with a Town-Clerk. The Church of *All Saints* deserves to be mention'd in particular, on account of its beautiful Tower, which is so as far as *Gothick* Architecture can effect ; it is near 178 Feet in Height. The Market Days are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*.

Chesterfield is pleasantly situated near the Confluence of two small Rivers, the *Ibber* and *Rother*, in a very good Soil, with a Hill behind it, to break the Keenneffs of the North Winds. It was made a free Borough by King *John*, and became still more remarkable in the following Reign, for a great Battle fought here between King *Henry III*. and the Barons, in which the latter were defeated. By the Name *Chester*, it must be a Place of Antiquity, but its Origin is now lost. It is govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen, and has a great Market on *Saturdays* for Corn, Lead, and other Commodities.

Curiosities.

Curiosities.] *Melborn*, a Heap of Ruins, but formerly a Royal Mansion with a Castle. Here was detained a Prisoner, for upwards of nineteen Years, *John Duke of Bourbon*, taken by King *Henry V.* in the memorable Battle of *Agincourt*.—At *Derby* is the famous Engine for making Thrown-Silk, the Model of which Sir *Thomas Lombe* brought from *Italy*, and at a great Expence erected here on the *Derwent*, which, by the Mills, gives Motion to 26,586 Wheels and 97,746 Movements. Every time the Water-wheel goes round, no less than 73,726 Yards of Silk are wrought, which amounts to 318,504,960 Yards in twenty-four Hours. With this Engine one Workman can twist as much Silk, but in a much better Manner, than fifty can do without it. In consideration of this Improvement the Parliament gave the Sum of fourteen thousand Pounds to Sir *Thomas Lombe*, with this Condition, that an exact Model should be taken of the Engine. The Curious may see this Model, in the *Record Office* at the *Tower of London*.—The Western Part of this County, the *Peak*, abounds with Wonders, or Curiosities, which are generally reduced to these seven. The first is *Chatsworth*, the Seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*; for which see the Article of *Noblemen's Seats*. The second is the Mountain of *Mam Tor*, about seven Miles N. N. W. from *Tideswal*, which is continually mouldering away, but never diminishes; that is, the Decrease is not discernible to the Eye, any otherwise than as it contributes to raise a Hill at the Foot of it, by the Earth and Stones, which sometimes fall with great Noise and Impetuosity. The Name signifies a *Mother Tower*.—The third Wonder is *Elden-Hole*, about four Miles from the same Place. This is a Chasm in the Side of a Mountain, near seven Yards wide, and fourteen long, diminishing in Extent within the Rock, but of what Depth is not known. A Plummet once drew 884 Yards of Line after it, whereof the last eighty were wet, without finding a Bottom. However, as it is not perpendicular, the Plummet sometimes stops at half that Depth. The Earl of *Leicester*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hired a poor Wretch to venture down in a Basket: After 200 Ells descent, he was drawn up again, but, to the great Disappointment of the curious Enquirer, he had lost his Senses, and died a few Days afterwards, without ever coming to himself. Strangers, when they go to view it, often throw a large Stone down, which is heard to rebound from side to side, till the Sound is entirely lost in one confused Noise.—The fourth Wonder is *Buxton Wells*, which besides their Medicinal Use, have this surprising Particular, that within five Foot of one of the hot Springs, there arises a cold one. The hot Spring is by Doctor *Leigh* and others preferr'd to the hot Waters at *Bath*, its Use never being attended with the ill Consequences which have sometimes been experienced from the latter. The Nature of *Buxton Wells*

Wells is sulphurous, with a small Quantity of saline Particles, but not in the least impregnated with *Vitriol*. Hence it is that they are very palatable in Comparison with most other Medicinal Waters. These Wells are often recommended by Physicians, both for drinking and bathing, in most Cases which can be relieved by such Methods, but particularly where the Complaint is Scorbutick, Rheumatick or Nervous. They were much esteemed by the *Romans*, as appears from a high Road, and other Marks of Antiquity left there by them. *Mary Queen of Scots* has left this *Latin* Distich (something altered from one of *Julius Cæsar's*) cut with a Diamond on a Pane of Glass.

*Buxtona, quæ callidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.*

Buxton, whose Fame thy Baths shall ever tell,
Whom I perhaps shall see no more, farewell.

The fifth Wonder is *Tideswal Spring*, which at unequal Periods ebbs and flows with a gurgling Noise, about three Quarters of a Yard. The Spring is not much above a Yard deep, and about the same Dimension in Diameter. This is very easily accounted for, if we imagine the Spring to be extraordinarily supplied from the Overflowings of some internal Body of Water, lying upon a higher Level, and driving the Air before them.—The sixth Wonder is *Pool's Hole* near *Buxton*. The Entrance for several Paces is very low, but soon opens into a very lofty Vault like the Inside of a *Gothick* Cathedral. The Height is certainly very great, yet much short of what some have asserted, who reckon it a quarter of a Mile perpendicular, tho' in Length it exceeds that Dimension. A Current of Water, which runs along the Middle, adds, by its sounding Stream, re-echo'd on all Sides, very much to the Astonishment of all who visit this vast Concave. The Drops of Water which hang from the Roof and on the Sides, have an amusing Effect; for they not only reflect numberless Rays from the Candles carried by the Guides, but, as they are of a petrifying Quality, they harden in several Places into various Forms, which, with the Help of a strong Imagination, may pass for Lions, Fonts, Organs, &c. What is called the *Queen of Scots* Pillar, owes it Origin to the same Cause. It is clear and bright like *Alabaster*, but probably partakes more of the Nature of that Spar, which is found about *Lead*. The seventh Wonder is called the *Devil's A——e*, about six Miles N. N. W. from *Tideswal*. The Entrance into it differs from that of *Pool's-Hole*, being wide at first and upwards of 30 Foot perpendicular. Several Cottagers dwell under it, who seem in a great Measure to subsist by guiding Strangers into the Cavern,
which

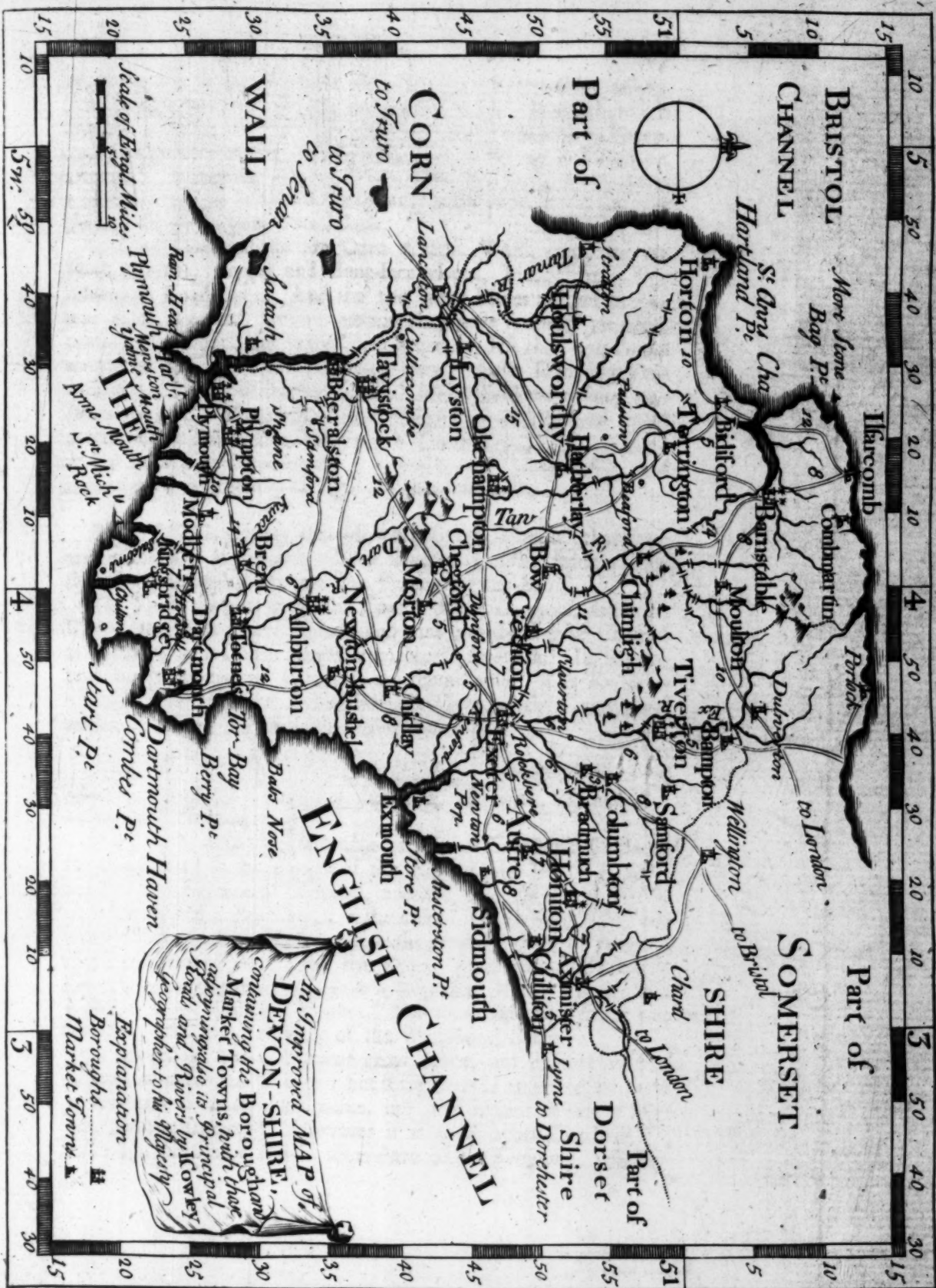
which is crossed by four Streams of Water, and then is thought impassable. The Vault in several Places makes a noble Appearance, which is particularly beautiful by being checquered with various colour'd Stones.---But all these Wonders are very poetically described by *Mr. Hobbes*. They are likewise wittily discanted on by *C. Cotton, Esq*;

At *Quarendon* and *Stanly* are Chalybeat Waters, much commended; they have the same Qualities with those of *Tunbridge*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Chatsworth*, the Seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*, deservedly stiled the first Wonder of the *Peak*. It is situated on the East side of the River *Derwent*, about twenty Miles North of *Derby*, and fully atones for all the dreary Regions surrounding it. This magnificent Pile of Buildings has always surpass'd the most sanguine Expectations of Strangers; and the extensive beautiful Gardens, Waterworks, &c. which look like a distinct Creation from the rest of the Country, make Paradise naturally occur to the Mind of the astonished Beholder. It would be endless to describe the stately Apartments, Paintings by *Verrio*, Pictures, Statues, &c. all which, supported by the fine Address of that truly polite Gentleman the late Duke of *Devonshire*, drew the following Compliment from *Marshal Tallard*: "When I return into my own Country, and reckon up the Days of my Captivity, I shall leave out those I spent at *Chatsworth*." Here was detain'd Prisoner nineteen Years that unfortunate Princess *Mary Queen of Scots*, and an Apartment still is honoured with her Name, tho' the House has been lately built.—*Hardwick*, another Seat belonging to the Duke of *Devonshire*.—*Belfover Castle*, and *Haddon* belong to the Duke of *Newcastle*.—*Bratby*, about seven Miles South from *Derby*, a noble Seat of the Earl of *Chesterfield*.—*Sutton* was a Seat of the late Earl of *Scarfsdale's*.—*Shirley* belongs to the Earl of *Ferrers*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Charles Blount* Earl of *Devonshire*, famous for his valiant Behaviour against the *Spaniards* and *Irish* in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* and *King James I.* *Anthony Fitzherbert*, the great Lawyer, and Author of that useful Work *De Natura Bre-vium*, of the Nature of Writs.—*Sir Robert Curson* whose great Valour both at Home and abroad, was rewarded by *King Henry VII.* with Knighthood, and by the Emperor *Maximilian*, with a Barony in the Empire.—*Sir Austin Cockain*, remarkable for his Poetry in the Reigns of *Charles I.* and *II.*

Various Particulars.] *Derbyshire* sends four Members to Parliament, two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for *Derby Town*. It lies in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and in the *Midland Circuit*. It contains fifty-three Vicarages, 106 Parishes, and near 500 Villages. Its Division is into five Hundreds, supposed



ty, vulgarly sometime called *Denshire*, as Mr. *Cambden* asserts. The Eastern Part feeds Sheep, and produces good Corn where it is chalky, but where marshy it is generally very pernicious to Sheep. And the Nature of the Soil is such, that in *Spring* and *Autumn*, after Rain, it sends up a strong Heat, like that which comes from a Hot Bed. The Southern Part is very justly stiled the Garden of *Devonshire* for its great Fruitfulness.

Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Sea-Fish and Fowl, Kerfies, Serges and Bone-lace, Lead, Tin, Cyder, some Silver and Loadstones. And tho' the Silver Mines are not at present much regarded, yet it is certain they have formerly yielded a considerable Profit; for in the Year 1293, no less than 370 Pound weight of fine Silver was extracted here; in the following Year we find 521 Pound Weight extracted; and in the Year ensuing 700 Pound weight. The Cyder has in long Sea Voyages been found preferable to Beer; one Ton of the former going as far as three of the latter; in hot Climates it is said to keep much better, and consequently is generally thought much wholesomer.

Rivers.] This County abounds with Rivers, inasmuch that there are reckoned in it upwards of one hundred and fifty Bridges; but the two principal Rivers are the *Tamar* and the *Ex*.

The *Tamar*, which parts this County from *Cornwall*, takes its Rise in the Hills near *Welcomb*, and runs into the *English* Channel at *Plymouth* by a Course nearly from North to South. Its Salmon both for Numbers and Goodness are remarkable. The *Ex* forms a Course upon the same Points from the Heart of the County, and passing by *Exeter* falls into the same Sea.

Chief Towns.] *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, *Plympton*, *Totness*, *Okehampton*, *Haniton*, *Barnstaple*, *Riddeford*, *Tarvisstock*, *Albampton*, *Tiverton*, *Beralsston*, and *Dartmouth*.

Exeter, (so called by Contraction instead of *Excester*, a Castle on the River *Ex*) is the *Augusta* of the Romans, the *Isca* of *Ptolomy*, the *Isca Damnoniorum* of *Antonine*, and the *Caer Isc* of the *Welch*, who also called it *Pen Caer*, i. e. the chief City. In King *Albhelstan's* Time it was called *Monkston*, from the great Number of religious Houses contained in it; but that Prince, upon reducing it under the Dominion of the *English*, gave it its present Name, and fortified it with a Stone Wall and Towers. For some time after this it was honoured with the Residence of the West Saxon Kings.

It has always been a Place of great Trade, and is so at present, as well as the whole County; but it is generally apprehended there is not now so much Commerce, nor the Manufacturers so fully employed as formerly. However it is to be hoped that such Vicissitudes, both here and in other Parts of the Kingdom, will not fail

fail to excite the Attention, and whet the Industry of all those who can any ways contribute to promote what may justly be called the vital Motion of Old England.

This City is advantageously situated on a rising Ground, and consists of four principal Streets, (besides lesser ones) centering at a handsome Conduit. The *High-street* particularly makes a noble Appearance; for besides it's being broad, and in a direct Line, the Buildings, tho' generally according to the old Model, yet are not inelegant. The Walls, which afford a beautiful Prospect of the fine Country surrounding them, are in good Repair, and have formerly withstood several Attacks, tho' sometimes have not been Proof against the Fury of their Besiegers. What has exposed this Place many times to such Calamities, is the commendable Adherence of the Inhabitants to the City's Motto, *Semper Fidelis*, to express their Aversion to all Novelties and Insurrections. The Cathedral is a magnificent Pile of Building, which tho' upwards of four hundred Years in Execution, betrays no unseemly Disagreement in the whole. The Body and Isles are vaulted, measuring 372 Feet in Length, and 72 in Breadth.

The civil Government is lodged in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council; they have also a Recorder, Sheriff, Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, Sword-Bearer, &c. We must not omit what this City suffered from the Resentment of one of the *Courtney's*, Earl of *Devonshire*, on a trifling Occasion. For that Nobleman, to revenge his Disappointment of some Fish from the Market, choak'd up the River below *Exeter*, and entirely ruined the Navigation of it, which before brought Ships up to the City Walls. This cruel Treatment has in a great Measure, by the chearful Contribution of the Inhabitants, under the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, been remedied, and a Channel cut, which, by the Contrivance of Sluices and Gates, admits the largest Barges. The Market Days are *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

Plymouth, situated on the Mouth of the River *Plym*, where it falls into the *Tamar*, was antiently called *Sutton* or *South Town*. We find it to have been a Place of some Consideration in the Time of *Edward III*, but after that it decayed very much till within two hundred Years ago, when the Commodiousness of the Harbour, which admits of the largest Ships under Sail, raised it once more from Obscurity. It is now a large populous Town, and enjoys a good Share of Trade; but what contributes most to its flourishing Condition is the Dock, which is capable of building of First Rates. It was begun by King *William*, and finished by *Q. Anne* upon a noble Model, exactly well adapted to the Use for which it was design'd. It has two Parish Churches, but as the Cure of Souls is very large in each of them, the Parish Clerks are in *Deacons Orders*, by which they are qualified to marry, christen, bury,
read

read both Lessons, and administer the Cup. The Town is well fortified both by a strong Citadel, and the Island of *St. Nicholas*, which lies before it. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common Council Men, a Recorder, and Town Clerk. The Market Days are *Monday, Thursday and Saturday*.

In the Entrance of the Bay lies the *Edystone* Rock, which is covered at high Water. Here Mr. *Winstanly* built a Light-House, which he imagined would stand against any Storm. But the furious Hurricane in the Year 1703 convinced him by woeful Experience of his Mistake. Another has been since erected by the Corporation of the *Trinity-House*.

Dartmouth, so called from its Situation on the Bay, formed by the River *Dart* in the *English* Channel, was formerly three distinct Towns; viz. *Clifton, Dartmouth* and *Hardness*; and still sends two Members to Parliament, under that triple Denomination. It is built in a Semi-circle on the Ascent of a steep Hill, and carries on a pretty good Trade to *Spain, Portugal, Italy*, the Plantations, and particularly to *Newfoundland*. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Masters or Magistrates, two Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk and a High-Steward. The Market Day is *Friday*. In the Reign of *Henry IV.* it was besieged by the *French*, but was so gallantly defended by the Inhabitants, and particularly the Women, that the Enemy was routed, and the General *Monsieur Castle*, with several Persons of Distinction were made Prisoners.

Curiosities.] At *Lamerton*, two Miles from *Tavistock*, among other Monuments of the *Tremain* Family in the Parish Church, are the Figures of *Nicholas* and *Andrew*, Twins, who in Features, Stature, Voice, &c. so exactly resembled each other, that their most intimate Friends could not always distinguish them; yet all this was surpass'd by a wonderful Sympathy in their Appetites, and Sensations of Pleasure or Pain. They lost their Lives together in the Year 1663 at *New-Haven* in *France*. In the Parish Church of *Tiverton*, (the Contraction of *Twyford-Town*) is a Chapel built by the *Courtney* Family for their Burying Place; among others, *Edward Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, who died in the Year 1569, was buried here with his Countess, under their Effigies in *Alabaster* with this odd Epitaph:

Ho, ho, who lies here?

'Tis I, the good Earl of *Devonshire*,

With *Kate* my Wife, to me full dear.

We lived together fifty-five Years;

That we spent, we had;

That we left, we lost;

That we gave, we have.

At *Brixham*, about three Miles Westward from *Dartmouth*, is a considerable Spring called *Lay Well*, which ebbs and flows near eleven times every Hour, tho' not always constantly. The Bason into which it is received is about twenty Feet in Area, and the Rise of the Water, at a *Medium*, one Inch and half a quarter. —The two stately Bridges, one at *Biddesford* over the *Towridge*, the other at *Barnstable* over the *Taw*, deserve to be remembered. —Between *Plymouth* and the Sea, is a Rock called the *Haw*; here our Poets have laid the Scene of the Combat between *Corinæus* and the Giant *Gogmagog*.

Noblemen's Seats.] In *Exeter* is *Bedford House*, belonging to the Duke of that Name. —*Ugbrook*, the Seat of Lord *Clifford*, about nine Miles South from *Exeter*. —*Hayton* belongs to Lord *Walpole*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, at the Age of thirty, with no other Assistance than that of a few Gentlemen and their Tenants, routed and drove a large Body of *French* Men to their Ships from before *Plymouth*, in the Reign of *Edward III.* —Sir *Francis Drake*, whose noble Atchievements against the greatest odds of Number, in his several Engagements with the *Spaniards*, justly deserves our grateful Remembrance. —Next to him stand in the Rank of Fame, the two *Hawkins*, Sir *John* and Sir *Richard*. —Mr. *Cavendish*, another famous Mariner, was a Native of this County. —As was also the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and Captain *Davies*, famous for his Discoveries in the North West of *America*. —The Author of the famous Book *de Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, in Praise of the *English* Laws, was descended from the antient Family of the *Fortescue's* of this County. —Another of the same Family commanded with great Applause, in the Conquest of *France* under *Henry V.* and was made Governor of *Meaux* by that Prince. —Sir *John Fortescue*, famous for his Learning and Wisdom, and the great Offices he bore under Queen *Elizabeth*, was of this County; tho' he settled afterwards in *Buckinghamshire*, where he built a stately Seat, called *Salden*, near *Winslow*. —*Josephus Iscanus* the Poet, took his Name from *Isca* (*Exeter*). His Poem of the *Trojan War* has been twice printed in *Germany*, under the Name of *Cornelius Nepos*. —*Henry Holland* Duke of *Exeter* must be mentioned, having been an Instance of the strange Vicissitude of human Greatness; for tho' Brother in Law to a King of *England*, yet was seen begging Alms, without Shoes or Stockings, in the *Netherlands*, by *Philip de Commines* the Historian. —Lord Chief Justice *Hankford*, who had the Courage to commit *Henry V.* (when Prince of *Wales*) to Prison, for insulting him in the Execution of his Office, but had not Resolution enough to wait the Event of so commendable an Action,

Action, when that Prince came to the Crown. After the Chief Justice had ordered his Park-Keeper to shoot any Man found in the Park by Night, who refused to tell his Name, he took Care himself to be the unfortunate Person; though our great *Shakespear*, out of Love to Poetical Justice, has given a different Turn to this Piece of History.—*George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, renown'd for being the chief Instrument in restoring King *Charles II.* to the Throne of his Ancestors.—The Family of *Greenvil* has produced many eminent Persons, but one in particular deserves our Notice, which is Sir *Richard Greenvil*, who in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth* engaged fifty *Spanish* Galleons for twenty-four Hours with one single Ship, having 180 Soldiers on Board. He surrender'd when his Powder was spent, on honourable Terms, after having been boarded thirty times. The *Spaniards* lost four of their largest Ships, and a thousand Men in the Engagement.—*James Lord Audley*, famous for his gallant Behaviour at the memorable Battle of *Poitiers* and in other Parts of *France*.——Lord Chief Justice *Bratton*, Author of that excellent Book *De Consuetudinibus Angliæ*.——*Richard Hooker*, the celebrated Author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*.——Sir *Thomas Bodley*, so justly honoured by all learned Men for collecting and establishing that noble Library, known by his Name, not only at *Oxford* where it is fix'd, but throughout all *Europe*.——And, to close this short Account of so many great Men to whom this County lays a Claim, the famous *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough*; is one of the Number.

Various Particulars.] This County, including two Knights for the Shire, sends twenty-six Members to Parliament, two for each of the following Places: *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, *Plympton*, *Totness*, *Okebampton*, *Honiton*, *Barnstaple*, *Taivistock*, *Ashburton*, *Tiverton*, *Beralstone*, and two (as before remarked) for *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness*. It lies in the Diocese of *Exeter*, and in the Western Circuit. The Number of Vicarages is 117, of Parishes 394, and of Villages about 1730. It is divided into 30 Hundreds, containing near 56,300 Houses, 281,500 Inhabitants, and the Area of it is computed at 1,920,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are held as follows: at *Bampton* on the 10th of *August*, and the 18th of *October*; at *Barnstaple* on the 8th of *September*; at *Bradinnuch* on the 21st of *September*; at *Brent* on the 3d of *May*; at *Chegford* on the 25th of *March*; at *Chidley* on *Easter Tuesday*, and the 10th of *August*; at *Collumton* on the 1st of *May*; at *Combemerton* on *Whit-Monday*; at *Culliton* on 1st of *May*; at *Exeter* on *Asb-Wednesday*, *Whit-Monday*, the 22d of *July*, the 1st of *August*, and the 6th of *December*; at *Hatherley* on the 28th of *October*; at *Moreton* on the 29th of *November*; at *Moulton* (South) on the *Saturday* before the 11th of *June*, and on the 1st

Tuesday in September ; at *Newton Bushel* on the 24th of June ; at *Okehampton* on the 2d Thursday in March, and on the 14th of September ; at *Plymouth* on the Thursday after St. Luke ; at *Plimpton* on Holy Thursday, the 24th of June, and the 18th of October ; at *Tiverton* on the 2d Thursday after Trinity Sunday ; at *Torrington* on the 24th of June, and the 29th of September ; at *Totness* on the 1st of May, and the 28th of October.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

Name.] **T**H^O we find that the antient Inhabitants of this County were called *Durotriges* by the Romans, yet if we compare this Appellation with that which the Britons themselves gave it, viz. *Dour-Trig*, we shall have Reason to think the former was only borrowed from the latter. The British Name implies *Dwellers by the Water Side*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire* ; on the East by *Hampshire* ; on the South by the *British Sea* ; and on the West by *Devonshire*, and part of *Somersetshire*. From East to West it measures in Length about fifty Miles, and where broadest about thirty, making in Circumference near one hundred and fifty.—*Dorchester* is 112 Miles South West distant from *London*.—The Island of *Portland* lies at a small Distance off the Middle of the County in the *British Sea*.

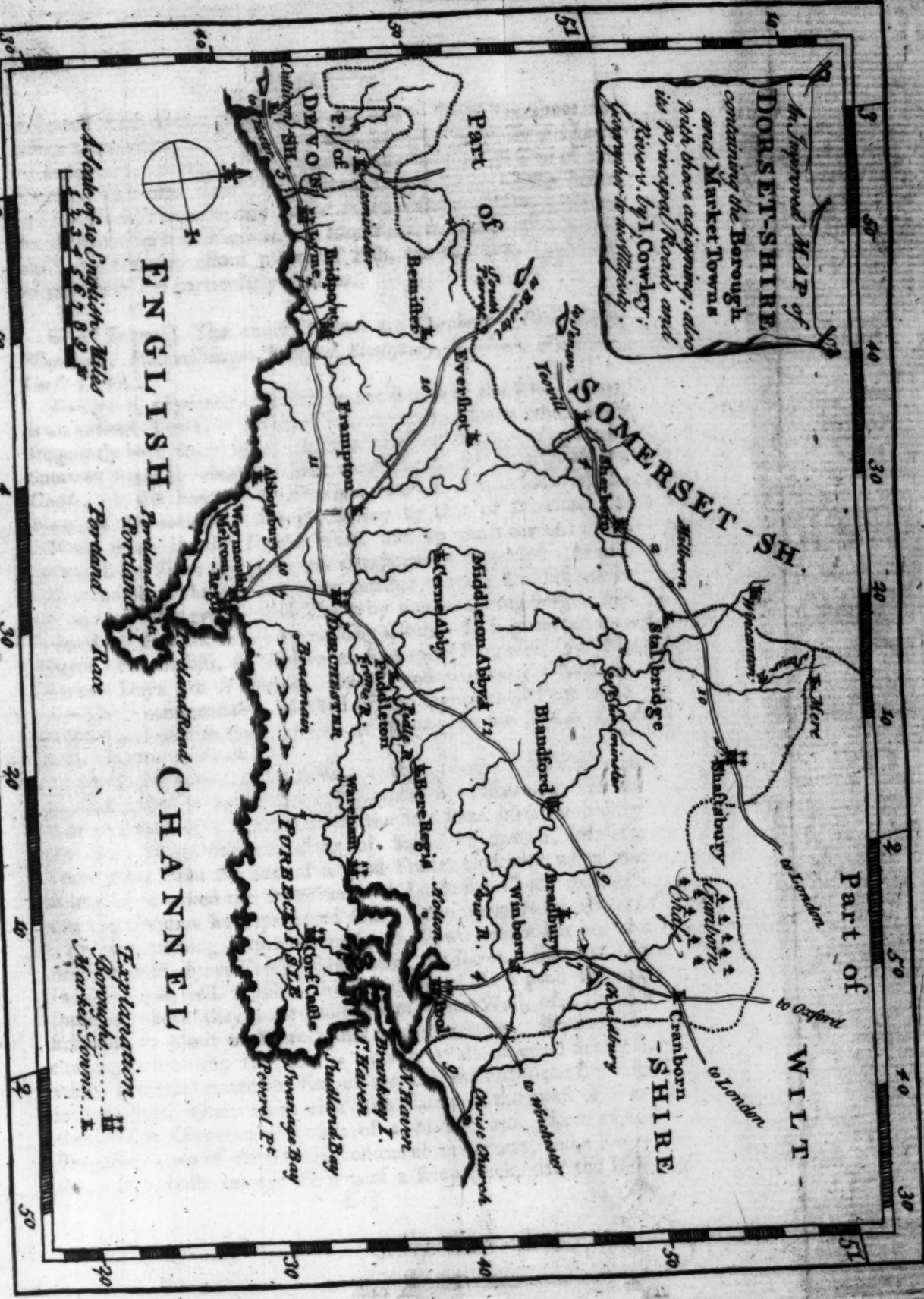
Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is generally wholesome ; on the Hills something sharp, but near the Coast mild and pleasant. The Soil is rich and fertile ; the Northern Part (divided by a Range of Hills from the Southern) was formerly overspread with Forests, but now affords good Pasture for Cattle ; whereas the Southern Part (consisting chiefly of fine Downs) feeds incredible Numbers of Sheep. The Inhabitants have not forgot what *K. Charles II.* said of *Dorsetshire*, that he never saw a finer Country, either in *England* or elsewhere. The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, fine *Portland Stone*, and some Marble. The Isle, or rather *Peninsula*, of *Purbeck*, furnishes Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, worth 30s. per Ton at *London*. This County is likewise famous for its Linen and Woolen Manufactures, and fine Ale.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Stour*, and the *Froom*. The *Stour* rises in *Somersetshire*, but presently enters this County, and runs due South to *Sturminster*, where making an Angle, it forms

An Improved MAP of
DORSET-SHIRE
containing the Borough
and Market Towns
with those adjoining; also
the principal Rivers; and
the principal Roads; and
Geography to the vicinity.

A Scale of 10 English Miles
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Degrees West Longitude from London.



Explanation
 H Boroughs
 Market Towns

a Course near West South West, and leaves *Dorsetshire* about five Miles below *Winborn*, falling soon after into the Sea at *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*.—The *Froom* takes its Rise in the East End of this County, and runs mostly Westward to *Wareham*, a little below which, it falls into the Bay called *Pool Harbour*, which, contrary to all other Ports in *England*, has four Tides in twenty-four Hours. Both these Rivers afford plenty of Fish, but the Tench and Eel of the *Stour* are particularly famous.

Chief Towns.] The chief Towns are *Dorchester*, *Pool*, *Lime*, *Weymouth*, *Melcomb-Regis*, *Bridport*, *Shaftsbury*, *Sherborn*, *Wareham*, *Corfe-Castle*.

Dorchester, pleasantly situated on the Banks of the River *Froom*, is an antient Town, as appears from the *Roman* Coins which have frequently been found here, and the Military Way leading to the Summer Station, about a Mile above the Town, called *Maiden Castle*. In the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, we find it mentioned by the Name of *Durnovaria*; and in *Ptolomy* by that of *Durnium*. It suffered much in the *Danish* Wars, and in the Year 1613 was destroyed by Fire; the Loss was computed at 200,000 *l*. At present it consists of three large Streets, and has as many Parish Churches, and enjoys a pretty good Trade by manufacturing Serges, tho' formerly it flourished more by making Cloth. It is governed by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, six Aldermen, six capital Burgessees, &c. The Market Days are *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and particularly *Saturday*.—Their commendable Method of employing their Poor is deservedly proposed to the Imitation of others, by Sir *Josiah Child* in his *Treatise on Trade*.

Lime-Regis, which about two Centuries ago was a Place so very inconsiderable, as to be only frequented by Fishermen. In the Year 774 we find it mentioned for the Salt Pans, used for boiling the Sea Water for extracting of Salt. However, of late Years it has been the Seat of a good Trade, especially when that Branch of it called the *Newfoundland* Trade flourished, insomuch that the Customs have produced some Years upwards of 16000 *l*. This is something extraordinary for a Town which has not the Advantage of either Creek, Bay, Road, or River. But Art and Industry have well supplied this Deficiency: At a good Distance from the Shore they have built a firm Stone Wall, of a Breadth sufficient to admit of Ware-houses and Carriages. Beyond this, that is, farther into the Sea, is another Wall of equal Strength, which is carried round the End of the first, and forms the Entrance into the Port, where Ships ride with Safety in the worst of Weather. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, and fifteen capital Burgessees, (two of them being Justices of the Peace) and a Recorder. It is built on the Ascent of a steep Rock, tho' the lower

Part in high Spring Tides is often under Water. The Market is held on Friday.

Curiosities.] At *Hermitage*, a small Village about seven Miles near South from *Sherborne*, they shew a large Chasm in the Earth, from whence we are told that a considerable Piece of Ground was carried, by a kind of an Earthquake, near forty Rod, with the Trees and Hedges upon it. This happened on the 13th of *January* 1585.—At *Shaftsbury*, though a Town of some Note now, and of much greater formerly, yet the Inhabitants pay so dear for their pleasant Situation, as to be entirely deprived of that Necessary for Life, the Element of Water. This they fetch from the neighbouring Manor of *Gillingham*, about a quarter of a Mile from the Town, belonging to the Family of *Nicholas*. As an Acknowledgement for so great a Benefit, on the *Monday* before the *Ascension*, they dress up a Garland, called the *Prize-Befom*, borrowing Plate and Jewels for this Purpose to the amount of 1500*l*. which with great Solemnity they present, with a Calves Head and a pair of Gloves, to the Lord of the Manor, distributing Bread and Beer among the People at the same Time. This Ceremony performed, the *Prize-Befom* is returned again, and with the same Pomp carried back to the Town.—At *Dorchester* is plainly traced the *Ickening-street* of the *Romans*. Close by this Road, about a quarter of a Mile South West from the Town, are the Remains of an Amphitheatre, whose Area measures, the shortest Way, about 140 Feet, and 220 the longest. The Ground to the very Skirts is ploughed up both within and without, and the Terrace round the Top affords a pleasant Walk and Prospect. It is called by the People *Maumbury*, who are entirely ignorant of the Use for which it was designed.—Near *Wingfield Eagle*, a little to the North East of *Lime*, is a Barrow, in which was found a Cavity like an Oven, neatly clayed up on all Sides: In the midst stood an Urn filled with Bones, but the Heat of the Oven, when first opened, was surprisingly great. Sixteen more Urns, tho' not in Ovens, were found near the first.—From that End of *Portland* near the Shore, the Sea has thrown up a prodigious Ridge of Beach, which runs Westward parallel with the Shore near seven Miles, leaving an Inlet of Water, in some Places near a Mile and a half broad. In the broadest Part of this Lake is a Swannery, containing at a moderate Computation upwards of seven thousand Swans.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Hook Castle*, about nine Miles North West from *Dorchester*, belongs to the Duke of *Bolton*.—*Cranborn-House*, about 12 Miles East from *Shaftsbury*, belongs to the Earl of *Salisbury*.—*Buckland*, about seven Miles North from *Dorchester*, belongs to the Earl *Powlet*. *Winborn St. Giles*, near 12 Miles East from *Shaftsbury*, belongs

belongs to the Earl of *Shaftsbury*.—*Sherbourn Castle*, near *Sherbourn*, belongs to Lord *Digby*.—*Puddletown*, about 5 Miles North East from *Dorchester*, belongs to Lord *Walpole*.

Remarkable Persons.] Dr. *Thomas Sydenham*, that eminent Physician in King *Charles* the II'd's Reign, was born in this County. His Works, as they are built upon the justest Principles which could possibly be form'd from the most successful Practice, and most accurate Observations, are deservedly admired throughout *Europe*.—Mr. *George Turberville*, famous for his Poetry in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was born at *Whitchurch*.—Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet* Bishop of *Worcester*, was born near *Shaftsbury*.—Mr. *George Summers*, a great Adventurer at Sea, and who gave his Name to the Islands of *Bermudas*, was a Native of *Lime*.

Various Particulars.] This County sends twenty Members to Parliament, whereof two are Knights of the Shire, and two for each of the following Towns: *Dorchester*, *Pool*, *Lime*, *Weymouth*, *Melcomb-Regis*, (which, tho' united, each sends two) *Bridport*, *Shaftsbury*, *Wareham*, and *Corfe-Castle*. It lies in the Diocese of *Bristol*, and in the Western Circuit. It reckons 68 Vicarages and 248 Parishes. It is divided into 28 *Hundreds*, containing upwards of 21,900 Houses, about 109,700 Inhabitants, and an Area of 772,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follow: At *Woodberry-Hill* (near *Bere*) on the 7th of *September*; at *Blandford* on the 24th of *February*, and the 29th of *June*; at *Bridport* on *Holy-Thursday*; at *Cern-Abbey* on *Midlent-Sunday*, and *Holy-Thursday*; at *Dorchester* on the 2d of *February*, *Trinity-Monday*, the 2d of *May*, the 24th of *June*, and the 25th of *July*; at *Evershot* on *May-Day*; at *Frampton* on the 24th of *February*, and 23d of *April*; at *Lyme* on the 2d of *May*; at *Milton* on the 6th of *June*; at *Poole* on the 1st of *November*; at *Shaftsbury* on the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*, the 24th of *June* and the 10th of *November*; at *Sherborne* on the 7th of *July*, and the 10th of *August*; at *Sturminster* on *May-Day*, and the 13th of *October*; at *Wareham* on the 24th of *June*; at *Winbourn* on *Good-Friday*, and the 3d of *September*.

D U R H A M.

Name.] THE Bishoprick of *Durham*, as it is now called, was according to the earliest Account, a Part of the Country inhabited by the *Brigantes*. Afterwards, when the *Saxons* became Masters of it, they gave the Name of *Deorham* or *Dunholm* to the chief Town, to express its Situation on a Hill surrounded by a River. Upon the Establishment of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it became a Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, and when they were converted to Christianity, it was bestowed on *St. Cuthbert*, Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, and his Successors for ever. This was ratified successively by the *Danes* and *Normans*, with the Addition of several Privileges, and particularly with that of being a County Palatine; enjoying the same Prerogatives *within*, as the King did *without* the Bounds thereof, with regard to Forfeitures, &c. Thus it was a kind of Royalty subordinate to the Crown.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by the River *Tyne*, which parts it from *Northumberland*, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by part of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, and on the South by the River *Tees*, which divides it from *Yorkshire*. It measures from North to South about twenty-six Miles, from East to West near thirty, and in Circumference about 107. The City of *Durham* is 230 Miles North from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is wholesome, and tho' sharp in the Western Parts, yet mild and pleasant towards the Sea, whose warm Vapours mitigate the Severity which generally attends the Winter in a Situation so far North. The Soil likewise is very different; the Western Side being mountainous and barren, whereas the Eastern and Southern Parts nearly resemble the South of *England*, and are enamelled with beautiful Meadows, rich Pastures, Corn-fields and Woods. But it is not the Surface only to which the Inhabitants are beholden, for the Bowels of the Earth well reward their Industry with immense Quantities of Coal, Lead and Iron. — *Darlington* is famous for Linen Manufactures, particularly *Huccabacks*, which are peculiar to this Place.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are the *Tyne*, (concerning which, see *Northumberland*) the *Wear*, and the *Tees*. The *Wear* rises in the Western Part, and runs Eastward till it comes to *Bishop-Auckland*, where it turns Northward; then passing by *Durham* in the same Direction till it reaches *Lampten*, from whence it runs Eastward into the Sea at *Sunderland*. The *Tees* takes its rise within three Miles of the Head of the *Wear*, but edges away to the Southward, and





and makes, as has been said, the Boundary between this County and *Yorkshire*.

Chief Towns.] The chief Towns are: the City of *Durham*, *Hartlepool*, *Stockton*, *Sunderland*, *Darlington*, and *Barnard's-Castle*.

Durham was pitched upon by the Monks of *Lindisfarne*, as a proper Place to deposit the Body of *St. Cuthbert* in, and accordingly they built a small Oratory with Wands and Hurdles, about the Year of *Christ* 995. But in less than one hundred Years more, a stately Church was begun by *William de Careleph*, and continued and finished by his Successors. The City soon became very populous, and in the Time of *William* the Conqueror was looked upon as a Place of great Strength, which was chiefly owing to its Situation on a steep Hill, and almost surrounded by the River *Wear*. At present it contains six Parishes, has two Bridges of Stone over the River, and is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and as many common Council Men, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, &c. Its pleasant and healthy Situation makes it much frequented by the neighbouring Gentry, who with the Prebends of the Cathedral, make the Place look cheerful, and Money circulate better than could otherwise be expected, where there is no Trade stirring. It has a plentiful Market on *Saturday*. The Bishop, as Count Palatine, appoints all Officers of Justice, and, before his Prerogatives were abridged by *Henry VIII.* had a Court of *Chancery*, *Common-Pleas*, issued out Writs in his own Name, and coined Money. He is still Sheriff Paramount, and his Deputy is not obliged, like other Sheriffs, to account with the Exchequer, but only with the Bishop. The Earldom of *Sadberg* is still annexed to the Bishoprick.

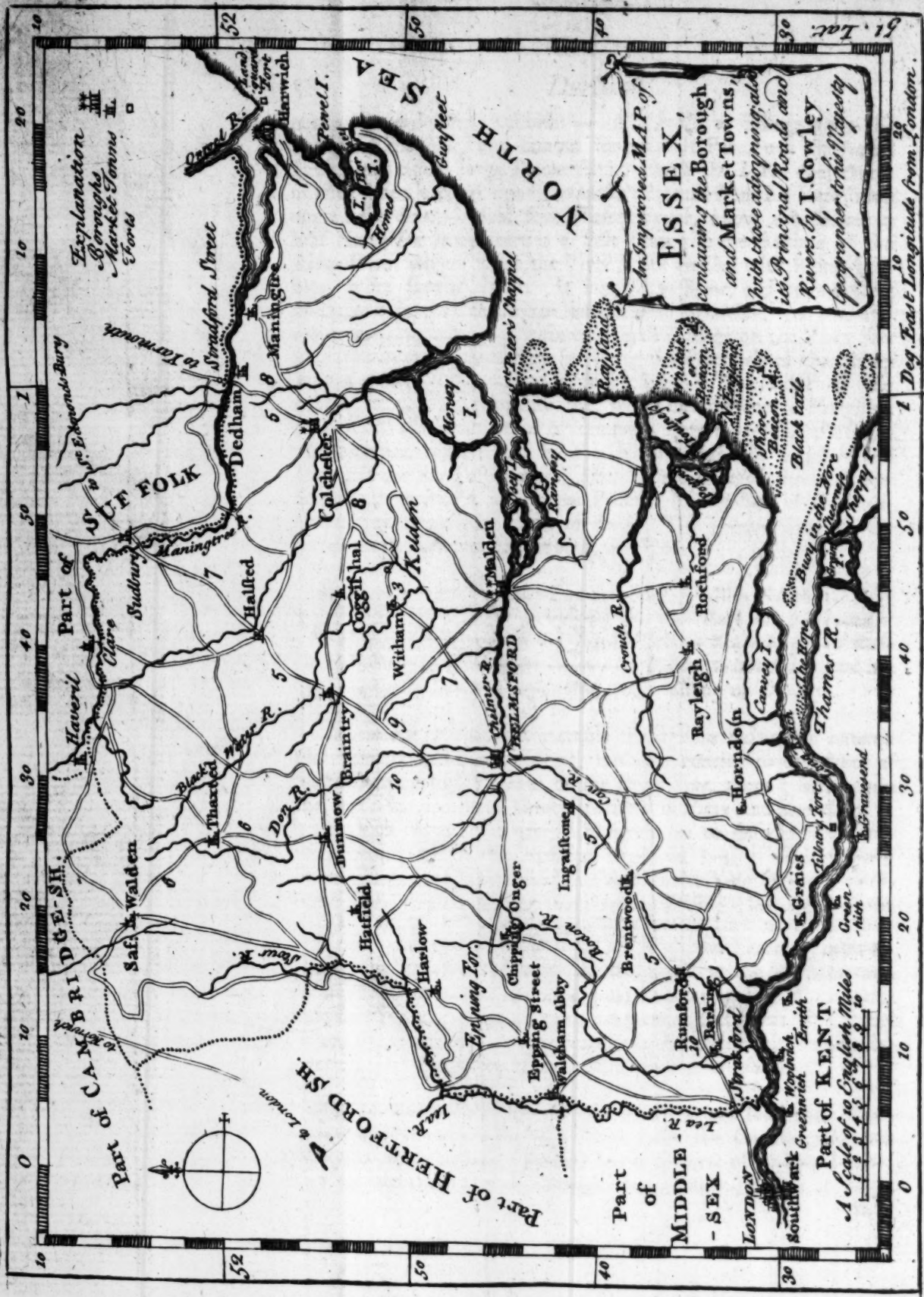
Curiosities.] At *Oxenhall*, between *Darlington* and the River *Tees*, are three deep Pits called *Hell-Kettles*, full of Water, and, by the common People, thought to have no Bottom. The most probable Opinion is that they are old Coal Pits, rendered useless by the Water rising in them, about thirty Yards deep.—At *Chester upon the Street*, now a little Village (tho' formerly the Residence of the Bishops of *Lindisfarne* for the Space of 113 Years, in the time of the *Danish Wars*) a very large Sum of Money, buried as it is imagined by the *Romans*, was found by *Egelrick* Bishop of *Durham*, with which he retired to the Monastery at *Peterborough*, whereof he was Abbot. This happened in the Year 1056.—At *Lanchester*, another small Village about eight Miles North West of *Durham*, have been frequently found various *Roman* Inscriptions, which, with its Situation on *Watling-street*, plainly evinces that it was the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*, and contained several publick Buildings, as Temples, Palaces, Quarters for the Soldiers, &c. tho' now

now all buried under Rubbish. — At *Sheals*, a Village near the Mouth of the *Tyne*, and famous for its Salt Pans, was discovered some Years ago a large *Roman* Altar, which *Dr. Lister* conjectures to have been erected upon *Caracalla's* Return from his Expedition against the *Scots*. — At *Salt Water Haugh*, about a Mile and a half above *Durham*, there is a Salt Spring in the Middle of the River *Wear*, which, when the River is not swelled with Rains, bubbles up for several Yards. It is as salt as Brine, and upon boiling produces a Salt which though not quite so palatable, yet is as useful as common Salt. — *Nesham*, a small Village on the River *Tees* near *Darlington*, remarkable for being the Place where the Bishop is met when he comes to take Possession; the Lord of the Manor of *Sockburn* steps into the Water and presents a Faulchion to him, as the Emblem of his temporal Power. — *Nevil's Cross*, near *Durham*, remarkable for the bloody Fight in 1346, when *David Bruce* King of *Scotland*, after he had ravaged thus far, was furiously encounter'd and taken Prisoner by the Earl of *Northumberland* and *Scroop* Archbishop of *York*. The greatest Part of the *Scotch* Army was cut to pieces on the Spot.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Lumley-Castle*, about 6 Miles North of *Durham*, is a noble Seat belonging to the Earl of *Scarborough*. — *Henknowle* belongs to the Lord Viscount *Fauconberg*. — *Raby Castle* belongs to Lord *Vane*. — At *Bishop-Aukland* is a good old Seat pleasantly situated, belonging to the Bishop of *Durham*.

Remarkable Persons.] Venerable *Bede*, who before he entered Holy Orders had carried Arms, but upon retiring to the Place of his Nativity, called *Jarrow*, on the River *Tyne*, about 3 Miles from the Sea; he dedicated himself entirely to Piety and Learning, in both which he made so great a Progress, as to deserve the Veneration not only of the Age he lived in, but of all that have succeeded to this Day. He was born in the Year 663. — *Cuthbert Tonsil*, Bishop of *Durham*, born at *Wickliff*, the Seat of the ancient Family of *Tonsil*, on the Edge of *Yorkshire*, next the River *Tees*. He was much respected for his Piety and Learning, even by those who deprived him of his Bishoprick at the Reformation. — Colonel *John Lilburn*, a great Stickler against Monarchical Government in the Civil Wars, who under the Name of Colonel *Titus*, frightened *Oliver Cromwell* in the Height of his Power, by writing the famous Pamphlet entitled *Killing no Murder*.

Various Particulars.] The Bishoprick of *Durham* sends four Members to Parliament; viz. two Knights for the County, and two Burgesses for *Durham*. It lies in the Diocese of its own Name, and the Northern Circuit, though as a County Palatine it might have



Explanation
Boroughs
Market Towns
Villages

An Improved MAP of
ESSEX,
containing the Borough
and Market Towns,
with those adjoining, and
its Principal Roads and
Rivers, by I. Cowley
Geographer to his Majesty

Part of KENT
A Scale of 10 English Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

51. Lat. 50 51 52

1 Deg. East Longitude from London.

have Judges peculiar to itself. It contains 59 Vicarages, 118 Parishes, near 230 Villages, 15,980 Houses and 79,900 Inhabitants.

The principal Fairs are these: At *Barnard's-Castle* on the 21st of July; at *Darlington* on *Whit-Monday*; at *Durham* on the 20th of March.

E S S E X.

Name.] According to the earliest Accounts, the first Inhabitants of this County, of whom we have any Knowledge, were the *Trinobantes* (or, as *Ptolomy* writes it, *Trinoantes*) who likewise occupied *Middlesex* and part of *Hertfordshire*. When the *Saxons* became Masters of this Part of England, they gave it the Name of *East-Seaxa* or *East-sex-seire*, from whence the *Normans* borrowed their *Esseffa*, which easily diminished into *Essex*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by the River *Stour*, which separates it from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*; on the East by the *German Sea*; on the West by *Hertfordshire* and *Middlesex*, and on the South by the River *Thames*. It measures from East to West about 47 Miles, from North to South 43, and in Circumference 130. *Chelmsford*, near the Center of the County, is 25 Miles North East from London.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County in general is thought to be bad; tho' in some Parts, viz. the Western and Northern, it certainly deserves a better Character, being in all Probability as healthy as *Middlesex* and *Surrey*. The Truth is, the *Hundreds* are so very pernicious to Strangers, that the rest of the County suffers from their ill Repute. However, the Fruitfulness of this unwholesome Part makes some amends, if any can be made, for the Badness of the Air: And in the higher Lands we find great Fertility, (tho' not equal to that of the *Hundreds*) especially in the *Rodings*, and *Bumpsteads*. About *Saffron-Walden* the Ground after three Years bearing Saffron, will bear good Barley for eighteen Years successively without any Manure.—The Produce is very plentiful, consisting of Corn, Cattle, Saffron, Fowl, Fish, especially Oysters. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth, Stuffs, particularly Bays, which are, at least have been very lately, famous all over the World, and large Estates have been fairly acquired by this valuable Branch of Trade; which tho' at present it seems to droop a little, yet we hope to see it once more flourish, and bring as large Quantities of Money as ever into the Kingdom.

Rivers.]



Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Thames*, (for which see *Middlesex*) the *Stour*, *Lea*, *Coln*, *Black-Water*, and *Chelmer*.—The *Stour*, as has been said, is the Northern Boundary of the County, and falls into the *German Sea* at *Harwich*. The *Lea* on the West Side falls into the *Thames* below *Stratford*. The *Black-Water* runs through the Heart of the County, and passing by *Chelmsford*, where it is joined by the *Chelmer*, to *Maldon*, from thence its runs into the *German Sea*. Between these two last, the *Stour* and the *Chelmer*, runs the *Coln* by *Halsted* to *Colchester*, and so into the same Sea. All of them abound with most sorts of Fish.

Chief Towns.] The principal Towns are *Chelmsford*, *Colchester*, *Maldon*, *Harwich*, *Burntwood*, *Hatfield*, *Rumford*, *Barking*.

Chelmsford, so called from the Ford over the River *Chelmer*. It first began to make some Figure in the Reign of *Henry I.* for about that Time *Maurice* Bishop of *London* built a Bridge here, which brought the Road this Way, that before had lain through *Writtle*. In the Reign of King *John* it became one of the best Towns in the County. At present, as it is nearly the Center of the County, and lying in the great Road to *London*, it is much frequented both by Travellers and the neighbouring Gentry for transacting all Business which regards the County. But for all this, it falls as much short of

Colchester in point of Grandeur, as it does with regard to Antiquity. It is generally supposed that not only this Town, but also the River *Coln*, which runs through part of it, took their Names from a Colony planted here from *London*. As to what the Inhabitants boast concerning *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine*, (*viz.* that she was the Daughter of *Coel* Duke of that Place) till some better Proofs be alledged than what have been hitherto urged, we beg leave to suspend our Assent. During the *Danish* Wars it suffered very much, but was again repaired and strengthened with a strong Castle by *Edward* surnamed the Elder, Son to King *Alfred*. In the late Civil Wars it held out for the King a long Siege, and was at last reduced by Famine to surrender at Discretion. The Marks are still visible. It is pleasantly situated on the Ascent of a Hill, well watered, and very populous, having no less than eight Parishes within the Walls, and as many without. In the beginning of this Century the Inhabitants are said to have made a Return of 30,000 *l.* Weekly in Cash for Bays and Says, which were much used in both *Old* and *New Spain*. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Town-Clerk. The Market Days are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*. Part of the *Queen's-Head Inn* is an old Roman Edifice.

Maldon,

Maldon, the antient *Camalodunum* of the Romans (though other Places have been erroneously assigned for that Colony) where the Emperor *Claudius* settled the Veterans of the fourteenth Legion, called *Gemina Martia Victrix*: Mr. *Salmon* will have it to be the famous *Villa Faustini*, which others as confidently place at Saint *Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*. Before this, it had been the Royal Seat of that renowned *British* King *Cunobeline*, whose Coins have been frequently dug up here. This first *Roman* Colony in *Britain* met with a severe Fate; for it was besieged, taken and ransack'd by that great Woman Queen *Boadicea*, in revenge for the cruel Indignities her Family and Country had undergone. Here perished no less than 70,000 of the *Roman* Forces and Allies. But this did not discourage the Romans from repairing the Town as soon as the Chance of War had put it in their Power. In the *Saxon* Hierarchy, it had *Edward* the Elder for a Benefactor as well as *Colchester*. By means of its Haven a pretty good Trade goes forward in Sea Coal, with which it supplies the greatest part of the County; and in Corn, which it sends to *London*. The Government of it is vested in the two Bailiffs, Aldermen, Steward, Recorder, &c. The Market is on *Saturday*.—Some time ago a gold Coin was found here, having *Nero* on one Side and *Agrippina* on the other.

Harwich, well known to all those who go to *Flanders* and *Holland*, the Packet Boats for those Parts being stationed here. It is situated on the Mouth of the *Stour*, where in the Year 884, the Saxons and Danes engaged in a Sea-Fight. It has very good Conveniences for building Ships, even Men of War, and is a Place of Strength both by Nature and Art. The Walls and Pavement of this Town are of Clay, but petrified to such a degree of Hardness as to equal Stone. [See *Curiosities*.] The Corporation consists of a Mayor, 8 Aldermen, 24 capital Burgessees, and a Recorder. The Market is kept on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

[*Curiosities*.] At *Layton* (formerly an old *Roman* Station called *Durolitum*, from whence it takes its present Name) Urns have been often dug up, containing Ashes, Coals and pieces of Bones. *Waltham-Abbey*, built by King *Harold*, and where his Body was buried by his Mother, who obtained it of the Conqueror after much Intreaty. He had no other Monument, but a plain Grave-Stone with this Inscription, *Harold Infelix!* Some Workmen in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign accidentally found the Coffin.—Near *Abston*, about three Miles North East from *Saffron-Walden*, are four Barrows, or Pyramidical Hills, erected by *Canute* the Dane, in memory of the last Battle fought here between him and *Edmond Ironside*, in which the latter lost his Army and most of the Nobility attending him.—At *East Tilbury* are several spacious Caverns dug out of the Chalk Cliff. The most probable Opinion concerning

concerning them, is, that they were a kind of Granaries for preserving Corn, which were much in use among the *Germans*, as we find in *Tacitus*, from whom the *English Saxons* learned this Method.—Near *Coggeshal*, ten Miles West of *Colchester*, was discovered a Vial containing a Lamp, covered with a *Roman Tile*, near fourteen Inches in Diamer, besides several Urns, &c. with Ashes and Bones. One of them resembling Coral, was inscribed *Cocilli M.* to the *Manes* of *Cocillus*, from whom perhaps the Town derives its present Name.—Between the Town of *Harwich* and the Beacon there issues out of the Cliff a Spring of clear Water, which petrifies a bluish Clay on which it falls. This Clay thus hardened is used by the People of *Harwich* instead of Stone, to whose Hardness it equals, after lying in the petrifying Water a considerable Time. Wood is likewise petrified by this Spring; a large piece so changed may be seen in the Repository of the Royal Society.—At *Dunmow Parva*, formerly a Priory of Canons Regular, whoever would make Oath kneeling on two sharp-pointed Stones, that for a full Year and a Day after Marriage, he neither directly nor indirectly, sleeping nor waking repented of his Bargain, or had any Brawl or Contention with his Wife, or any Ways transgressed his Nuptial Obligations, was entitled to a Flitch of Bacon. The Records of the Place mention no less than three Worthies in the Space of five hundred Years, and well they deserve be remembered, who were bold enough to venture on the Oath, viz. *Richard Wright* of *Badbury* near *Norwich*, *Stephen Samuel*, and *Thomas le Fuller*, of *Essex*.—At *Dagenham*, near *Barking*, is the famous Breach made by the River *Thames*, when it overflowed near 5000 Acres of Land. About ten Years after the Inundation, several Attempts were made to recover what had been thus lost, which was finally effected by Captain *Perry*. In the Hundreds of *Essex*, or Marshy Grounds, the Farmers drive a sort of Trade in Wives; for if they can wheedle any Woman born and bred in the Uplands, to marry and settle with them, they are pretty sure of seeing her at rest in a Year at farthest. Thus some of them have gone through a Course of ten or a dozen Wives very comfortably.—At *Rochford*, in the Hundreds, on *King's Hill* is held by the Lord of the Honour of *Raleigh*, *Lawless Court*, on the *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas*, at Cock-crowing. The Steward and Suitors whisper to each other; they are not allowed Fire nor Candle; a piece of Coal supplies the Place of Pen and Ink; and he who owes Service to the Court, and does not attend, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour. *Cambden* says, this Attendance is a Punishment imposed on the Tenants for having met at the like unseasonable Hour, in a Conspiracy against their Lord.—At *Chesterford*, about four Miles North of *Walden*, four and twenty Years ago were discovered the Ruins of a *Roman City*. The Foundation

dition of the Walls take in a Compass of about fifty Acres. The Foundation of a Roman Temple is very visible. To conclude this Article, we shall only mention, that *Essex* values itself for having given, in little more than 200 Years, nine Lord Mayors to the City of *London*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *New-Hall*, about four Miles North East from *Chelmsford*, a Seat of the Duke of *Montague's*.—*Havering*, about three Miles North from *Rumford*, belongs to the Duke of *Ancaſter*.—*Leigh's Priory*, about seven Miles North from *Chelmsford*, belongs to the Duke of *Manchester*.—*St. Ofith*, about fourteen Miles South West from *Harwich*, belongs to the Earl of *Rochford*.—*Wanstead*, upon the Edge of *Epping Forest*, the deservedly admired Seat of the Earl of *Tilney*.—*Nawestoke* belongs to the Earl of *Walgrave*.—*Audley-End* near *Walden*, a stately Edifice belonging to the Earl of *Suffolk*.—*Moulsham-Hall*, near *Chelmsford*, belongs to the Earl of *Fitzwalter*.—*Tborndon*, three Miles from *Burnt-Wood*, is a Seat of Lord *Petre's*.—*Tuffs* belongs to Lord *Barrington*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Hugh de Nevil* accompanied *Richard I.* to the *Holy Land*, and there, besides other Exploits, slew a Lion.—Sir *John Hawkwood*, a Tanner's Son, was pressed for a Soldier under *Edward III.* acquired great Honour in the Wars in *France*. From thence he went into *Italy*, and in the Service of the States of *Florence* he acquired so much Renown by his Courage and Conduct, that *Galeazzo*, Duke of *Milan*, thought him a proper Match for his Daughter; and after his Decease, the *Florentines* rais'd a fine Equestrian Statue, and a noble Monument to his Memory, under the Name of *Giovane de Acuto*.—Dr. *Thomas Dove*, much admired for his Eloquence in Preaching, by *Q. Elizabeth*.—Dr. *William Harvey*, famous for that useful Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood.—Mr. *John Ray*, celebrated for his indefatigable Search into Nature, and particularly for his Skill in Botany, lived a retired studious Life near *Braintree*.

Various Particulars.] *Essex* sends eight Members to Parliament; viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgeſſes for each of the following Towns, *Colcheſter*, *Harwich* and *Malden*.—It lies in the Diocese of *London* and the Home Circuit. It contains 125 Vicarages, 415 Parishes, and 1100 Villages. Its Division is into eighteen *Hundreds*, containing about 34,800 Houses, 174,000 Inhabitants, and 1,240,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these: At *Billericay* on the 12th of *July*; at *Braintree* on the 21st of *September*; at *Brentwood* on the 7th of *July*; at *Chelmsford* on the 1st of *May*; at *Coggeshall* on the Friday
in

in *Whitson-Week*; at *Colchester* on the 24th of *June*, the 22d of *July*, and the 13th of *October*; at *Dunmow* on the 25th of *April*, at *Epping-street* on the 2d of *April*, and on *Whitson-Tuesday*; at *Halfhead* on the 25th of *April*; at *Hatfield-Crook* on the 25th of *July*; at *Maldon* on the 25th of *March*, the 8th and 21st of *September*; at *Raleigh* on *Trinity-Monday*; at *Rumford* on the 24th of *June*; at *Thaxted* on the *Sunday after Ascension-Day*, and the 1st of *August*; at *Walden* on the 24th of *February*, and the 25th of *March*; at *Waltham-Abbey* on the 10th of *August*, and the 15th of *September*.

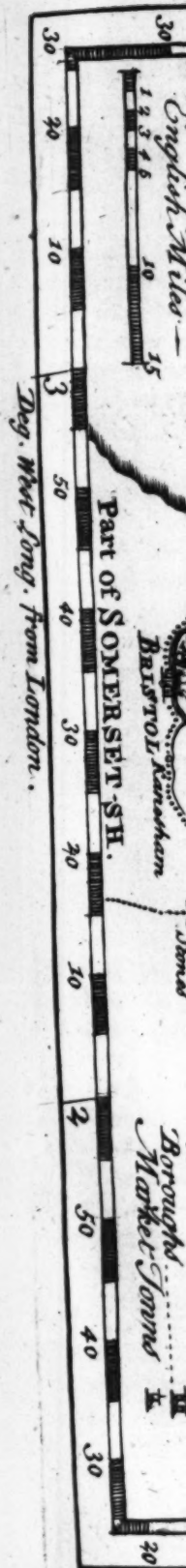
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS County takes its Name from the City of *Gloucester*, which the antient Britons called *Caerglow*, the *Fair City*; from this the Romans formed their *Glevum*, and from thence the Saxons derived *Gleaucester*, the Origin of the present Name *Gloucester*, commonly pronounced *Gloster*. The Inhabitants of this Tract were under the Dominion of the *Catticuchlani* or *Cattivelani*; the Land itself was distinguished by the Appellation of *Dofu* among the Britons, which expressed the Richness of the Soil. From *Dofu* the Romans borrowed their *Dobuni*, a Name they gave to the Inhabitants both of this and the neighbouring Country of *Oxfordshire*.

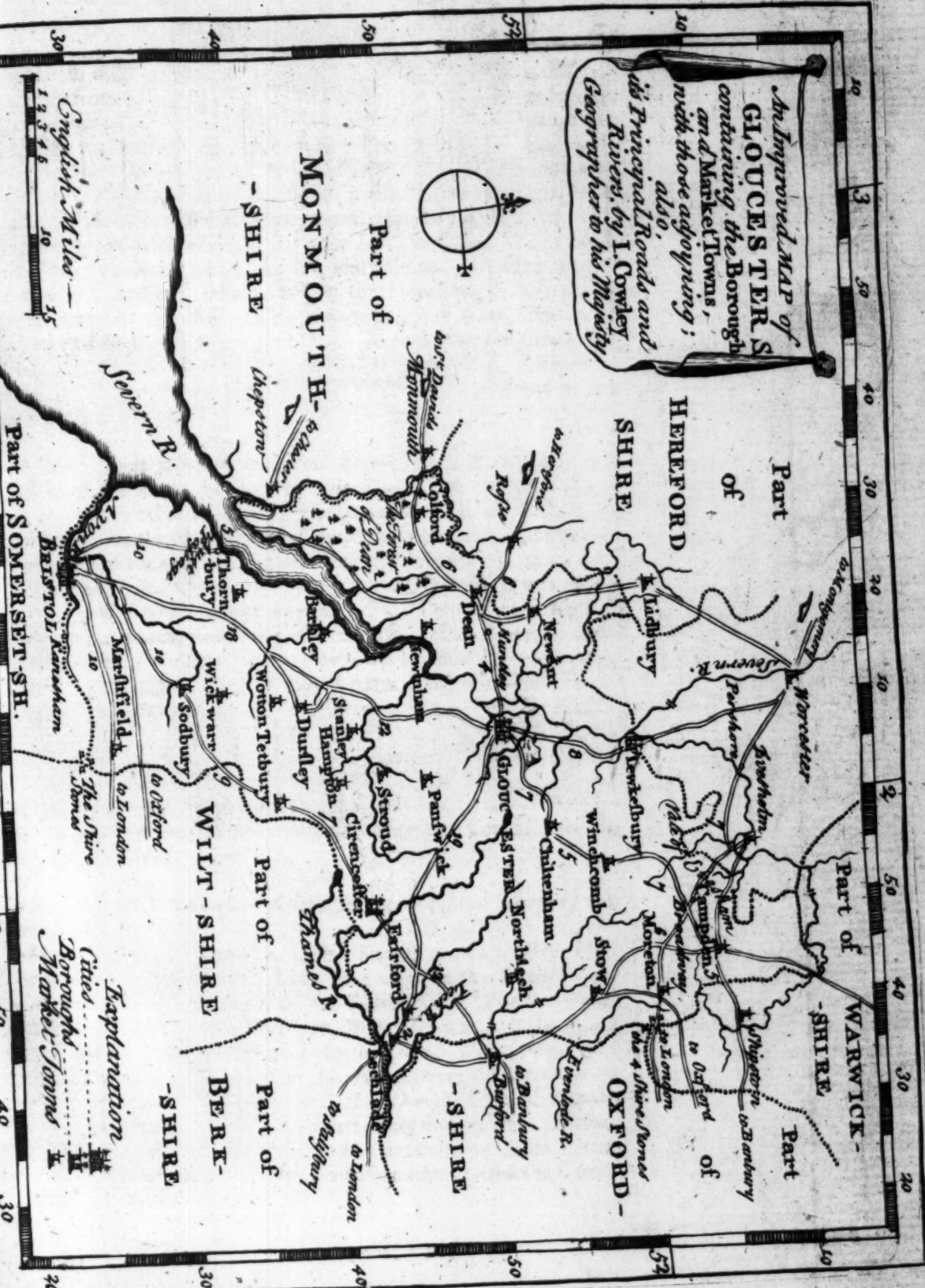
Situation.] It borders on the North upon *Worcestershire*; on the East upon *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire* and *Berkshire*; on the West upon *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*; and on the South upon *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*. It measures in Length from North East to South West near fifty-six Miles, in Breadth from South East to North West about twenty-three, and in Circumference near one hundred and fifty. The City of *Gloucester* is distant eighty-one Miles North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] To avoid Confusion in describing the Air, Soil and Commodities of this County, we must consider them under the three following Divisions: viz. *Cotswould*, the *Vale*, and the *Forest of Dean*. The first is the hilly Part of the County next to *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Berkshire*. The Air is something sharp, but very healthy, and tho' the Lands are not very fertile in Corn, yet they make amends in the Number of Sheep which feed here. The *Vale* includes both Sides of the River *Severn*, and is very fertile, especially in rich Pastures. Here is made the Cheese which, next to that of *Cheshire*, is much esteemed all over England. The

Air



*An Improved MAP of
GLOUCESTERS
containing the Borough
and Market Towns,
with those adjoining;
also,
the Principal Roads and
Rivers, by I. Cowley
Geographer to his Majesty*



English Miles —
1 2 3 4 5 10 15 30

Part of SOMERSET SH.

Explanation
Boroughs
Market Towns

Air is so mild even in Winter, that it seems to be in a different Climate from *Cotswould*.—The Forest of *Dean*, which borders upon *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*, is fruitful both in Pasture and Tillage; it bears as fine Oaks as any Part of *England* can show, and has very rich Mines of Iron and Coal. It was reckoned formerly to contain 30,000 Acres, but at present it is reduced to much narrower Bounds. So that in general this County may be truly said to abound with all Necessaries for Life, as Corn, Wool, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Cyder, and Salmon. Its chief Manufacture is Cloathing, which, before the *French* began to trick us out of part of this Business, by smuggling our Wool, has been known to return 500,000 *l. per Ann.* It was from the *Cotswould* Sheep that the fine *Spanish* Wool comes originally; *K. Richard I.* (some say *King Edward I.*) making a Present of that Breed to the then King of *Spain*.

Rivers.] It is watered by several Rivers, but the principal, and what most peculiarly belongs to this County, is the noble River *Severn*, which takes its Rise in *Montgomeryshire* (as we shall see in its proper Place) and enters this County a little above *Tewkesbury*; from whence running near South West by *Gloucester*, it empties itself into the *Bristol* Channel. By the antient *Britons* it was called *Halfren*, and *Sabrina* by the *Romans*. The Tide flows as high as *Tewkesbury*; which, following the Course of the River, is near seventy Miles. A little below *Newnham* it resembles a Sea more than a River, whose Tide of Flood pours along with such Impetuosity, that it comes in a Roll oftentimes near four Feet high. This is called the *Boar*, formerly known by the Name of the *Hygre*. But what is still more remarkable is, that the Tides are highest one Year at the full Moon, and the next at the Change. In the same Variation the Height of the Day and Night Tides is regulated. Plenty of excellent Salmon, Lampreys and Conger Eels, are taken in this River.

Chief Towns.] *Gloucester*, *Cirencester* (pronounced *Cicester*) and *Tewkesbury*.

Gloucester has its Name from its fair Situation on a pleasant Hill. The *Romans* placed a Colony here, as a Curb on the Excursions of the *Silures*, on the other Side of the River *Wye*. The *Saxons* got Possession of it about the Year 570, soon after which it became a part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. In the *Danish* Wars it was made famous by the furious Combat in this Neighbourhood, between the *Saxon* King *Edmund Ironside*, and the *Danish* General *Canute*, when no less than *England* was the Prize they fought for. *Richard the III*d made this City a County, in Consideration of its having born the Title of Duke of *Gloucester* before he acquired the Crown.

In King *Charles* the Ist's Time it held out a long Siege with great Obstinacy against its Sovereign; for which at the Restoration it was stripped of its Walls and some Privileges. As to its present State, it is pretty well built, having a Stone Bridge over the *Severn*, and a venerable old Cathedral, whose Cloysters in particular are very beautiful, being in the Stile of *King's College Chapel* in *Cambridge*. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Common Council Men. Besides these, it has a High Steward (who is commonly a Nobleman) a Recorder, Sword-bearer, &c. with the Honours of the Scarlet and Cap of Maintenance. It has a large Quay to the River, and before so much of the Foreign Trade was drawn away to *Bristol*, its Share in that was very considerable. There are in it twelve Parishes, tho' but six Parish Churches. The Market Days are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Cirencester, or *Cicester*, takes its Name from the River *Churn*, (which passing by it, runs into the *Thames* at *Cricklade* in *Wiltshire*) and the Saxon Word *Cester* a Castle. It was of great Note among the antient Inhabitants of *Britain*, being the Metropolis of the *Dobuni*, upon which Account the *Romans* called it *Corinium Dobunorum*. The Extent of it then much surpassed its present Circumference. This plainly appears from the Ruins still very visible in the adjacent Fields, to say nothing of the checquer'd Pavements, Marbles, &c. found every where about it. The *Saxons* became Masters of it after defeating three *British* Princes near *Deorham* in the Year 577. After them the *Mercians*, and then the *Danes* possessed it. It has suffered very much in all our Civil Wars, and at present is far inferior to what it has formerly been. It is governed by two High-Constables and fourteen Wardsmen. The Market Days are *Monday* for all sorts of Provisions, and *Friday* for Wool, in which Commodity it is equalled by no other Place in *England*.

Curiosities.] At *Wood-Chester*, nine Miles South of *Gloucester*, was discovered in the Year 1722 a curious *Roman* Pavement of *Mosaic* Work. It is of a considerable Extent, and represents Birds and Beasts in their proper Colours; the whole ornamented with great Variety of Devices, and executed in a beautiful manner. — At *Slymbridge*, a little Village on the Banks of the *Severn* ten Miles below *Gloucester*, there is a Family, whose Sirname is *Knight*, distinguished for many Generations by having five Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand. — *Pen-Park-Hole*, about three Miles from *Bristol* next the *Severn*, has a narrow Rocky Descent to it about forty Yards deep; after which it opens into a Cave seventy-five Yards long and forty-one broad. — The *Bristol* Diamonds are found on a high Rock on the Edge of the County next the *Avon*. The Bottom of the Rock affords something of real Value, viz. a hot Medicinal Spring famous for its Cures in the *Diabetes*, and all calculous

culous Complaints. Near it is a cold Spring much esteemed. — In the Garden of the Manor House of *Wickwar*, about twelve Miles North of *Bristol*, grows a remarkable Chesnut-tree, which measures nineteen Yards in Circumference. It is supposed to have been planted in the Reign of King *John*, Ann. 1216. — In the Parish Church of *Fairford*, about eight Miles East of *Cirencester*, is that beautiful Collection of painted Glass, which Mr. *John Tame* Merchant of *London* took in a Prize Ship, designed for *Rome* in King *Henry* the VIIth's Reign, and placed it here after building the Church, which is otherwise remarkable, at his own Expence. The Windows, twenty-eight in Number, are all adorned with it. It contains the History of the Old, but more particularly the New Testament. The Designs are the famous *Albert Durer's*, and some of the Figures and Drapery so exquisitely well done, that, in the Judgment of Sir *Anthony Vandyke*, the Pencil itself can scarce equal them. The *Astroites*, or Star-Stones (so called from their Points which resemble the Figure of a Star) are found in this County. They are of a greyish Colour, and move when put into Vinegar. — At *Cromball*, sixteen Miles South West from *Gloucester*, was discovered, not long since, a chequer'd Pavement near fifteen Foot and a half in breadth, and eighteen and a half in length; it is composed of cubical Stones of different Colours, strongly cemented together in a beautiful Variety. — The Medicinal Waters at *Cheltenham* are much frequented. They were at first taken Notice of from large Flocks of Pigeons frequenting them with great Eagerness. Experience has shewn that they are highly beneficial in all Inflammatory Cafes. — We must not omit to remark, that two of the great Roman Ways lye through this County. The first is the *Foss-Way*, which enters at *Stowve*, and leaves it at *Tetbury*; the other is *Irminstreet*, beginning from *Gloucester* and runs on to *Cricklade* in *Wiltshire*.

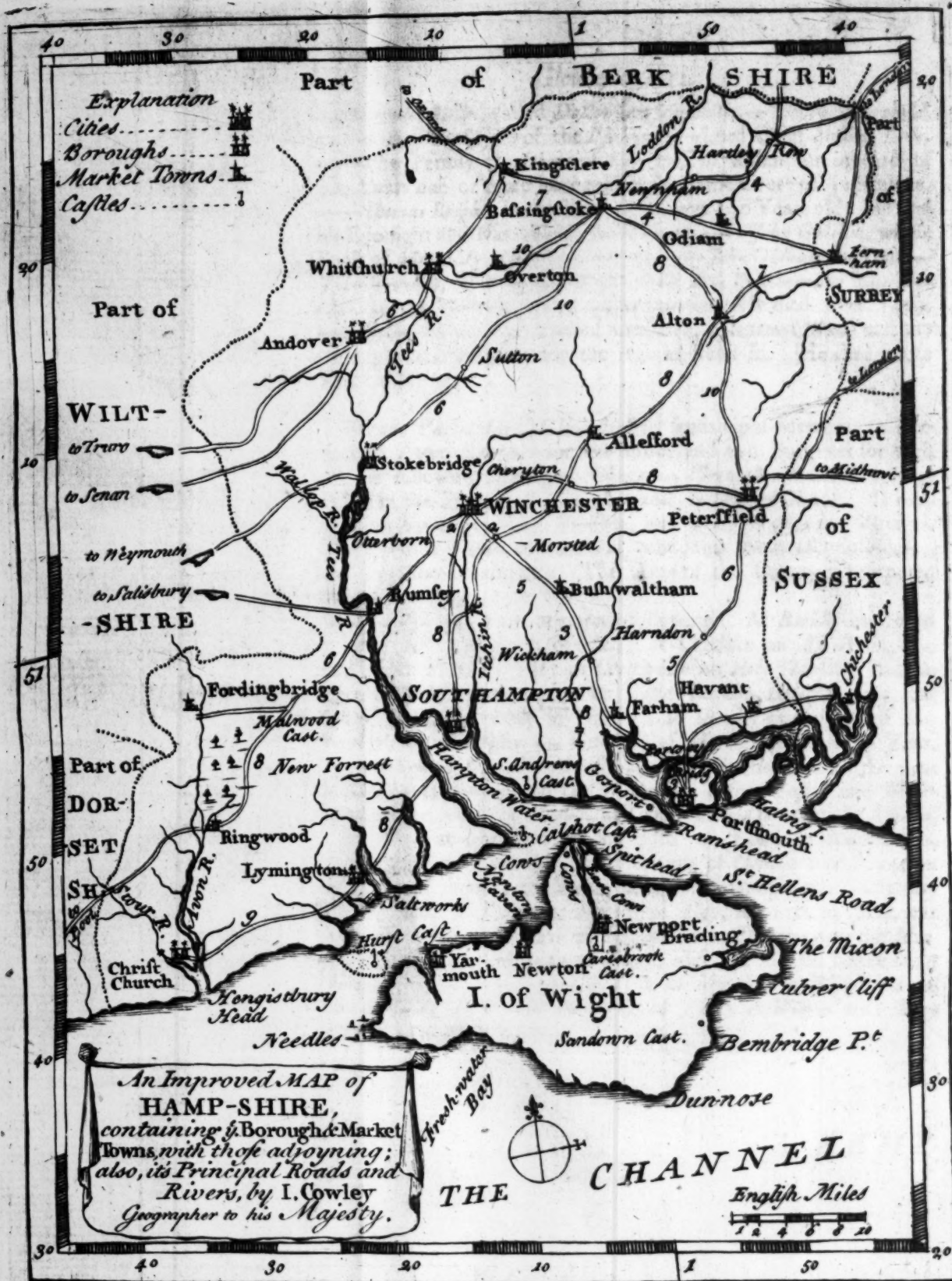
Noblemen's Seat.] Great *Badmington*, near fourteen Miles North East from *Bristol*, the Seat of the Duke of *Beaufort*. — *Berkley-Castle*, twelve Miles South from *Gloucester*, the Seat of the Earl of *Berkley*. — *Course-Court*, near *Tewkesbury*, belongs to the Earl of *Coventry*. — *Stowvel*, thirteen Miles East from *Gloucester*, belongs to the Earl of *Stafford*. — *Camden-House*, about eighteen Miles North East of *Gloucester*, belongs to the Earl of *Gainsborough*. — At *Cirencester*, Lord *Bathurst* has a fine Seat. — *Sandy-Well*, near *Cheltenham*, the Seat of Lord *Conway*. — *High-Meadows*, near *Monmouth*, belongs to Lord *Gage*. — *Over-Norton*, belongs to the Lord Viscount *Say* and *Sele*. — *Kempford*, near *Lechlade*, belongs to Lord *Weymouth*.

Remarkable Persons.] Sir *William Wintour*, a Vice-Admiral in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, famous for his Exploits against the *Spaniards*.

— *Alexander Hales*, called *Doctor Irrefragabilis*. — *Thomas Sternbold*, one of the *Verfifiers* of the *Psalms*. — Lord Chief Justice *Hale*. — The Family of *Aikyns* of *Saperton*, of which for upwards of 300 Years one or more have presided in some Court of Judicature. — *Thomas Bright*, in the Year 1708, was 130 Years old: He had his Eye-sight and was able to walk about. — *John Guillim*, whose Book of Heraldry is much esteemed. — *John Oldham* the Poet. — *John Trevisa*, who translated the *Bible* and *Polychronicon* into *English*, to the latter he added a Continuation. He died *Anno*. 1409. — *Friar Bacon*, the reputed Conjuror, a learned Man, and too good a Mathematician for the Age he lived in. He died in the Year 1284.

Various Particulars.] Gloucestershire sends eight Members to Parliament; two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, Gloucester, Cirencester and Tewkesbury. It lies in the Diocese of Gloucester, and the Oxford Circuit. It contains 96 Vicarages, 280 Parishes, and upwards of 1200 Villages. The Division is into 21 Hundreds, containing about 26,760 Houses, and 133,800 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 800,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At Berkley on the 3d of May, and the 20th of July; at Camlden on Ash-Wednesday, and on the 25th of July; at Cheltenham on Holy-Thursday, and the 25th of July; at Cirencester on Easter-Tuesday, Holy-Thursday, the 7th of July, and 28th of October; at Dursley on the 23d of November; at Gloucester on the 25th of March, the 24th of June, 17th of September, and 17th of November; at Horwood on the 24th of August; at Newent on the Wednesday before Easter and Whit-Sunday, the 15th of August, and on the Friday after the 8th of September; at Northleak on the 29th of June; at Stow on the Would on the 1st of May, and the 10th of October; at Stroud on the 15th of August; at Tedbury on Ash-Wednesday; at Tewkesbury on the 24th of February, the 3d of May, the 11th of June, the 13th of August, and 24th of September; at Thornbury on the Monday after Easter, the 15th of August, and the Monday before Saint Thomas; at Wickwar on the 25th of March; at Winchcomb on the 25th of April and the 17th of July; at Wotton under Edge on the 15th of September.



H A M P S H I R E.

Name.] **T**HIS County, tho' called *Hampshire*, is properly the County of *Southampton*. Before *Cæsar's* Expedition the *Britains* had been expelled these Parts by the *Belgæ*, a People of *Germany*, whose original Design when they landed, was only to plunder and carry off the Spoil; but finding this Country so much better than their own, they drove out the antient Inhabitants and settled here. Afterwards when the *Romans*, in the Time of the Emperor *Claudius*, were determined to annex this Island to the rest of their Dominions; *Plautius* and *Vespasianus*, who commanded the Legions, found it a very hard Task to subdue this Part of the Country. The *Saxons* in the same Manner met with a brave Resistance here, but at last becoming Masters of it, they divided the Country of the *Belgæ* into the three Shires of *Somerset*, *Wilt*s and *Hamptunshire*. The *Danes* likewise felt the Effects of the Inhabitants Courage; for tho' at first they pillaged all this Country and utterly destroyed *Winchester*, yet *Osric* Ear of *Hampton*, assisted by the People of *Berkshire*, encountered and defeated the Ravagers, who left all their Booty behind them.

Situation.] The North side of *Hampshire* is bounded by *Berkshire*; the East by *Surrey* and *Suffex*; the West by *Wiltshire*, and *Dorsetshire*; and the South by the *British Channel*. *Southampton*, the Shire Town, is distant 60 Miles South East from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is mild and wholesome, yet it must be allowed that a small Part, *viz.* the low Grounds next the Sea, is subject to the Sea Vapours, but without the bad Effects they often have in other Countries. The Soil is rich, and the Country affords plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, Honey, Bacon, and great abundance of Fish. Their Sheep are remarkably good, both as to their Flesh and Wool; their Honey, except that which is gathered on the Heaths, bears a large Price, and their Bacon the best in *England*. The chief Manufactures are Kerfies, Stuffs and some Cloth.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers (which are not very large) are the *Avon*, the *Test*, the *Stowre*, the *Itching*, &c. The *Avon* enters this County at *Charford*, and running Southward by *Ringwood*, discharges itself into the Sea below *Christ-Church*. The *Test* rises in the Northern Part of *Hampshire*, and runs also Southward, forming several Islands at *Stoke Bridge*; then passing by *Rumsey*, it falls into that Arm of the Sea called *Southampton-Water*.

Chief Towns.] The principal Towns are *Southampton, Winchester, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Stockbridge, Christ-Church, Lymington, Whitchurch, Ringwood, Basingstoke* and *Alresford*.

Southampton, thought to be the *Claesentum* of the *Romans*, and was often the Royal Seat of the *Danish Kings*. Here it was that *Canute*, to shame his Courtiers out of their nauseous Flattery, placed his Chair at low Water Mark, forbidding the Tide to flow upon his Land; but being dislodged by the Flood, his Sycophants could no longer blasphemously suggest to him that his Power was more than human. The *French* landed here to make a Diversion whilst *Edward III.* was in *France*, and burnt it to the Ground, but it was soon rebuilt. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Time it was in a flourishing Condition, many rich Merchants residing in it. But it has gradually decayed ever since, and at present has but little Trade left, except the Importation of Wines, particularly from *Portugal*. The Streets are large, the principal one, which extends down to the Dock, measures six Furlongs in Length. It is a County in itself, governed by a Mayor, nine Justices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs and twenty-four Common Council Men. Its Markets are very plentiful, and contribute not a little to support the Town; they are held on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Fridays*.

Winchester, the chief City of the *Belgæ*; by *Ptolomy* and *Antoninus* it is called *Venta Belgarum*. The *Britains* called it *Caer Gwent*, and the *Saxons* *Wintancester*. As to the Origin of the Name *Venta*, from whence all the rest are derived, *Leland* accounts very rationally for it from the Situation, which is upon a white Chalky Land, *Guen* signifying *White*. The Date of its first building is fixed at nine Hundred Years before our Saviour's Nativity. In the Time of the *Romans* it was a Place much frequented, some say by reason of the Looms which were worked here on the private Account of the Emperors. The *West-Saxon Kings* frequently resided here, and after the *Norman Conquest*, we find several important Affairs transacted in this City. King *Charles II.* was so charm'd with the delightful Country which surrounds it, that he began a stately Palace on the South Side of the West Gate, where the Castle stood on an Eminence commanding the Town. Upwards of 20,000 *l.* was expended, when that King's Death and the Revolution, which soon follow'd, put a Stop to this Design. In former Days they reckon'd no less than thirty-two Parish Churches, which at present are reduced to six. The Cathedral, a venerable Fabrick, was several Ages building, and at last finished by *William of Wickham*, whom we shall have Occasion to mention hereafter. The Choir Seats, the Bishop's Throne, the Font, the Altar, &c. are all curious in their kind. The many antient Monuments here, shew how much this Place has been regarded in former

mer Ages.—The Buildings in the Town, like the Cathedral, tho' not very magnificent, yet from their Air of Antiquity have a venerable Appearance; the Streets are spacious and neat, and the Suburbs without the Walls large, so that it measures from East to West a Mile. In the South Suburbs stands the College which the great *William of Wickham*, Bishop of this See in K. *Edward* the III^d's Time, built here to promote Learning, knowing by Experience, how much the Want of it is prejudicial to the greatest Natural Genius. It is a kind of Seminary to *New College, Oxford*, and maintains a Warden, ten Fellows, two Masters, seventy Scholars, three Chaplains, three Clerks, an Organist, sixteen Choristers, &c. Not far from hence is *St. Crosses*, an Hospital for thirteen Brothers, with a daily Allowance of Bread and Beer for poor Travellers.—The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Council. There are two plentiful Markets on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

Portsmouth, owes its Rise to the Decay of *Port Peris* (*Porchester*), which in the Time of the *Romans* was a Sea-Port of great Note. But the Harbour being almost abandoned by the Sea, the Inhabitants, that is, the greatest Part, removed into the little Island of *Portsea* and built the Town of *Portsmouth*, which, from the Maritime Affairs transacted here, especially in time of War, is a very populous Place, notwithstanding the Situation and Conveniences are but indifferent. It was burnt by the *French* in the Reign of *Richard II.* but soon after the Inhabitants took an ample Vengeance on their Enemies. For the *French* appearing upon their Coast about six Years afterwards, the *Portsmouth* Men, instead of waiting their Landing, sailed out to meet them, and took and destroyed all their Ships. Encouraged by this Success, about two Years afterwards they visited the *French* in their Turn, and burnt or sunk several Ships.—It was here that *George Villars* Duke of *Buckingham*, the great Favourite of King *Charles I.* was stabbed by *Felton*, when he was upon the Point of making a Descent on *France*.—The Corporation is governed by the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Bailiffs and Common-Council. The Market is held on *Thursday* and *Saturday*, where Provisions, notwithstanding the Plenty of the Country about it, bear a great Price, by reason of the great Concourse of Seamen and Soldiers. The Fortifications are very strong, and improved according to the modern Method; the Docks both wet and dry, Store-Houses, &c. very compleat; and the whole secured by a sufficient Garrison under the Command of the Governor or his Deputy. The Haven is capable of containing a thousand Sail of the largest Ships. The Indifference of the Situation of *Portsmouth* and some other Inconveniences, are overballanced by the great Trade carried on here. However, as the Town, by reason of its Works, will not admit of much Enlargement,

a large Suburb, or rather New Town, is begun on the adjoining Heath, which bids fair to outstrip the old Town, as it feels less of the Inconveniences inseparable from *Portsmouth*.

Curiosities.] At *Fording-Bridge*, thirteen Miles West from *Southampton*, is an old Camp on *Gods-Hill*, overgrown with Oaks. The Steepness on one Side and the double Trench on the other must have made it a Place of some Strength.—*New Forest*, so called tho' now 700 Years old, is famous both for the cruel and tyrannical Devastation committed by *William* the Conqueror here, and the severe Strokes of divine Vengeance on his Posterity. For no less than thirty-six Mother Churches were destroyed, and the miserable Inhabitants belonging to them sent to beg their Bread, that wild Beasts might range more at large for this Prince's Diversion; and three of his Posterity came to untimely Ends on this very Spot.—*Stockbridge* must not be forgot, by reason of the great Streights they are often put to in disposing of the Mayoralty. This high Office has been known to be delegated to the Ostler of an Inn, the Master of it carrying the august Mace before his own Servant.—*Alresford*, which about a Century ago was in such a flourishing Condition as not to have any Parish Poor, has, since that Period been three times burnt to the Ground.—*Basing-House* is famous for the loyal and gallant Behaviour of *John* Marquess of *Winchester*, who very readily made a Fortrefs of his noble Palace in the Troubles of King *Charles I.* *Cromwell* upon taking the House by Storm, which for a long Time had baffled all the Efforts of the Parliament Forces, first pillaged and then burnt it. The Booty was so great, that a private Soldier got 300 *l.* in Money.—*Silchester*, on the North Edge of the County, now only a Farm-House and a Church, is the Remains of the celebrated *Vindonum* of the *Romans*, and the *Caer Segont* of the *Britains*. The Walls are two *Italian* Miles in Circumference, and are still the most entire perhaps of any that are left of the old *Roman* Empire.—Upon the Sea Coast of this County, they have a particular Method of fencing against the Incroachments of the Tides, which is by laying Banks of *Sea Ore*, whose slender, yet strong Filaments, are more durable, than even Walls of Stone.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Basing-House*, about six Miles North of *Alton*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Bolton*.—As is also *Abbotson* near *Alresford*.—*Rockborn-House*, fifteen Miles West from *Southampton*, a Seat of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*.—*Hursborne*, near *Andover*, belongs to the Earl of *Lymington*.—*Farnborough-Place*, belongs to the Earl of *Anglesea*. It stands in the North East Corner of the County.—The Earl of *Peterborough* has a fine Seat near *Southampton*.

hampton.——*Eadesworth*, the Seat of Lord *Dormer*.—*Whorwel*, about three Miles South of *Andover*, belongs to Lord *Delaware*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Osfic*, Earl of *Southampton*, who twice overthrew the *Danes* in pitched Battles.——*Beavis*, Earl of *Southampton*, whose great Strength (if the Sword at *Arundel-Castle* be his, he must have been strong indeed) and Martial Enterprises have occasioned so many fabulous Stories, that his real Worth is lost in Romance.——*John*, Marquess of *Winchester*, famous for his Loyalty and Sufferings for the Royal Cause in the Civil Wars.——*William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, already mentioned.——Sir *Thomas Lake*, Secretary of State in the Reign of King *James I.* It is said he could write, dictate and discourse all at once with great Accuracy.——Sir *John Wallop*, landed in *Normandy* with only eight hundred Men, and burnt twenty-one Towns.——*Thomas Cowper*, D. D. Author of the the *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae & Britannicae*.——Colonel *Norton* of *Southwick*, six Miles from *Portsmouth*, famous among other Things for his strange Will, by which he bequeathed a very large Estate both real and personal to the Poor, Hungry, Thirsty, &c. to the End of the World.

Various Particulars.] *Hampshire* sends twenty Members to Parliament; two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Towns: *Southampton*, *Winchester*, *Portsmouth*, *Petersfield*, *Stockbridge*, *Christ-Church*, *Lymington*, *Whit-Church*, and *Andover*.——It lies in the Diocese of *Winchester*, and in the Western Circuit. It numbers seventy-seven Vicarages, 253 Parishes, and 1062 Villages. Its Division is into thirty-three Hundreds, containing about 26,850 Houses, and 134,200 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 1,312,500 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Alresford* on *Holy Thursday*, and the 24th of *June*; at *Andover* on the 1st of *May*, and the 6th of *November*; at *Basingstoke* on *Whitson-Wednesday*, and the 27th of *September*; at *Christ-Church* on *Trinity-Thursday* and the 7th of *October*; at *Farnham* on the 29th of *June*; at *Lymington* on the 1st of *May*, and the 21st of *September*; at *Odibam* on the *Saturday* before *Midlent-Sunday*; at *Overton* on the 23d of *April*; at *Portsmouth* on the 1st of *July*; at *Ringwood* on the 29th of *November*; at *Rumsey* on the 15th of *August*, and 28th of *October*; at *Southampton* on *Trinity-Monday*; at *Stockbridge* on *Holy-Thursday*; at *Whitchurch* on *Whitson-Monday*, the 23d and 28th of *October*; at *Winchester* on the 22d of *July*, and the 1st *Monday* in *Lent*.

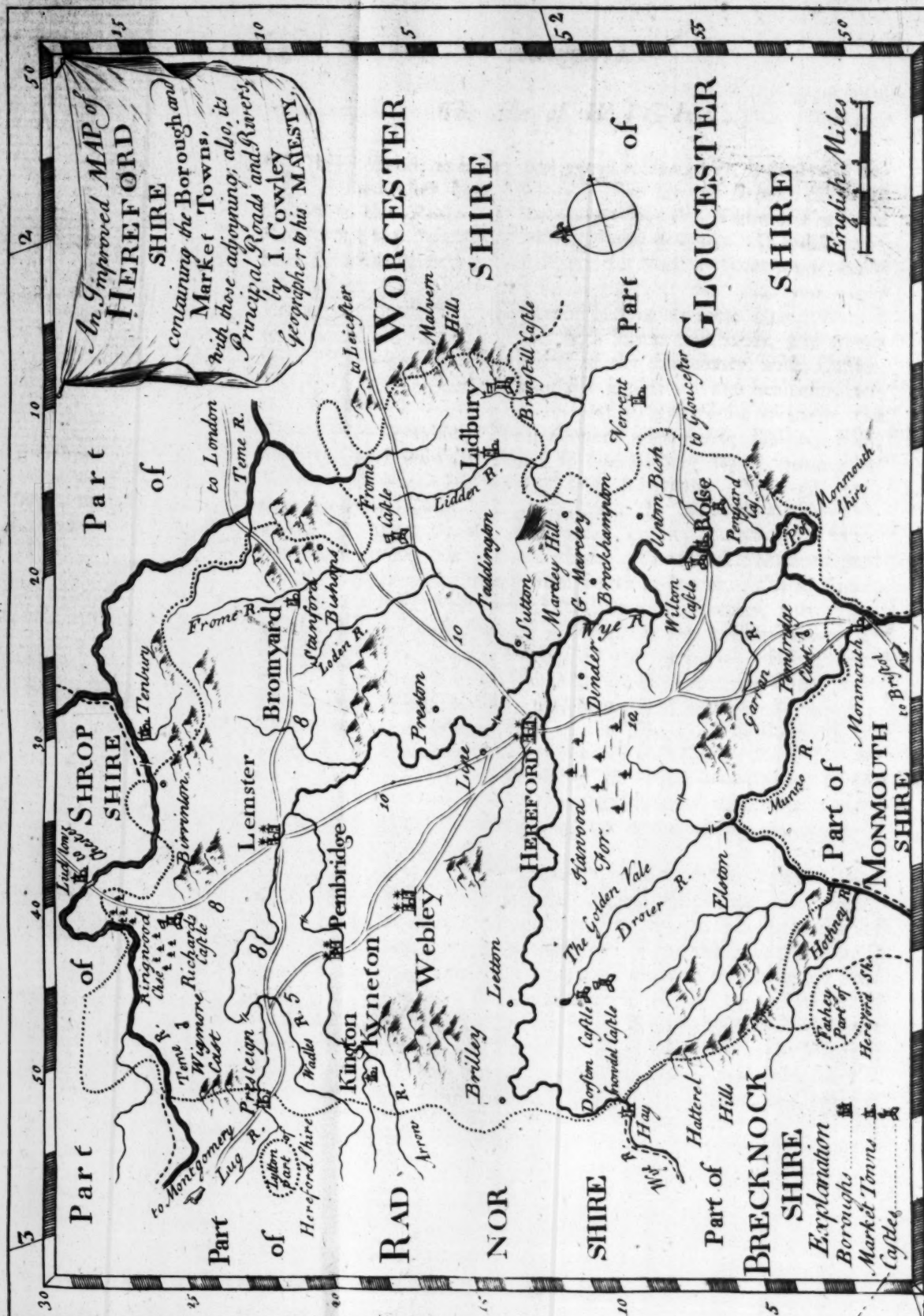
The Isle of WIGHT.

THIS Island, as it lies contiguous to *Hampshire*, is generally described after that County. The ancient *Britons* called it *Guith*; to the *Romans* it was known by the Name of *Vestis* or *Vesta*; but the *Saxons* gave it the Name of *Wibt*. It is distant about six Miles from *Portsmouth*; but the Western Point is not above a Mile from *Hurst-Castle*. Like *England*, it has undergone great Variety of Revolutions, commonly sharing the same Fate. Nature has fortified it on most Sides with Rocks and Sands, and where these are wanted, Art has supplied the Deficiency with Castles, Forts and Block-Houses. The Air is pleasant and healthful, neither is the Soil wanting on its part to contribute to make the Place highly agreeable. For it abounds with Corn, Pasture, Fish, and Fowl both wild and tame; so that nothing seems wanting but Wood, with which it is supplied from *Hampshire*. It is remarked, that one Year's Crop will amply suffice the Inhabitants with Provisions for seven Years. This great Fertility enables them to export Corn to *England* and elsewhere. The River *Newport* almost divides the Island, running from South to North. On it stands, near the Center of the Island, the Town of *Newport*, a large populous Borough about five Miles from the Sea. The Market for the Island is held here on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. It is governed by a Mayor, &c.—*Newton* lies on the Northern Shoar, another Mayor Town, and has a convenient Haven.—*Yarmouth* is situated on the Western Point of the Island. The Buildings are generally of Free-stone, and are covered with Slate; the Castle and Fortifications add to the Beauty of the Place.—*Cowes*, at the Mouth of the River *Newport*, is the Harbour where Ships commonly come, as the Lading can be conveyed up the River to *Newport* Town in Barges.

The civil Government of the Island is upon the same Footing with that of *Hampshire*. *Dugdale* asserts, that it was once raised to the Dignity of a Kingdom by King *Henry VI.* in favour of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*.—The Militia of this Island, to the Number of 4000, are very well disciplin'd, and in all Probability would make a stout Resistance if invaded by an Enemy.

It measures in length 21 Miles, 12 in Breadth and 60 in Circumference. It lies in the Diocese of *Winchester* and in the Western Circuit. It is divided into *East* and *West Meden*, containing thirty-six Parishes, and sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for *Newport*, two for *Yarmouth*, and two for *Newton*.

HERE.



HEREFORDSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County (called *Ereinae* by the *Britains*) was formerly a Part of the Country inhabited by the *Silures*, so called from the antient Name of the Country, viz. *Sullawg*, a stout and warlike People, who gave the *Romans* much Trouble before they submitted. They extended over *Herefordshire*, *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Monmouthshire* and *Glamorganshire*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Shropshire*, on the East by *Worcestershire* and *Gloucestershire*, on the West by *Radnorshire*, and on the South by *Monmouthshire*. It measures from North to South 35 Miles, from East to West 30, and in Circumference about 108. *Hereford* is 105 Miles West North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is delightful and healthy; the Inhabitants generally living to great Ages. An Instance of which was presented to King *James I.* by a Morrice-Dance of ten Men and Women, whose Ages made together 1000 Years. — Yet this wholesome Air is accompanied with a rich Soil, which seldom are found together, producing Corn, Wool, and Fruit not to be surpassed by any in all *England*, as is evident from their *Lempster Bread*, *Weobly Ale*, and *Herefordshire Cyder*: Of which last it is said, that when the Earl of *Manchester* was Ambassador in *France*, he frequently passed it upon the *French Nobility* for a delicious Wine. Besides the Commodities abovementioned, the Country abounds with Wood and Fish. — As a Frontier Country against the *Welch*, it has frequently been the Seat of several bloody Wars, and formerly numbered no less than 28 Castles, but the greatest Part of them are now demolished.

Rivers.] It is plentifully watered with several Rivers, the chief of which are the *Wye*, the *Monnow*, the *Lug* and the *Frome*, all well stored with Fish. The Salmon of this County are very remarkable; in all other Parts of *England* they are so far out of Season after spawning, as to be very unwholesome Food till they have been again at Sea to recover themselves. But here they are never *kipper*, that is, sick and lean, but sound, fat, and fit for the Table. Neither is this the only Instance of the Goodness of the Water, there being several Springs of a Mineral and Medicinal Use, particularly about *Malvern-Hill* in the East, famous for their healing Qualities. — The *Wye* rises in the North Part of *Brecknockshire*, and enters this County just after it has passed *Hay*. Its Course is mostly from West to East by *Hereford*, from whence it winds



winds to the Southward by *Ross*, and then inclines back again to the Westward, leaving *Herefordshire* at *Monmouth*.—The *Lug* rises in *Radnorshire*, and forms a Course from the North West Point of the County, till it reaches the Middle of it; from thence it runs Southward, and falls into the *Wye* about four Miles below *Hereford*.

Chief Towns.] *Hereford*, *Ross*, *Lidbury*, *Weobley*, *Bramyard*, *Pembridge*, *Lemster*, and *Tenbury*.

Hereford, so called by the *Saxons*, to express the Ford of the Army, was some hundred Years the head Quarters of the *Saxons* before, and the *English* Forces after the Conquest, station'd here to keep the *Welch* in Awe. But in *Edward* the Confessor's Time we find this Precaution to have been ineffectual; for *Griffin* Prince of *South Wales*, routed that King's Troops, sacked the City, destroyed the Cathedral, and carried the Bishop away Prisoner. *Harold* quieted this Rebellion and fortified *Hereford* with a strong Rampire. Nevertheless it contained, when *Doomsday-Book* was compiled, no more than 103 Men, the greater Part of the Town lying in Ruins. It suffered likewise in the Barons Wars, as also in those between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. In the late Civil War it was taken by Sir *William Waller*, but the King's Forces soon recovered it, and under the Command of Sir *Barnaby Scudamore* made a noble Defence against the *Scotch* Army, which at last retired from before it with Loss and Ignominy. After this, the Colonels *Morgan* and *Birch* took it by Stratagem.—It is pleasantly situated on the River *Wye* (over which it has a Stone Bridge of eight Arches) in a fine Champion Country. It is large, but not very populous, here being little Trade or Manufactory, except that of Gloves. The Buildings are not extraordinary, being old and mean. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and the Common Council, who by their Charter are allowed several Privileges. The Market Days are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*.

Ross, about ten Miles South of *Hereford*, situated also on the *Wye*, is a well built Town, very populous and much frequented. It consists of two principal Streets crossing one another, each of them measuring four Furlongs in length. Its Market is held on *Thursday*, and supplies the adjacent Country very plentifully with Cattle and other Provisions.

Curiosities.] At *Eaton-Bishops*, about two Miles West from *Hereford*, are the Remains of a very large Camp, containing near forty Acres.—In the Year 1697 there fell a prodigious Shower of Hail at *Westbyde* near *Hereford*. Some of the Stones measured near nine Inches round.—At *Kinchester*, four Miles North West from *Hereford*,
was

was discovered in the Year 1696, a large Vault with a Table of Plaster. The Pavement of the Vault was Stone. In the same Wood where this was found, they frequently dig up *Roman Urns* with Bones and Ashes in them, Coins, leaden Pipes and other Vessels.—At *Creden-Hill*, a little to the North East from hence, is another large Camp strongly fortified, the Graff being inward as well as outward.—At *Richard's-Castle*, about five Miles North of *Lemster*, is that remarkable Well, called *Bone-Well*, from the great Quantity of small Bones, like those of Frogs, with which it abounds, though it is frequently emptied, and all the Bones in Appearance cleared away.—*Mareley-Hill*, about six Miles East from *Hereford*, famous for its Perambulation in the Year 1575, when after three Days shaking and grumbling, it set out at six on the *Sunday Evening*, and travelled till two the next Morning, in which Time it had gone above two hundred Foot from its first Situation, leaving a Gap behind it of near four hundred Feet wide and three hundred and twenty long. It carried with it the Trees, Sheepfolds, and Sheep which were upon it, overthrowing every thing which stood in its way.—At *Colwal*, two Miles Northward from *Lidbury*, a poor Cottager found a Coronet of Gold adorned with Diamonds. He sold it to a Goldsmith in *Gloucester* for 31 *l.* who being as little able to judge of its Worth, sold again to a *London Jeweller* for 250 *l.* But this last cleared near 1500 *l.* by it.—At *Doward*, in the Parish of *Whit-Church*, about four Miles North East from *Monmouth*, are the Remains of old Fortifications. In digging for Iron-Ore, they have frequently found broad Arrow Heads, and not long since the Bones of a human Body, which, according to the Rules of Proportion, must have been double the usual Stature of Men.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Akenbury*, 3 Miles South from *Hereford*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Chandois*.—*Brampton Brian*, about seven Miles South West from *Ludlow*, belongs to the Earl of *Oxford*.—*Hampton*, two Miles East from *Hereford*, belongs to Lord *Coningsby*.—*Sbopton-Court*, eight Miles from *Hereford*, belongs to Lord *Bateman*.

Remarkable Persons.] Fair *Rosamond*, Concubine to *Henry II.* was born at *Clifford-Castle* on the West Side of the Country, belonging to *Walter Lord Clifford*, her Father.—The great Cardinal *Eaton*, was born at *Eaton-Bishops*. He was famous for rising to the *Roman Purple* by his Learning and Merit.—Sir *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, for abetting the Doctrine of the *Lollards*, was in King *Henry the Vth's* Absence in *France*, sentenced by the Parliament to be hanged and his Body burnt; which was accordingly executed.

Various

Various Particulars.] This County sends eight Members to Parliament; two Knights for the Shire, and two for each of the following Boroughs: *Hereford*, *Lempster* (alias *Leominster*) and *Weobly*. — It lies in the Diocese of *Hereford* and the *Oxford* Circuit. It reckons 87 Vicarages, 176 Parishes, and 391 Villages. It is divided into 12 *Hundreds*, containing about 15,000 Houses, and 75,000 Inhabitants. The Area contains near 660,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Barkway* on the 20th of *July*; at *Bramyard* on *Whitson-Monday*; at *Hereford* on *Easter-Wednesday*, the 19th of *May*, the 19th of *June*, the 8th and 21st of *October*; at *Lempster* on the 29th of *June*; the 24th of *August*, and the 28th of *October*; at *Lidbury* on the 1st of *May*, and the 11th of *June*; at *Pembridge* on the 1st of *May*, the 6th and 11th of *November*; at *Ross* on *Ascension Day*, *Corpus Christi*, the 2d *Tuesday* after *Trinity*, the 20th, and 25th of *July*, the 15th of *August*, the 14th of *September*, the 30th of *October*, and 29th of *November*; at *Weobly* on *Ascension Day*, and the 3d *Thursday* after it.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

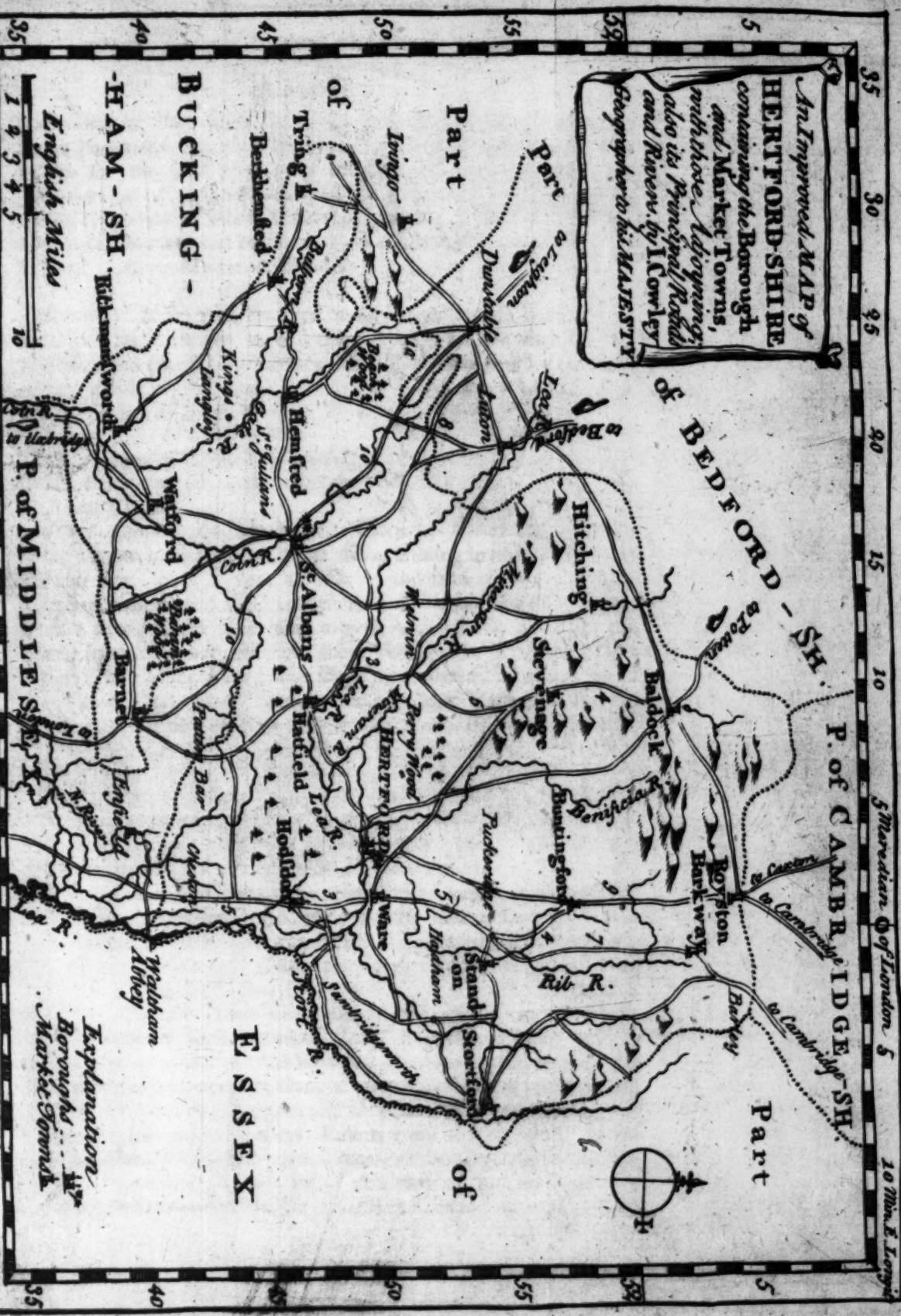
Name.] **T**HIS County takes its Name from the Shire Town *Hertford*, so called, as some think, from a Hart, with which kind of Animal this Country, when overgrown with Wood, was abundantly stock'd. But is certain that the *Britains* called this Place *Durocobriwa* (which signifies *Red Ford*) from the red Gravel at the Ford; and we find it called in some Copies of *Bede*, *Herudford*. From whence it is probable that the Etymology of this Town has no Connexion with Hart or Deer. The Inhabitants were partly *Catiavelani* and *Trinobantes*, who shared this rich Soil between them, when the *Romans* entered *Britain*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was likewise divided among the *Mercian*, *East-Saxon* and *Kentish* Kingdoms.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Cambridgeshire*; on the East by *Essex*; on the West by *Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*, and on the South by *Middlesex*. It measures from North to South twenty-eight Miles, from East to West thirty-six, and in Circumference about 130. *Hertford* is distant North from *London* twenty Miles.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is very clear and healthy; it is often recommended by Physicians to Valetudinarians, as highly conducive to Health, and the People have a Saying among them, that



**An Improved MAP of
HERTFORD-SHIRE**
containing the Borough
and Market Towns,
with those Adjoining,
also its Principal Roads
and Rivers by I. COMLEY
Geographer to his MAJESTY



English Miles
1 2 3 4 5

P. of MIDDLESEX

Explanation
Boroughs
Market Towns

35 40 45 50 55 60

that whoever buys a House or Land in *Hertfordshire*, pays two Years Purchase extraordinary for the Goodness of the Air. — The Soil is for the most part rich; but in the Northern Part it has a Marl mixed with it, especially in the Vale of *Wring-tayle*, which makes it produce excellent Wheat and Barley. As to Pastures and Meadows, they are but indifferent. — The chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Malt and Wood.

Rivers.] It is well watered with several small Rivers, the chief of which are the *Lea* and the *Coln*. The *Lea* rises in *Bedfordshire*, and enters this County just after it has pass'd *Copi-Hall*. It runs mostly Eastward till it comes to *Ware*, then it turns Southward, and leaves *Hertfordshire* at *Waltham-Abbey*.

Chief Towns.] *Hertford*, *Ware*, *St. Albans*, *Rickmansworth*, *Berkhamstead*, *Tring*, *Hatfield*, *Stortford*, *Hitching*, *Buntingford*, *Baldock* and *Royston*.

Hertford was made the County Town by *Egbert* when he became Monarch of *England*. The *Danes* coming in their light Boats up the *Lea*, built a Fort at *Ware*, and from thence assaulted *Hertford*, which they took and plunder'd. After this King *Alfred* built a strong Castle here, and, after several Efforts, dislodged the *Danes* from *Ware* and destroyed their Vessels. In *K. Henry III's* Reign it was besieged by *Lewis* Dauphin of *France*, to whom it surrendered on honourable Terms after a gallant Defence. During the Sickness which infested *London* in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, *Michaelmas Term* was twice adjourned hither from *Westminster*. However, its former Magnificence is much decayed at present; to which the turning the Road thro' *Ware*, has not a little contributed. It had five Parish Churches, but they are now reduced to two. It is governed by a Mayor and Burgesses. The Market is held on *Saturday*, and is pretty well frequented.

Saint Albans, stands very near the Place where a great and populous Town was situated so early as the *Roman* Invasion before our Saviour's Birth. It was called *Verulamium*, from the River *Ver* which runs just by. After the *Romans* had drove from hence the potent King *Cassibelan*, they plundered it; but the Inhabitants living quietly under their Government, they were rewarded with the Privileges of the Citizens of *Rome*, their Town being made a *Municipium* or City. It was here that *Boadicea* Queen of the *Iceni*, in hatred to the *Romans*, destroyed upwards of 70,000 Inhabitants, putting them to the most cruel Deaths. But upon the *Roman* General's (*Suetonius Paulinus*) Return from the Conquest of the Isle of *Man*, he defeated her Forces, destroying near 80,000 of them; which Loss she not being able to bear, put an End to her Life by Poison. — When the Christian Religion was planted in this

this Island, the first Blood shed in Testimony of it, was that of *St. Alban* a Citizen of *Verulam*, from whom it took its new Name, without entirely quitting the old one. The Saxons called it *Watlingceaster* from the great Roman Way *Watling-street*, which in running from *Dover* into the North, passed through this Place. *Uter-Pendragon* laid siege to it for a long Time and at last took it; but in some Years it fell again into the Hands of the Saxons, who neglecting to repair it, it lay in Ruins for upwards of two hundred Years. After which Period, the great *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, upon finding the Body of *St. Alban* on the other Side of the River, built a large Monastery in honour of the Martyr, and from thence the present Town of *St. Albans* dates its Origin. In the Wars between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, two bloody Battles were here fought with various Success; in the first the *White Rose* prevailed, and in the second the *Red*, but poor *England* suffered in both!—At present it is a fair, large and populous Town with three Parish Churches; it is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and has a very good Market on *Saturday*. In the Church are many remarkable Monuments and Inscriptions.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Holy-Well* at *St. Albans* belongs to her Grace the Dutches of *Marlborough*.—*Aldenham*, three Miles South from *St. Albans*, belongs to the Duke of *Newcastle*.—*Hatfield*, four Miles East of *St. Albans*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Salisbury*.—*Cashio*, near *Watford*, belongs to the Earl of *Essex*.—*Colne-Green*, 2 Miles from *Hertford*, belongs to Earl *Cowper*.—*Standon*, five Miles near North East from *Ware*, belongs to Lord *Aston*.—*Langley*, belongs to Lord *Raymond*.—*Totteridge*, near *Barnet*, belongs to the Earl of *Anglesea*.—*Gorham*, 2 Miles from *Saint Albans*, belongs to Lord *Grimston*.

Curiosities.] The Body of *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester* is to be seen in the Church of *St. Albans*. It was discovered between thirty and forty Years ago in a Leaden Coffin, preserved by a kind of Pickle.—Not far from *Elstree* upon the South Edge of the County, have been dug up great Variety of Coins, Urns, &c. from whence it is generally believed that the old City of *Suellaniacis* stood here. About three Miles North East from *Rickmansworth*, in cutting a Vista through a Hill, several Veins of Sea Sand with Muscles among them were found.—At *Gaddesden Parva*, about four Miles North East from *Tring*, is a delightful Prospect, well rewarding the Pains of those who climb the Hill to enjoy it.—Between *Caldecot* and *Henxworth*, in the North Point of this County next *Cambridgeshire*, in digging for Gravel, the Workmen found several Skeletons just under the Surface of the Earth; they were all laid in the same Position, viz. the Head to the South East, and the

the Feet to the North West, with many Urns and Patera's of fine red Earth, Glafs Lacrymatories, &c.——A little to the North East from hence in *Aspawell* Parish, the Remains of a large Roman Camp are very visible in *Harborough* Field.——Near *Codicot*, five Miles South of *Hitchin*, grew a Walnut-tree of a surprising Bigness. It was above seven Fathom in Circumference, and covered seventy Poles of Land.

Remarkable Persons.] *Nicholas Breakpear* was born at *Abbot's-Langley*, who, for his great Merit and Learning, was chosen Pope under the Name of *Adrian IV.*——*Francis Bacon*, Lord Viscount *Verulam*, justly celebrated for his extensive Learning and laying the Foundation of most of our modern Improvements in the Sciences, was born at *Gorbambury*.——*Herbert Thorndyke*, a Man of great Learning, and Author of several Treatises, was Rector of *Barley*.

Various Particulars.] This County sends six Members to Parliament, two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for *St. Albans*, and as many for *Hertford*. It lies partly in the Diocese of *London*, and partly in that of *Lincoln*, and in the Home Circuit. It reckons 54 Vicarages, 120 Parishes, and near 950 Villages. It's Division is into eight *Hundreds*, containing about 16,500 Houses, and 82,800 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 451,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Baldock* on the 24th of February, the 25th of July, the 21st of September, and the 29th of November; at *Barnet* on the 23d of June; at *Barkhamstead* on the 29th of June; at *Buntingford* on the 29th of June, and the 25th of July; at *Hatfield* on Good-Friday, on the 23d of April, and 25th of July; at *Hamsstead* on Corpus Christi Day; at *Hertford* on the 24th of June, the 8th of September, 28th of October, and 6th of November; at *Hitching* on Easter-Tuesday, the 2d of April, and the 13th of October; at *Hodsdon* on the 29th of June; at *Royston* on the 28th of June, the 7th of July, the 13th of October, and the 29th of December; at *St. Albans* on the 25th of March, the 22d of June, the 15th of August, and the 29th of September; at *Bishop's-Stortford* on Corpus Christi Day, and the 29th of September; at *Tring* on the 10th of May, and on the 29th of June; at *Ware* on the 7th of July; at *Watford* on Trinity-Monday, and the 24th of August.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS County was inhabited by the *Iceni*, who were likewise extended over *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*. But the *Saxons*, in whose Time it was a Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, gave it originally the Name it bears at present, they calling it *Huntedunscire*. There is something particular in the Civil Government of this County; for as *Cambridgeshire* and the *Isle of Ely* are under the same Administration with it, the Sheriff is chose by turns out of these several Places.

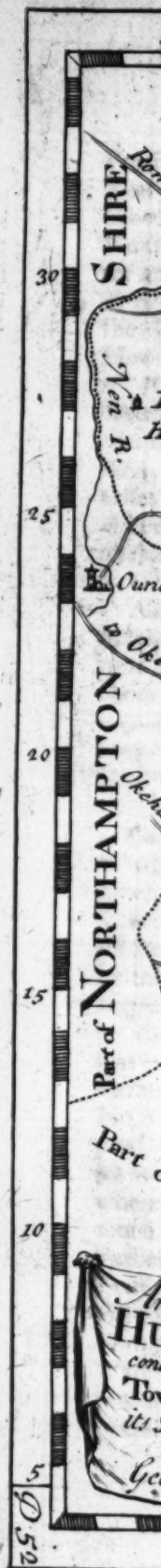
Situation.] It borders on the North and West Sides upon *Northamptonshire*; upon *Cambridgeshire* on the East; and upon *Bedfordshire* on the South. — It measures from North to South twenty-four Miles, from East to West about eighteen, and in Circumference near sixty-seven. *Huntington*, which is almost in the Center of the County, is fifty Miles distant North from *London*.

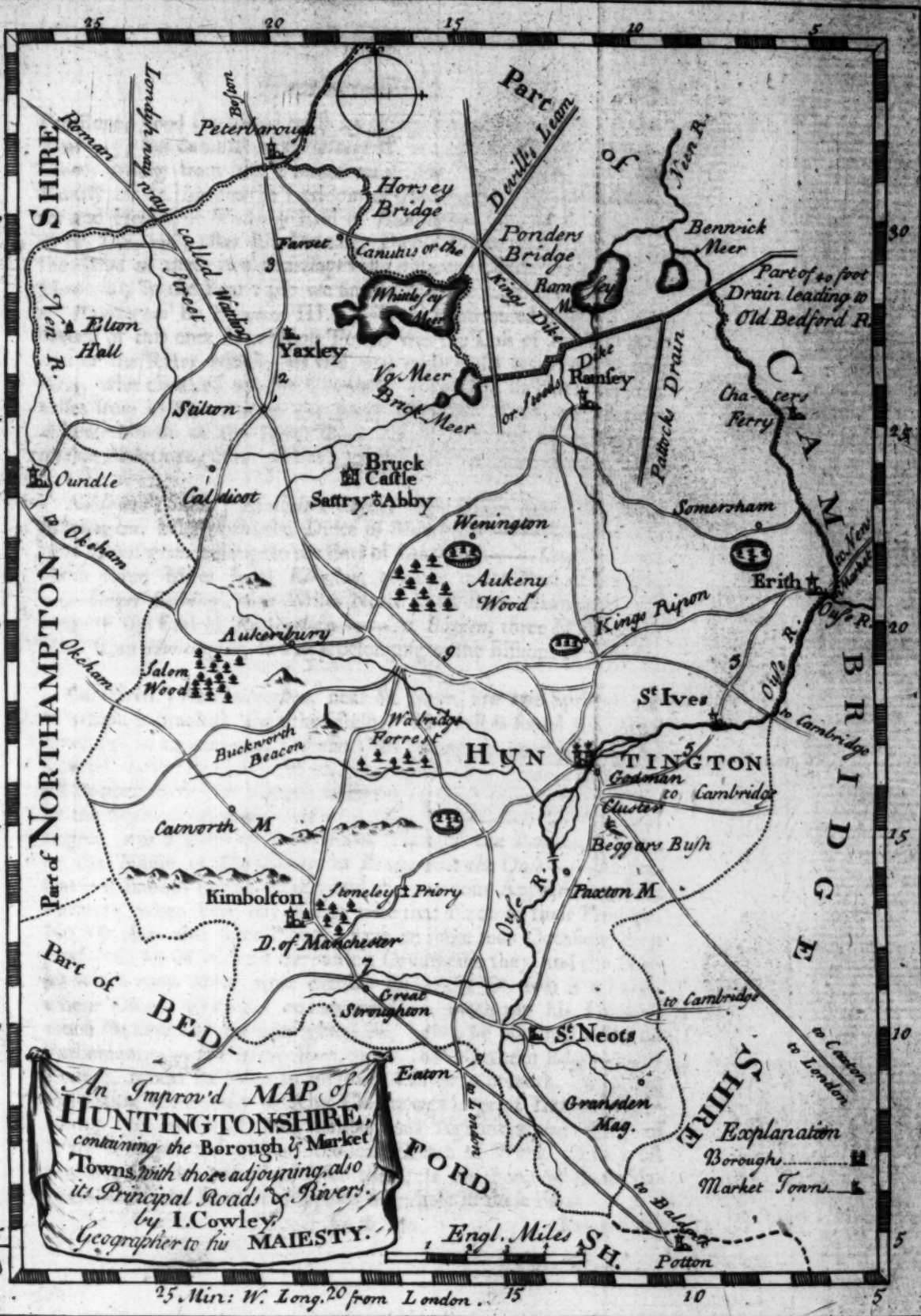
Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is generally acknowledged to be but indifferent as to Health, by reason of the several Fens and Meers (or standing Waters) which must necessarily occasion great Damps, and unwholesome Fogs. Nevertheless this is not to be understood univerally of the whole County; for about *Kimbolton*, and *Leighton-stone* Hundred (the South West Part of the County) as they are not encumbered with standing Water, so they are not subject to the Inconveniencies arising from it. The Soil is very fruitful; in the dry Lands it yields good Crops of Corn; and in the lower Grounds, the Pastures and Meadows are exceeding rich, feeding fine Cattle either for the Butcher, or the Dairy, as the *Stilton* Cheese (the *Parmesan* of England) sufficiently evinces. — Their chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fish and Fowl.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Nen* and the *Ouse*. The *Nen*, after it has passed *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, winds round the North West and North Bounds of the County, filling the several Meers. The *Ouse* enters this County at *St. Neots*, and running to the North East, passes *Huntington*, and then leaves the County at *Erith*, where it is joined by the *West Waters* from the Meers.

Chief Towns.] *Huntington*, *St. Neots*, and *St. Ives*.

Huntington, the County Town, was called by the *Saxons*, *Hunter's Down*, the Country hereabouts having been long frequented by Sportsmen. It has formerly been in a Condition much superior to what it is at present, for in its Prosperity the Number of Parish Churches amounted to no less than fifteen, though now reduced to two. Not far from the Bridge, which is a very handsome one of Freestone,





Freeſtone, ſtood the Caſtle built by King Edward the elder, in the Year 917, but demolished by Henry II. to put a Stop to the Diſturbances ariſing from the Pretenſions of the *Scotiſh* Kings and the Family of *St. Liz*, to the Earldom of *Huntington*. *Maud*, Daughter and Heireſs of *Waltheof* Earl of *Huntington*, married firſt *Simon de St. Liz*, and, after his Deceafe, *David* Prince of *Scotland*; by the Iſſue of theſe two Marriages the different Claims were ſet up. However, in the Year 1337 we find *William de Clinton* created Earl of *Huntington* by *Edward III.*—What contributed moſtly to the Decay of this once flouriſhing Town, was the Loſs of the Navigation of the River, which, 'tis ſaid, was maliciously contrived by one *Grey*, who choaked up the Channel. At preſent its chief Support ariſes from its Situation in the great Northern Road, on an eaſy Aſcent North of the River *Ouſe*. It is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, &c. It has a good Market on *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Kimbolton-Caſtle*, eight Miles near Weſt from *Huntington*, belongs to the Duke of *Mancheſter*.—*Hinchinbrook*, near *Huntington*, belongs to the Earl of *Sandwich*.—*Long Overton*, about ſeven Miles from *Kingſton*, belongs to the Earl of *Lincoln*.—*Great Gedding*, nine Miles North Weſt from *Huntington* belongs to the Earl of *Rockingham*.—At *Bugden*, three Miles South Weſt from *Huntington*, is a Seat belonging to the Biſhops of *Lincoln*.

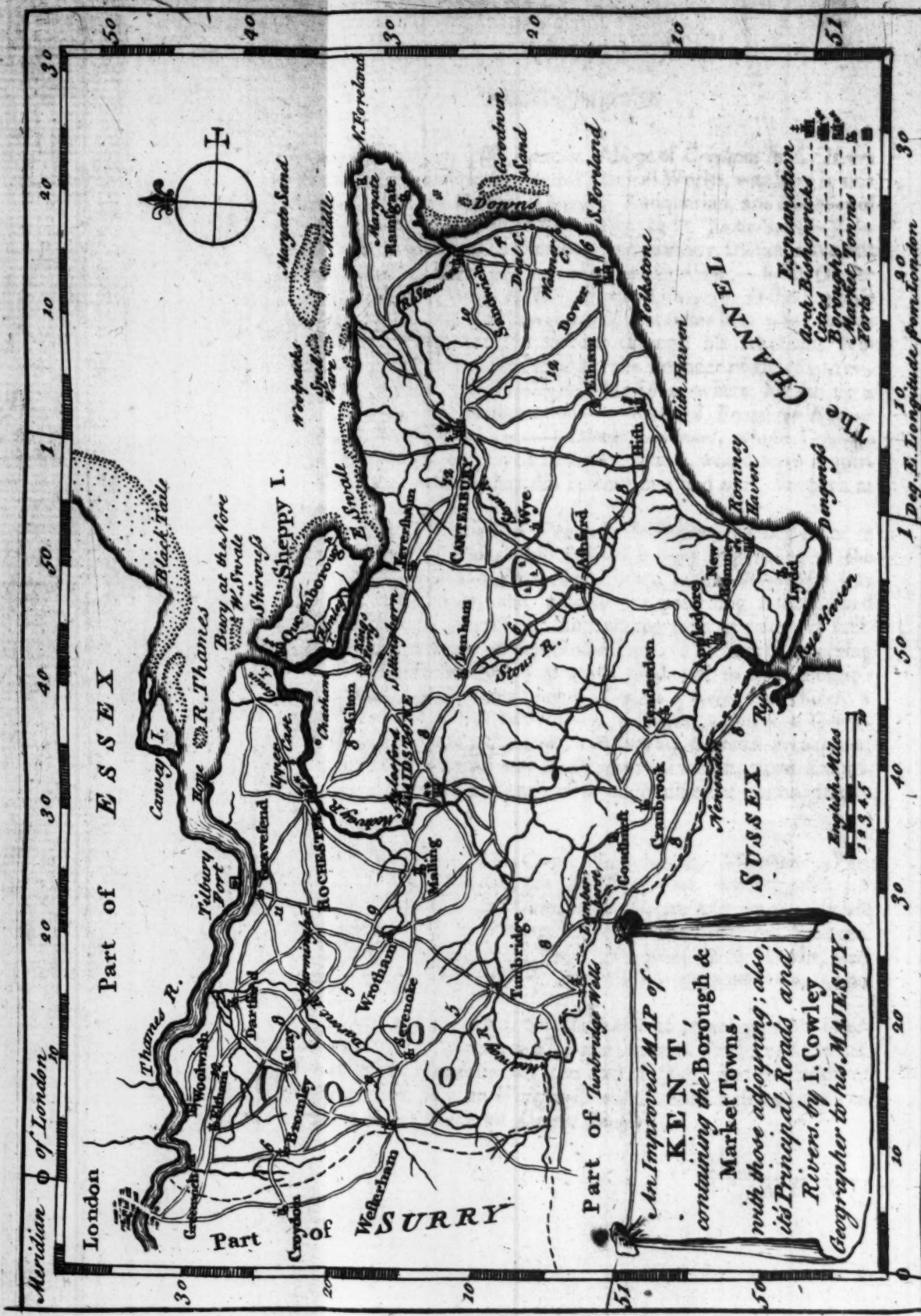
Curioſities.] At *Hailweſton*, near *St. Neots*, are two Springs, one of which is brackiſh, the other freſh. The firſt is found to be very beneficial in all *cutaneous* Diſeaſes; the ſecond is good againſt any Dimneſs in the Eyes.—From *Huntington Caſtle Hill* is a delightful Proſpect over the famous Meadow called *Portſholm* ſurrounded by the *Ouſe*.—*Goodmancheſter*, a little to the South Eaſt of *Huntington*, was a City of Note in the Time of the *Romans*, known by the Name of *Duroſponte*, or *Bridge over the Ouſe*.—At preſent it is famous for *Huſbandry* and the pompous Appearance of its Farmers, when ever our Kings take that Place in their Progreſs. No leſs than nine ſcore Ploughs have on ſome ſuch Occaſions been produced, ſet off with all the ruſtick Ornaments they, and the Horſes which drew them, were capable of.—At *St. Ives* is a Farm, where *Oliver Cromwel* endeavoured to patch up his Fortune, much ſhattered by his profligate Life, before he obtained a Seat in Parliament.—*Whittleſey-Meer*, upon the Northern Edge of the County, is near ſix Miles in length and three in breadth. In paſſing this Lake, the Family of King *Canute* was in great Danger of periſhing, by reaſon of thoſe tempeſtuous Agitations this Body of Water is ſubject to, without the leaſt Breath of Wind. The moſt probable Reaſon, yet aſſign'd for them, is the Force of thoſe Vapours which the Earth is ſuppoſed to exhale in theſe Parts.

Remarkable Persons.] *W. Ramsay*, Abbot of *Croyland* in *K. Henry* the II^d's Reign, remarkable for his Poetical Works, was born in this County.—*Sir Robert Cotton*, a learned Antiquarian, and Founder of an excellent Library, now added to that at *St. James's*.—*John Dryden*, whose harmonious Numbers and masterly Diction have not yet been equall'd, much less surpassed by any one.—*Sir Oliver Cromwell* (elder Brother to *Oliver* the Usurper's Father) whose Loyal Attachment to the Crown would not suffer him when under Sequestration, to receive any Favour through his rebellious Nephew's Interest.—*Stephen Marshal*, the Founder of the *Smectymnians*, was Minister of *Finchingfield* in *Essex*, where he sat up a Conventicle after the Reformation.—*Richard Broughton* Author of a *Monasticon Britannicum*.—*Oliver Cromwel*, whose Courage and great Abilities, employed in a good Cause, would have acquired as much Renown, as they did Infamy in a bad one, was born at *Huntington*.

To conclude this Article of *Remarkable Persons*, we beg leave to insert the following remarkable List of a Jury impanelled at the *Huntington* Assizes in the Year 1619, when Judge *Dodderidge* was on the *Norfolk* Circuit, and who at the preceding Assizes, had found fault with the Sheriff for impanelling such as were not sufficiently qualified to serve on the Grand Jury. The Sheriff resolving to fit the Judge with Quality at least, produced, to his Lordship's great Surprise, a List containing a *King*, a *Prince*, two *Dukes*, a *Marquess*, an *Earl*, a *Lord*, two *Barons*, a *Knight*, a *Squire*, a *Gentleman*, a *Yeoman*, a *Pope*, a *Cardinal*, a *Bishop*, an *Abbot*, an *Archdeacon*, a *Fryer*, a *Monk*, a *Priest* and a *Deacon*; all which, upon Examination proved to be the Surnames of so many different Persons in this County.

Various Particulars.] This County sends but four Members to Parliament; viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for *Huntington*. It lies in the Diocese of *Lincoln* and in the *Norfolk* Circuit. It contains 29 Vicarages, 79 Parishes, and 229 Villages. It is divided into 3 *Hundreds*, containing near 8220 Houses, and upwards of 41,000 Inhabitants. The Area is computed at 240,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: at *Huntington* on *Good-Friday*, the 25th of *March*, the 2d and 20th of *July*, and the 8th of *September*; at *Kimbolton* on the 22d of *July*, and the 29th of *November*; at *St. Ives* on *Whitson-Monday*, on the 21st and 29th of *September*; at *St. Neot's* on *Corpus Christi*.



K E N T.

Name.] **T**HIS Part of the Island, lying nearest to the Continent, was first invaded by the *Romans* from thence. It was then called by *Cæsar*, and others after him *Cantium*; which, as it is thought, they derived from the *British* Word *Caine*, a *green Leaf*, to express the Verdure of the Woods; or to signify the Situation of the Country which projects itself into a Point Eastward.

The Inhabitants justly value themselves, on their Courage and Resolution in defending their Liberties against the several Invaders of *Britain*; fewer Marks of Conquest and greater Privileges being found here than in other Parts of the Island.

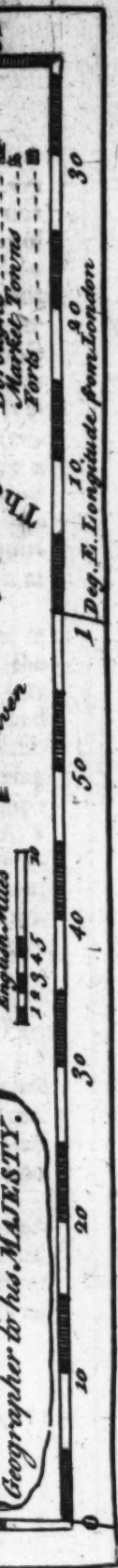
The principal of which is their Privilege of *Gavelkind*, consisting of these Particulars. First, the Heirs Male share all the Lands equally. Secondly, The Heir, at fifteen, is at full Age to sell or alienate. Thirdly, When a Man is convicted of Treason, his Son cannot on that Account be deprived of his Birth-Right.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by the River *Thames*, on the East and South East by the Sea; on the West by *Surrey*, and on the South by *Sussex*. Its Extent from the utmost Point in the East to the West is threescore Miles, from *Rye* in *Sussex* to the Mouth of the *Thames* thirty-six, and the Circumference measures near 170. *Maidstone*, the County Town, is thirty-two Miles South East from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is liable to the Inconveniences arising from the Vicinity of the Sea; but the Shore being generally cleaner than that of *Essex*, the worst Part of *Kent* is not so unhealthy as the worst Part of *Essex*. The higher Parts of the County are reckoned very healthy, tho' not so rich as the lower. The Soil is generally very good and fit for Plough, Pasture, or Meadow.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, particularly Pippins and Cherries, Wood and Madder for dying, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saintfoin, Samphire, Fowl and Fish, especially Trouts, for which *Fordwich* on the River *Medway* is famous:

Rivers.] The chief River peculiar to *Kent* is the *Medway*. This River rises in the *Weald* of *Sussex*, and enters *Kent* near *Penshurst*. Its Course is chiefly to the North East by *Tunbridge*, *Maidstone*, *Rochester*, below which being of a proper Depth and Breadth, it forms the noble Dock of *Chatham*, and then falls into the Mouth of the *Thames*.

Chief Towns.] *Maidstone*, *Canterbury*, *Rochester*, and *Dover*.



Maidstone has its Name from the River *Medway*, on which it stands. It was reckon'd the third City of the *Britons*, and was the *Madviacis* of *Antoninus*. At present it is a large, populous, neat Town, and by its Situation, being in the Center of *Kent*, very proper for the County Business, which is all transacted here. It is governed by a Mayor and twelve Jurats, and has a plentiful Market on *Thursday*.

Canterbury, so called from the Saxon Name *Cant-wara-by-rys*, if we credit our Historians, was built nine hundred Years before our Saviour's Incarnation, and known by the Name of *Caer-Kent*. It is still more probable, that the *Romans* under *Julius Cæsar* found it a Place of Note; several Marks of its Antiquity, at least from that Time, plainly appearing. After them *Vortiger* King of the *Britons* resided here, till he yielded it to the *Saxons*, who made it the Capital of the Kingdom of *Kent* in the Saxon *Heptarchy*. In this Condition it was when *St. Augustin*, sent from *Rome*, first preached the Christian Faith to the *English*, a Charity which the *Welsh* had refused to the Usurpers of their Country. Upon this it was made an Archiepiscopal See, and flourished greatly upon the Account of its being the Source from whence the Light of the Gospel shone upon the rest of the *Saxon* Kingdoms. Neither did the Desolation it underwent from the Sword of the *Danes*, and accidental Fires, prevent its rising again to its former Splendor.---The Cathedral has been twice burnt down; the present Structure was begun in the Reign of *K. Stephen*, and carried on by several Prelates till it was finished by Archbishop *Chicheley* in the Reign of King *Henry V.* It is a noble Pile of Buildings in the *Gothick* Taste, and well rewards the Curiosity of Strangers. Besides the Cathedral there are sixteen other Churches. ---This City is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. It has received no small Advantage from the *French* Exiles settling here in great Numbers, who much encreased the Trade of the Place. The Market, which is very plentiful, is held on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. But this City is described so very particularly by those who have wrote professedly on the Subject, that if the Reader's Curiosity requires a farther Account, we must refer him to those Authors.

Rocheſter, called by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, *Duro-brovæ*, and by *Bede* *Duro-breviſ*; which Name by Degrees dwindled into *Roibis*, but being again lengthened by the usual *Saxon* Addition of *Cæſter*, produced the modern Appellation of *Rocheſter*. It stands on the Banks of the River *Medway*, which ſecures it on the Weſt Side, it being originally deſigned only for a Caſtle, as we find in *Bede*. No Place has ſuffered more from the Fury of Civil War than *Rocheſter*, nevertheless it has rather encreaſed than diminished; and the Stone Bridge, one of the fineſt in the World, was beſtowed upon it by the private Generoſity of Sir *John Cobham* and Sir *Robert Knowles*, who employed the rich Spoils their Valour had acquired in *France*, for accompliſhing ſo noble a Work. The Corporation is governed by

by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, and twelve Common Council Men. The Market Days are *Wednesday* and *Friday*.

Dover, by the Britons called *Dysyrtha*, signifying a steep Place, *Dubris* by the Romans and *Dofra* by the Saxons, has for many Ages been the noted Passage between our Island and *France*, and still subsists chiefly on that Account, though inferior by much to what it has formerly been. For in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor* it had a Mayor and Burgesses; the Mayor chusing such of the Commonalty as he judged proper to be his Assistants. These were sworn into their Office, and from thence called Jurats, as is also practised in the other Cinque-Ports. — But what made it a Place of the greatest Importance was the strong Castle built on the high Cliff, some say begun by *Julius Caesar*, but compleated by *Arviragus* the British King in the Time of the Emperor *Claudius*. The Additions made to this Fortrefs were so considerable, and its Situation so secure by Nature, that even before the Conquest we find it esteemed the Bulwark and Key to the whole Island. — *Dover* is likewise of Note as a Cinque-Port, and in which the Business of the other four and their Dependencies is transacted. Their Privileges are very extensive, and were granted them in consideration of the Ships of War they were obliged to furnish; the Quota of *Dover* amounting to no less than twenty-one. The others are *Hastings*, *Hythe*, *Romney* and *Sandwich*. *Hastings*, (which is in *Sussex*) has two Appendages, viz. *Winchelsea* and *Rye*. Among other Privileges the Burgesses of the Cinque-Ports are stiled Barons; they carry the Canopy at the Coronation, which they have afterwards for their Fee; and at the Feast have a Table at the King's Right Hand. — When this Place was in the Height of its Magnificence, here were seven Churches (now reduced to two) and twenty-one Wards, each of which furnished a Ship of War and maintained it forty Days at its own Expence. In consideration of this Service each Ward had a licensed Pacquet Boat, called a *Passenger*, and the Fare was, according to the *Tower* Records, thus settled in the Reign of *Edward II.* for a single Person in Summer Six-pence, in Winter one Shilling: for a Horse in Summer Eighteen-Pence, in Winter two Shillings. The Market Days are *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Knowle*, near *Sevenoke*, belongs to the Duke of *Dorset*. — *Heathfield*, near *Ashford*, belongs to the Earl of *Tbanet*. — Near the same Place is *Eastwel*, a Seat of the Earl of *Winchelsea's*. — *Penshurst*, near *Tunbridge*, belongs to the Earl of *Leicester*. — *Leigh's-Court*, six Miles almost West from *Canterbury*, belongs to the Earl of *Rockingham*. — *Chevening*, near *Sevenoke*, is a Seat of the Earl of *Stanhope's*. — *Westram*, belongs to the Earl of *Fersey*. — *Ailesford*, belongs to the Earl of *Ailesford*. — On *Black-Heath*, the Earl of *Dartmouth* has a Seat. — *Wingham*,

a Seat of the Earl Cowper's.——*Hever-Castle*, about six Miles Westward from *Tunbridge*, belongs to the Earl of *Waldegrave*.——*Leed's-Castle*, five Miles East from *Maidstone*, belongs to Lord *Fairfax*.——*Charlton*, near *Greenwich*, a Seat of Lord *Percival's*.——*Linsted-Lodge*, near *Fewersham*, belongs to Lord *Teynham*.——*Fair-Lawn*, near *Tunbridge*, belongs to Lord *Barnard*.——*Motte*, near *Maidstone*, belongs to Lord *Romney*.

Curiosities.] *Greenwich-Hospital*, a truly noble Pile of Buildings for the Reception of disabled and antient Seamen. The great Hall is magnificently adorned by the Pencil of Sir *James Thornhill*.——Near *Woolwich* is a large antient Camp on the little River *Ravensbourn*; the Rampires, which are treble, are very high, with Ditches of a proportionable Depth, supposed to be a Work of the *Romans*, but of what Date is uncertain. In the Year 1236 the *Thames* rose so high as laid all the Marshes about *Woolwich* under Water, by which many of the Inhabitants perished besides Cattle, &c.——The famous *Roman Road*, called *Watling-street*, runs over *Shooter's-Hill* in its Way to *Dover*. On this Heath are abundance of small artificial Hills, designed as Monuments for those who are buried under them: Bones having been frequently found in them. *Eltham*, three Miles South from hence, famous for having been the Residence of many of our Kings when they retired from the Smoke of *London*, and for the Statutes, by which the Royal Household is still governed, being compiled here.——*Swanscombe* (about two Miles from *Gravesend*) has its Name from having been a Camp of the *Danish King Swanes*. Here the *Kentish Men* surprised *William* the Conqueror, and bravely proffer'd him Battle, unless he consented to confirm their antient Privileges; which latter he prudently chose.——*Tunbridge-Wells*, near five Miles South of *Tunbridge*, famous for their good Effects in cold chronical Diseases, weak Nerves, and bad Digestions. This and the Pleasantness of the Place draws much Company in the Summer-Time.——Near *Aylesford*, is a Monument of large Stones, some pitched an end and others lying across, supposed to be placed here in Memory of *Catigern*, General of the *Britons* in the famous Battle between *Vortimer* and *Hengist* the *Saxon*, in which the latter was routed with great Loss. The Monument is called *Keith coty-House*.——*Gillingham*, about two Miles East from *Rocheſter*, famous for the tragical Scene acted by Earl *Gedwin*, when 600 *Norman Gentlemen*, who came in the Retinue of the two Princes *Alfred* and *Edward*, were all barbarously murdered. This piece of Cruelty afterwards drew on the *Norman Invasion*.——*Gravesend*, remarkable for obtaining, by the means of Abbot of *St. Mary le Grace* on *Tower-Hill*, the Privilege of carrying Passengers by Water to *London*. It was granted by *Richard II.* and has continued ever since.——*Gads-Hill* in this Neighbourhood, famous

famous for the Frolicks played here by Henry V. when Prince of Wales. Of late Years it has been made remarkable by the Robbery committed in the Year 1676 by Nicks, about four in the Morning. Nicks apprehending he was known to the Person he had robbed, made for *Gravesend*, where he lost a full Hour in waiting for the Ferry-Boat. Yet by crossing the Country to *Huntington*, and then keeping the Northern Road, he reached *York*, and appeared on the Bowling-Green by eight in the Evening, as he proved upon his Trial for this Robbery. The Jury acquitted him, thinking it impossible he could be at two Places so greatly distant between Sun and Sun.—*Reculver*, (anciently *Regulbium*) about nine Miles N. N. E. from *Canterbury*, has afforded much Matter of Speculation to Antiquaries, by the great Variety of Coins, &c. which have been frequently found there.—*Sittingborn*, a great Thoroughfare, and remarkable for the splendid Entertainment given at the *Red Lyon* to King Henry V. in his Return from *France*, by Mr. *John Norwood*, a neighbouring Gentleman. The whole Reckoning amounted to nine Shillings and nine Pence.—In the Manor of *Tunstal*, near this Place, were found by a poor Boy some broad Pieces of Gold in the Year 1738. The Boy using them as Playthings at a Farmer's near *Canterbury*, the Farmer found out the Hoard, and made a considerable Booty. He was obliged to refund the Treasure to the Crown, which he did to the Number of 624 Pieces. In all probability they had been buried there by some Ancestors of Sir *John Hales* in the Civil Wars.—*Cranbrook*, fifteen Miles South of *Maidstone*, deserves the particular Regard of every Englishman. This was the Nursery where our precious Staple, the Woollen Manufacture, was first begun by those *Flemings* whom King *Edward III.* encouraged to settle here, and teach his Subjects the Art of Weaving and making Cloth.—At *Rocheſter* is an Hospital erected by Mr. *Richard Watts*, for the Relief of poor Travelers, not contagiously diseased, Rogues nor Profligators. The Reason why these last were excepted against, was the Roguery of one of the Profession, who had formerly been employed by Mr. *Watts* to make his Will, in which the honest Gentleman of the Commons had very fairly wrote himself Heir to a good Estate. The Will being looked into by Mr. *Watts* upon his Recovery, discovered the Fraud, and gave Occasion to the Exception above mentioned.—*Chatham*, adjoining to *Rocheſter*, affords a noble Sight to every one who is sensible how much the Safety and Prosperity of this Nation depends on its Maritime Strength. This Royal Arsenal chiefly supplies the Navy with the largest Ships, Masts, Yards, Anchors, Cordage, &c. The several Store Houses are kept in such excellent Order, and so great Dispatch has been used in fitting out a Ship, that the *Royal Sovereign*, a first Rate Man of War, moor'd in the River *Medway*, with nothing aboard but her Masts standing, yet in three Days fell down the River to *Black Stakes* completely rigg'd

for

for an Expedition.——*Barfriston* (vulgarly *Barfton*) a Parish about five Miles West of *Sandwich*, the Inhabitants boast of the long Lives frequent in that Neighbourhood, which they justify by the following Instance. In the Year 1700 the Minister of the Place was buried aged ninety-six; the Funeral Sermon was preached by a Gentleman eighty-two Years old, and the Service was read by one of eighty-seven. The Parish Clerk, the Sexton and his Wife were all turned eighty by some Years, and several from the next Parish (*Colred*) who attended the Funeral, were above one hundred Years old.——*Deal* is generally supposed to have been the landing Place of *Julius Cæsar*. It is certain he enter'd this Island not far from hence, and the ingenious Dr. *Halley* has demonstrated that according to the Course of the Tides, it must have been on the 26th of *August*, in the Afternoon.——In the Neighbourhood of *Folkestone*, there are some Hills, of which it is generally reported that they have visibly sunk and decreased within the Memory of Man. In a Vault under the Church at *Hythe*, are preserved a great Number of human Bones brought from the Spot where a furious Battle had been fought between the *English* and *Danes*. The Size of most of them exceed the largest Proportion of the present Age:——*Romney Marsh*, remarkable for the Devastation the Sea made here, by breaking in upon this Country in *Edward* the Ist's Reign. Whole Villages with their Inhabitants, &c. were destroyed, and the River *Rother* thrown out of its usual Course, and now a Passage open'd for it nearer to *Rye*. Before this Accident *Romney* was a flourishing Town, divided into seven Wards with five Churches, but ever since it has been upon the Decay.

Remarkable Persons.] *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, thought to have been of very mean Parentage, but rose to such a Pitch of Grandeur as to marry his Daughter to King *Edward* the Confessor, and to enable his Son *Harold* to seize upon the Kingdom after *Edward*'s Death. That the Sands, called *Godwin Sands*, were ever any part of that Earl's Estate, is much doubted; but that he perished by endeavouring to swallow a Morsel of Bread, which with dreadful Imprecations he had wished might be his Death if guilty of a Murder, with which the Confessor taxed him, is a Fact generally allowed of by our Historians.——*Richard Waller*, Esq, of *Gromebridge* in *Spelhurst* Parish, famous for taking the Duke of *Orleans* Prisoner in the Battle of *Agincourt* under King *Henry V.* He was kept here upwards of twenty Years, and his Arms are still to be seen cut in Stone over the Church-Porch.——*Wat Tyler*, the Arch-Rebel in King *Richard* the II'd's Reign began his Expedition at *Dartford*.——At *Lenham*, about eight Miles from *Maidstone*, lies buried *Mary Honeywood*, the Wife of *Robert Honeywood* of *Charing*, Esq; who is said to have had at her Decease, 367 Descendants. But this is far short of *Lady Temple*, whom we have mentioned



mentioned above.—*William Caxton*, the first Printer in *England*, was born in the *Weald* of *Kent*.

Various Particulars.] *Kent*, sends sixteen Members to Parliament. Two Knights for the Shire, and two for each of the following Burroughs: *Canterbury*, *Rochester*, *Maidstone*, *Queenborough*, *Dover*, *Romney*, and *Sandwich*.—It lies in the Diocese of *Canterbury* and partly in that of *Rochester*, and in the Home Circuit. It reckons 163 Vicarages, 408 Parishes, and above 1170 Villages. Its Division is into five *Eatbes* (under each of which are several *Hundreds*) containing near 39,240 Houses and 196,200 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 1,248,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Ashford* on the Monday after *St. Bartholomew*; at *Canterbury* on *Whitson-Tuesday*, the 7th and 27th of *July*, the 21st and 29th of *September*, and on the 29th of *December*; at *Cranbrook* on the 29th of *May*; at *Dover* on the 24th of *August*; the 21st of *September*, and the 11th of *November*; at *Faversham* on the 14th of *February*; at *Gravesend* on the 25th of *January*, the 23d of *April*, (which lasts four Days) and the 13th of *October*; at *Lenham* on *Whitson-Monday*, and 26th of *May*; at *Maidstone* on the 2d of *February*, the 1st of *May*, the 9th of *June*, and the 6th of *October*; at *Malling* (West) on *Good-Friday*, and the 6th of *November*; at *Milton* on the 6th of *June*; at *Rochester* on the 19th of *May*, the 30th of *October*, and 29th of *November*; at *Romney* on the 1st of *August*; at *Sevenoaks* on the 3d of *March*, the 29th of *June*, the 1st of *October*, and 6th of *December*; at *Sittingburn* on *Whitson-Monday*, and the 29th of *September*; at *Tenderden* on the 26th of *April*; at *Tunbridge* on *Ash-Wednesday*, and *Trinity-Monday*.

LANCASHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS County takes its Name from the chief Town, *Lancaster* (or more truly as the Inhabitants pronounce it *Loncaster*) so called by the *Saxons*, in all Probability, after the *Roman Longovicum*, as we shall see when we come to treat of *Lancaster*. Under the *Britons* it was part of the large Territory of the *Brigantes*; but after the *Saxon* Invasion it belong'd to the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, and was part of the *Deira* Province. Upon the *Norman* Conquest it obtained the Privileges of a County Palatine, and afterwards the Honour of a Dukedom annexed to the Royal Family.

Situation.]

Situation.] On the North it borders upon *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*; on the East, upon the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*; on the West, upon the *Irish* Sea; and on the South, upon *Cheshire*. Its Figure much resembles that of *England*; for it measures in breadth in the Southern Part thirty two Miles, and runs into a narrow Point Northward, measuring in length 57 Miles. In Circumference it is 170 Miles. *Lancaster* is 187 Miles distant North North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] It is observed of this County, that the Air is generally better than what is experienced in most Maritime Counties, not but that even here those who live very near the Sea or the Fens, are subject to Fevers and other Distempers incident to such Situations. The other Parts are healthy, the Inhabitants often living to a great Age. The Soil may be considered under three different Heads; the level Grounds bear good Crops of Wheat and Barley; the Hilly Parts are stony and barren, except at the Bottom of the Hills, where Oats do very well; and the Moss Ground, which affords little else but Turf and Fir-Trees from under Ground. — The chief Commodities are, Provisions of all sorts very plentiful, Oats, Cattle, fine Pit-coal and Flax. The Manufactures run chiefly on Woollen Cloths, Cottons and Tickens, for which *Manchester* is particularly famous. There is one Remark we beg leave to make, that in this County more antient Families have continued to this Day, at the Seats from whence they take their Names, than in any other throughout *England*. This shows that the Inhabitants are generally better Managers, or, which is equally commendable, more tenacious of that Affection Men naturally have for their respective Countries.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Mersey*, which, as we have said before, parts *Cheshire* and this County; and the *Ribble*, which rises in *Yorkshire*, and enters this County at *Clethero*, running South West by *Preston* into the *Irish* Sea.

Chief Towns.] *Lancaster*, *Liverpool*, *Manchester*, *Preston*, *Wigan*, and *Warrington*.

Lancaster, the County Town, was a Station and Fortrefs in the Time of the *Romans*, called *Longovicum*, though not exactly on the same Spot where *Lancaster* now stands; for the old Town being destroyed by the *Scots*, the new one was placed at a little Distance from it. Variety of Coins, sacrificing Utensils, &c. have been found near it, and below the Church, on the steepest Side of the Hill, hangs a Piece of an old *Roman* Wall — The Town is situated near the Mouth of the River *Lune*, but the Port is so choaked up with Sand, that it is incapable of receiving Ships of any considerable Burden, and consequently Trade finds little Encouragement here.

It

It is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Bayliffs. The Market is kept on *Saturday*.

Liverpoole (vulgarly *Lirpole*) is a convincing Instance of what consideration Trade ought to be in the Eye of every *Englishman*. For by a proper Encouragement of Commerce, the Inhabitants, Riches, and Extent of this Place are now treble what they were a few Years since; and besides what regards *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, they trade largely to *Holland*, *Norway*, and the *American* Plantations. The Buildings are mostly new and generally of Free-stone, the rest of Brick. The Town-House is placed on Pillars, with a *Tolsey*, or Exchange under it, the whole an elegant modern Structure. The Harbour, which is a very good one, is secured on the South Side by a Castle, and on the West by a kind of Tower on the River *Mersey*. The Inhabitants gratefully acknowledge their Obligations to the Family, of *More of Blackball*, who have consulted their own Interest in the most noble Manner, *viz.* by promoting that of their Tenants. The Corporation is governed by the Mayor and Aldermen; the Market Day here is *Saturday*. The Freemen are by their Privilege also free of *Bristol* in *England*, as also of *Waterford* and *Wrexford* in *Ireland*. If this Town deserves our Admiration, as it certainly does, for its flourishing Condition thro' Commerce,

Manchester likewise by its Manufactures merits our particular Regard. It carries on a great inland Trade in Cottons, Ticks, &c. and has increased so much of late Years, that though it is neither City, Town, or Corporation, but properly no more than a Village, it is reckoned to contain upwards of 50,000 Inhabitants. It justly boasts of its College, Hospital, Free-School, and Library. The College was founded by *Thomas West*, Lord *Delaware*, in the Year 1421, by Injunction from the Pope, who permitted him to marry in Consideration of his being the last of the Family. He had been Rector of the Parish some Years, when the Peerage fell to him by the Death of his elder Brother. The College is now incorporated by the Name of the Warden and Fellows of *Christ's-Church* in *Manchester*. It consists of a Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four Singing Men, and four Choristers. The Statutes were drawn up by Archbishop *Laud*. The Hospital owes its Foundation to *Humphry Chetnam*, Esq; originally for forty Boys; but its Revenue is so much improved that at present it maintains sixty. The Library is originally from the same Benefactor. It is now furnished with many valuable Volumes, an Income for buying others, and a competent Maintenance for the Librarian. The Free-School was founded by *Dr. Oldham* Bishop of *Exeter* in the Year 1519, which, like every Thing else here, is much improved of late Years. Neither is this benign Influence of its Trade confined to *Manchester*, for all the adjacent Country about it shares in the Advantages, by being employed in manufacturing the *Manchester* Wares.—We must

must not omit the great Antiquity of this Place, inhabited by the Romans, under the Name of *Mancunium*, perhaps borrowed from the British Word *Maen*, a Rock, to express the Nature of its Situation. Many Monuments of the Romans are still visible in and about the Place. The chief Magistrate is the Constable or Headborough. The Market-place is very spacious, and the Market held on Saturday.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Ashton-Hall* belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. — *Sharw-Place* and *Worsley*, belong to Lord Willoughby of Parham. — *Netherby*, belongs to Lord Preston. — *Croxtath-hall*, is the Seat of Lord Molyneux.

Curiosities.] *Chatmoss*, upon the South Edge of this County, famous for the large Trees lying (if not growing) horizontally under the Surface of it. The poorer Sort search for them and find their Account in using them both as Fuel and Candle, they giving a very clear Light from the great Quantity of Turpentine contained in them. — *Winnick*, a little North of *Warrington*, remarkable for being the best Benefice in England. It is reckoned worth between 800 *l.* and 1000 *l.* per ann. — In the Park belonging to *Latham-House*, about twelve Miles North East from *Liverpoole*, is a Medicinal Spring, a Chalybeat impregnated with Vitriol. It throws up a great many Sea Shells, though several Miles distant from any Salt Water. — In the Manor of *Haigh*, belonging to the *Bradshaw* Family, is found the *Cannel* Coal, which far exceeds other Pit-Coal for making a clear Fire. Besides this it is capable of being polished, and then much represents black Marble. Some have been so curious as to have Candlesticks, Cups, Standishes, &c. made of it. — Near the Sea on the South Side of the Estuary of *Ribble* River, is *Merton-Lake*; it was several Miles in Circumference, till *Thomas Fleetwood* of the *Bank, Esq;* was resolved to improve the Land by draining off the Water. Great Quantities of Fish, as Eels, Breems, Roach, &c. were found in it, besides eight Canoes, in Figure and Dimensions resembling those made by the Americans, supposed to have been employed by the Britons in fishing this Lake. — At *Barton*, about twelve Miles North of *Liverpoole*, is a remarkable Spring of Salt Water, which must issue from some Rock of Salt, and not be supplied by the Sea, as is demonstrated by the following Experiment: A quart of Sea Water will yield but an Ounce and a half of Salt, whereas the same Quantity of this Spring Water produces near eight Ounces. — About *Ormskirk* is found a Bituminous Earth, which yields a Scent much like the Oil of Amber, and an Oil may be extracted from it little inferior to that of Amber in most of its valuable Qualities. The Country People cut the Earth into pieces for burning, instead of Candles. At *Ancliff* near *Wigan*, is the famous *Burning-Well*: The Water is cold, neither

ther has it any Smell; yet there is so strong a Vapour of Sulphur issuing out with the Water, that upon applying a Light to it, the Top of the Water is covered with a Flame, like that of burning Spirits, which lasts several Hours, and emits so fierce a Heat that Meat may be boiled over it. The Water itself will not burn when taken out of the Well.—*Ribchester*, now only a small Village upon the River *Ribble*, about 7 Miles above *Preston*, was a large Town in the Time of the Romans, and called *Coccium*, from *Cocceius Nerva*. When in its Prosperity, it was reckoned one of the richest Towns in the known World. The Monuments which have been here discovered are very numerous, and plainly show to what a Pitch of Grandeur this Place once arrived.—*Anchor-Hill*, likewise in this Neighbourhood, has afforded much matter of Speculation to the curious Searchers into Antiquity.—*Barnley*, is also famous for the great Variety of ancient Coins found in and near it.—At *Kirby*, in *Furness*, there happened formerly a sudden Eruption of Water, which carried away Houses and very large Stones with it.

Remarkable Persons.] *Hugh of Manchester*, a *Franciscan* Friar in *King Edward the 1st's* Time. He was a Man of Learning, and wrote a Book *De Fanaticorum Deliriis*, upon the Occasion of his having detected an Impostor who had pretended to be blind and to have received his Sight at the Tomb of *King Henry III.*—*Sir William Molyneux*, of the ancient Family of that Name, behaved himself so gallantly in the Battle of *Flodden-Field* against the Scots, that *King Henry VIII.* honoured him with a Letter of Thanks.—*Charlotte*, Countess of *Derby*, famous for her Intrepidity in defending *Lathom-House*, for two Years, against the Parliament Forces in the late Civil Wars.—*George Fox*, and his Followers the Quakers, first appeared in this County, where they are still very numerous.

Various Particulars.] *Lancashire* sends twelve Members to Parliament; two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Burroughs, *Lancaster*, *Liverpools*, *Preston*, *Wigan*, *Clithero*, and *Newton*.—It lies in the Diocese of *Chester*, and in the Northern Circuit. It contains twelve Vicarages, thirty-six Parishes, about 894 Villages. The Division of it is into five Hundreds, containing about 40,200 Houses and 201,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 1,150,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follows: at *Blackbourn* on the 1st of May, and the 28th of September; at *Bolton* on the 9th of June, and the 15th of August; at *Bury* on the 23d of April, and the 8th of September; at *Chorley* on the 10th of August; at *Garstang* on the 10th of November; at *Kirkham* on the 24th of June; at *Lancaster* on Palm-Sunday, the 24th of June, and the 29th of September, at *Liverpools* on the 25th of July; at *Manchester* on *Whitson-Monday*.

Monday, the 20th of September, and the 6th of November; at Ormskirk on Whitson-Monday, and the 29th of August; at Preston on the 24th of June, the 15th of August, and the 28th of October; at Rochdale on Whit-Sunday, the 3d of May, and the 23d of October; at Warrington on the 25th of July, and the 29th of November; at Wigan on Ascension Day, and the 18th of October.

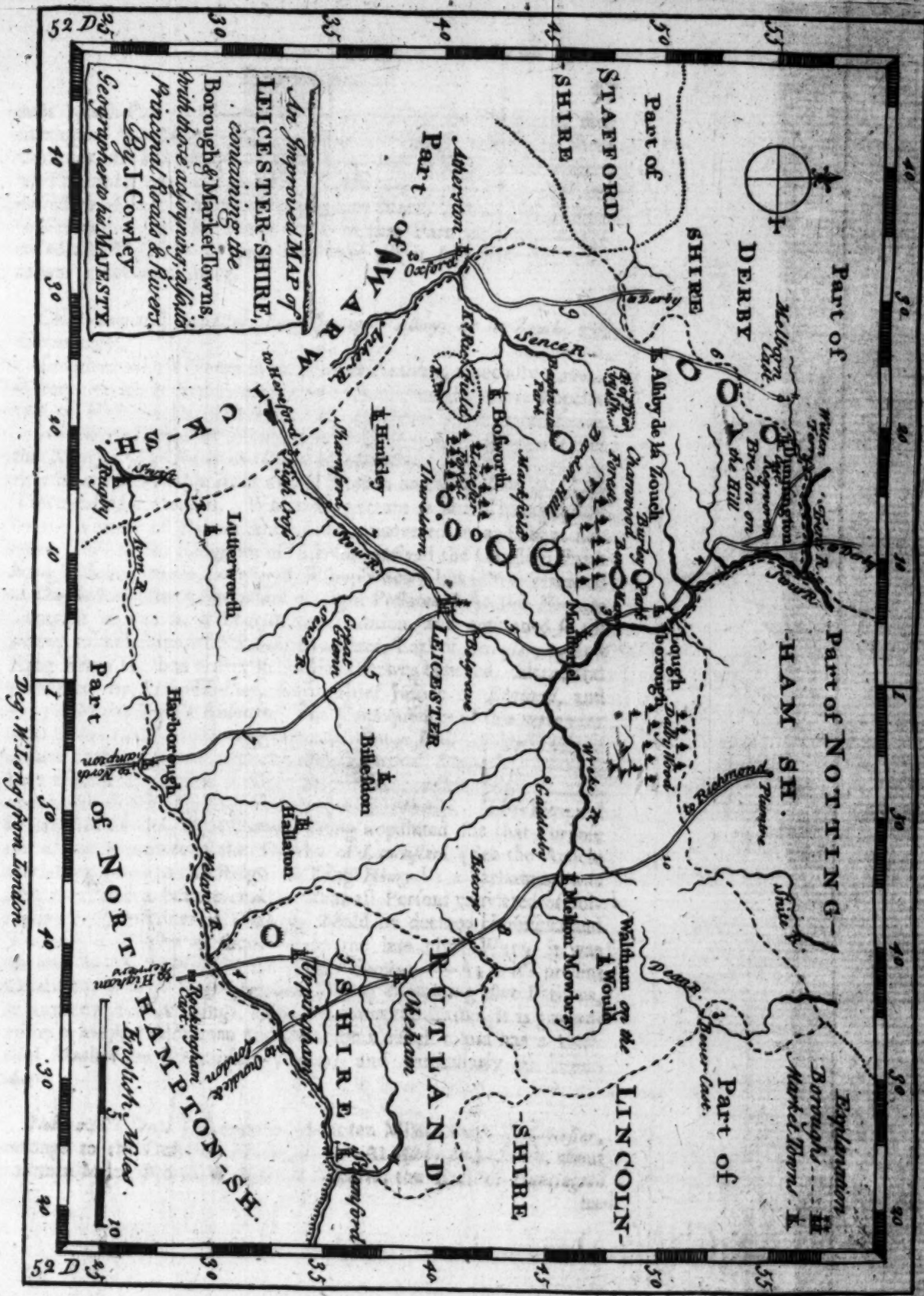
LEICESTERSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County takes its present Name from the chief Town *Leicester* (of which more hereafter;) but the first Accounts we have of it is, that the Inhabitants, in the Time of the *Romans*, were part of the *Coritani*, who were settled in the Middle of the South Part of the Island.—In the *Saxon* Heptarchy it belong'd to the *Mercians*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Derbyshire*, and *Nottinghamshire*; on the East by *Lincolnshire*, and *Rutlandshire*; on the West by *Warwickshire*. It measures from East to West about thirty Miles, near twenty-five from North to South, and in Circumference about ninety-six. *Leicester*, which is near the Center of the County, is 80 Miles North North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] This County lying almost in the Middle of *England*, and consequently at a proper Distance from the Sea, the Air is very sweet and wholesome. Neither is it encumbered with any standing Waters, but washed by several Streams, both which contribute to make this County very healthy.—The Soil, except in the North East Part, is very good, and yields plenty of Corn and Grass, but particularly the best of Beans in Abundance, as the coarse Proverb hints. The South West is very indifferently provided with Fuel, but the North East abounds with Pit-coal, which, with the Abundance of Sheep (whose Wool is much esteemed) feeding on the Mountains, makes good Amends for its other Deficiencies.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Fish, Flesh, Fowl, Wool, Beans, and Horses for the Collar. The County is chiefly taken up in farming, but the Stocking Manufacture is much encouraged, and turns to a very good Account.

Rivers.] It is observed that four Rivers, viz. the *Avon*, *Soar*, (antiently the *Leire*) *Anker*, and *Welland*, which rise in the South West Part of this County, form four very different Courses.—1. The *Avon* soon leaves this County, and runs South West towards *Warwick*. 2. The *Soar* (the principal River of the County) first runs



An Improved MAP of
LEICESTER-SHIRE,
containing the
Borough & Market Towns,
with those adjoining, & the
Principal Roads & Rivers.
By J. Cowley
Geographer to his MAJESTY

By W. Long, from London

runs North East by *Leicester* till it has received the *Wreke*, and then turning to the North West falls into the *Trent*, where the three Counties of *Leicestershire*, *Derbysire*, and *Nottinghamshire* meet. 3. The *Anker* runs North West to *Atherston* on the Edge of *Warwickshire*.—4. And the *Welland* runs North East by *Harborough* to *Stamford*.—The *Wreke* rises in that Part of the County called the *Woud*, and runs Westward till it falls into the *Soar*, as was mentioned above.

Chief Towns.] *Leicester*, *Loughborough*, *Ashby*, *de la Zouch*, and *Harborough*.

Leicester, whose Name in the antient Authors, especially *Saxons*, is very variously wrote, and sometimes so like the *Saxon* Appellation of *West-Chester*, that many Mistakes have arisen from thence.

It is derived from its Situation upon the River *Leire* (now called the *Soar*). The *Ratæ* or *Ragæ* of *Antoninus*, stood here or very near it, as is probable from an old Trench on the South Side of the Town called *Rawdikes*. Which Conjecture is much strengthened by the Variety of *Roman* Antiquities, discovered in and about *Leicester*. When the Kingdom of *Mercia* received the Christian Faith King *Ethelred* made *Leicester* a Bishop's See; but it was removed to *Dorchester*, after a Succession of eight Prelates. At the *Norman* Conquest it was in a flourishing Condition, and continued so till joining in Rebellion with *Robert Crookback*, Earl of *Leicester*, against King *Henry II.* then absent in *Ireland*; it was besieged, taken, and plundered by *Richard Lucy*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, and Regent in the King's Absence. The Consequences of this were very fatal to *Leicester*, which only began to recover itself in the Reign of *Edward III.* when *Henry*, the first Duke of *Lancaster*, founded here a noble Collegiate Hospital for a Dean, twelve Prebends, &c. one hundred disabled Poor with proper Attendants. This Hospital in part still subsists, an Allowance being appointed for that Purpose out of the Revenues of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. [See the Article *Curiosities*.]—In the Reign of King *Henry V.* a Parliament was held here, and a Statute enacted, that all Persons convicted of following the Doctrines of *Wickliff*, should be deemed Hereticks and Traitors, and suffer as such.—In the late civil Wars, it was stormed Sword in Hand, by the King's Forces.—As to it's present Condition, it is a large populous Town, containing five Parishes, with many good Buildings, especially about the Castle, it is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council; and has a plentiful Market on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and particularly on *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Garrenton*, about ten Miles North of *Leicester*, belongs to the Duke of *Montague*.—At *Ashby-de-la Zouch*, about fourteen Miles North West from *Leicester*, the Earl of *Huntington*

has a Seat.—*Dunnington*, four Miles to the South East of the former, belongs to the same Nobleman.—*Stapelford*, about thirteen Miles from *Leicester*, belongs to the Earl of *Harborough*.—*Groby*, five Miles North West from *Leicester*, belongs to the Earl of *Stamford*.—*Stanton-Harold*, near *Abby-de-la-Zouch*, belongs to Earl *Ferrers*.—*Stanton-Brudenel*, belongs to the Earl of *Cardigan*.

Curiosities.] The famous Roman Way, called *Watling-street*, is the Boundary between this County and *Warwickshire*, in its Tract from *Dover* to *Cardigan*.—Near *Burrough*, about twelve Miles East from *Leicester*, are the Remains of some large Buildings, generally supposed to have been a Temple, known in Pagan Times by the Name of *Vernometum*.—Not far from *Lutterworth* is a Spring which is exceeding cold, and petrifies Wood, &c.—*Cleybrook*, a Village upon the South West Edge of the Country, thought to have been a large City called *Cley-cester*. Its certain that on both Sides the Roman Way, large Foundations have been discovered, and many Roman Coins found. About three Miles South of *Bosworth*, is the famous Field in which *Richard III.* lost his Kingdom and Life. The Plow and Spade frequently turn up pieces of Armour and Weapons, especially large Arrow Heads.——In digging a Cellar at *Leicester* some Years since, was discovered a beautiful Representation of the Fable of *Atæon*, formed with little white and brown Stones, in *Mosaik* Work, and is still to be seen entire.—The Remains of *Leicester-Castle*, which was built by *Henry* the first Duke of *Lancaster*, for his Residence, show what a magnificent Pile of Buildings it has been; the Hall and Kitchen are still standing; the Former serves very amply as a Hall of Justice, where, in the Assize Time, the usual Business is carried on in the several Courts without interfering with one another. The Arch over the East Gate is deservedly admired. The whole Enclosure, secured by a strong Stone Wall eighteen Feet in height, amounted to twenty-six Acres. Not far from *Higham*, near *Watling street* was found some Treasure of different Kinds, and a sort of *Mabometan* Talisman, supposed to have been buried by some Jew, when that People were banished by King *Edward I.*

Remarkable Persons.] *John Wickliff* (whose Disciples were called *Lollards*) was Rector of *Lutterworth*, where he preached against the then established Church, and narrowly escaped the Fire. His Bones were dug up forty Years after his Decease and burnt. The Pulpit in the Church is supposed to have been the same in which he preached.—*Richard de Bury*, Bishop of *Durham*, was born at *Willoughby*, near *Lutterworth*. He was Tutor to *K. Edward III.* who honoured him with the highest Dignities in the State. His Learning was very extensive, and his choice Collections of Book did him

him Honour both living and dead, for he bequeathed them, with the Library he had built at *Oxford*, to that University.—Sir *John Poultney*, four Times Lord Mayor of *London*, was born at *Misterton*.—*Edward Leigh*, one of the secluded Members Ann. 1648, was born at *Shawell* on the South Point of this County. He published several Treatises, which set his Learning in a very advantageous Light.—*Henry de Knighton*, Abbot of *Leicester*, was born at a Village of his Name near *Leicester*. He wrote a History of the *English* Kings from the Conquest to King *Richard II.* in whose Reign he died. This History, though a very good one, lay hid for a long Time, and is not mentioned in several Catalogues of our Historians.—*John Cleveland*, well known by his Poetical Performances was born at *Hinckley* on the South West Edge of the County.—*Michael Drayton*, another Poet, was born at *Drayton* in this County.—*Lindley*, near the River *Anker*, famous for being the Birth place of *Robert Burton*, who under the Name of *Democritus Junior*, published the *Anatomy of Melancholy*.—*John Herdwick*, Esq; to whose Courage and Conduct. *K. Henry VII.* was much indebted for his Victory over *Richard III.* He was born at *Lindley* aforesaid.—*Thomas Burdet*, Esq; of *Newton-Burdet*, near *Leicester*, was beheaded for Treason in *Edward the IVth's* Reign, by a forced Construction put on his Words, when he wished the Head and Horns of a favourite white Buck, were in the Guts of him who put the King upon killing it.—*Barkby*, about six Miles to the North East of *Leicester*, the Seat of the *Villiers* an antient *Norman* Family. Here was born the famous *George Villers* Duke of *Buckingham*, Prime Minister to King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* and who fell by the Knife of *Felton* at *Portsmouth*.—Sir *John Beaumont*, a Justice of the Common Pleas in *Q. Elizabeth* Reign, was born at *Grace Dieu*, a little West from *Loughborough*. He was Author of *Bosworth Field*, and several other Poetical Performances.

Various Particulars.] This County sends four Members to Parliament, two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for *Leicester*. It lies in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and in the *Midland Circuit*. It contains eighty-one Vicarages, 192 Parishes, and upwards 550 Villages. The Division of it is into six *Hundreds*, containing about 18,700 Houses, and 93500 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 560,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Asby-de-la-Zouch*, on *Whitson-Tuesday*, the 24th of *August*; and the 18th of *October*; at *Bosworth* on the 27th of *April*, the 24th of *June*; and 5th of *October*; at *Bosworth* on the 27th of *April*, the 24th of *June*, and the 5th of *October*; at *Hallaton* on *Ascension Day*; at *Hinckley* on the 3d Monday after *Twelfth Day*, and the 15th of *August*; at

Leicester on Palm-Sunday, the 1st of May, the 24th of June, the 29th of September, and the 8th of December; at Melton-Moubray on the Tuesday after Twelfth Day, Whitson-Tuesday, and the 10th of August, at Mount-Sorrel on the 29th of June.

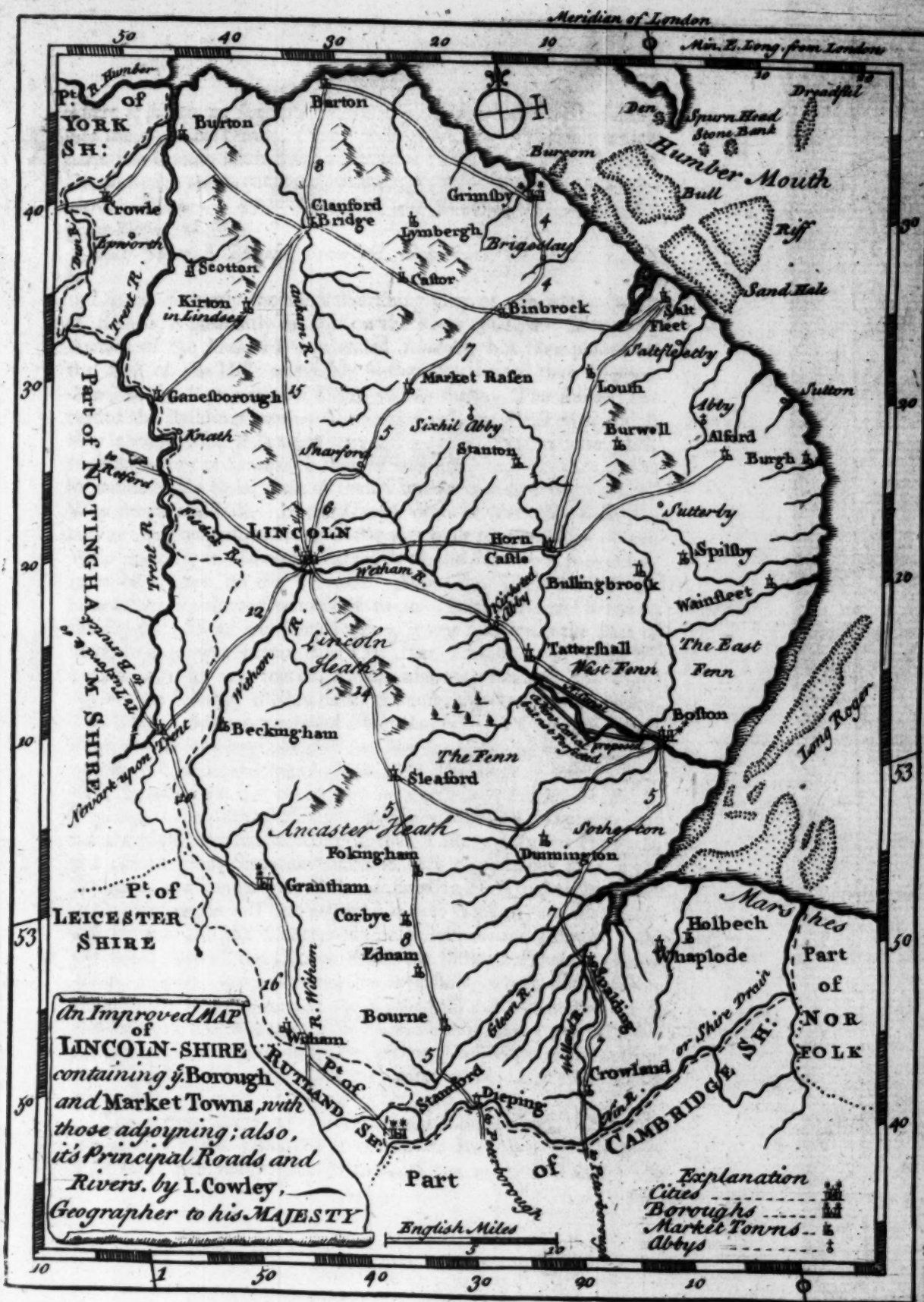
LINCOLNSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County takes its Name from the City of *Lincoln*, called by the antient Britons *Lindcoit*, by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, *Lindum*; by venerable *Bede* it is wrote *Lindcolinum*. The Name is generally derived from the Hilly Situation of the Town. By the *Saxons* this County was called *Lincollesyre*, but the *Normans* by transposing the Letters made *Nicholshire* of it when they first arrived here. It was antiently inhabited by part of the *Coritani*; in the *Saxon* Times it belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Yorkshire*, from which it is separated by the Æstuary of the *Humber*; on the East by the *German Ocean*; on the West by Part of *Yorkshire*, *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire*; and on the South by *Northamptonshire*.—It is usually divided into three Parts, *viz.* *Lindsey*, which comprehends all that lies North of the *Fosdyke* and River *Witham*, after it has joined the former at *Lincoln*; *Kesteven*, which contains the South West Side; and *Holland*, which takes in the South East Point.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air must be considered according to the three Divisions of the County.—*Holland*, as it is partly under Water, and the rest of it very moist, must have a bad Air. *Kesteven*, enjoys a less unhealthy Air, as it is less affected by the Fogs from the Fens. *Lindsey*, is generally reckoned healthy, especially on the Western Side.—The Soil is very rich, the inland County producing Corn in great Plenty, and the Fenny Parts abounding with excellent Pastures, which their large Cattle sufficiently shows.—The chief Commodities are fat Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish and Fowl, in great Abundance. In many of the Fens which have been industriously drained, there grows great Quantities of Hemp, which perhaps would do very well in many Parts of *England* where such kind of Land is indolently neglected.

Rivers.] The chief River is the *Trent*, which washes the Western Edge of the County, and falls into the *Humber*, the Northern Boundary; the *Witham*, which rising in the South West Point of the County runs Northward till it receives the *Fosdyke* at *Lincoln*, where



where it makes an Angle and then turns to the South East, falling into the *German Ocean* below *Boston*; and the *Welland*, which parts this County from *Northamptonshire*, running through *Holland Division* into the same Ocean, about eight Miles more to the Southward. There are other Rivers of less Note all abounding with great Plenty of Fish.

Chief Towns.] *Lincoln, Stamford, Grantham, Boston and Grimsby.*

Lincoln, formerly the most flourishing City of the whole Island of *Britain*, is pleasantly situated on the River *Witham*. Before the Arrival of the *Romans* it was called *Lindcoln*, but then placed on the Top of the Hill, extending farther Northward than *Newport Gate*, as the Rampire and Ditch plainly show. The *Romans* extended the Buildings more to the Southward, the Wall with which they encompassed it running along the steep Edge of the Hill. Neither were the *Saxons* less fond of building here, for they added so considerably to it, that in their Time it was continued a good Way down the Hill. In the *Danish Wars* it was often besieged, and at the Conquest a strong Castle was built on the Ridge of the Hill, not only to add to the Strength of the Place, but particularly to be a Curb on the Citizens. About this Time the last Intake to the Southward was added to it. In the Quarrel between the Empress *Maud* and King *Stephen*, it was frequently the Seat of War, and it was before this City that King *Stephen*, when his whole Army was routed, almost alone maintained the Fight against the Enemy, till his Battle Ax and Sword were both broke. The Bishop's See was removed from *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, and fixed here in the beginning of the *Norman Government*, and tho' no less than three Bishopricks, viz. *Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford*, have been taken out of it, yet it is still the largest Diocese in *England*. The Cathedral is a large *Gothick* Pile of Buildings, but not the most beautiful Structure in that Taste. Its great Height, and advantageous Situation make it very conspicuous to a great Distance: the famous great Bell measures 22 Feet, and eight Inches in Circumference. The Catharine-Wheel Windows are very curious, as are also the Chapter-House, Cloisters and Library: On the South Side of the Church stands the Bishop's Palace begun by Bishop *Chefney*, and finished by his Successors, who made it answerable to the Magnificence of the Cathedral. But it was ruined in the former Civil Wars, in which Condition it lies at present. — In the late Civil Wars this City escaped the Miseries the rest of the Kingdom underwent, and by great good Luck, was never garisoned, and consequently never besieged.

The present State of this City is as follows: The Buildings are generally old, especially in the lower Part, but in the upper Part there are many good Houses of the modern Taste. The

Government is in the Mayor, two Sheriffs, twelve Aldermen, Recorder, &c. It is a County of itself and its Liberties extend twenty Miles in Circumference. It has fifteen Parish Churches, which are all that are left out of fifty-two, when it was in the Height of its Grandeur. The Market is held on *Friday*.

Stamford is situated on the River *Welland* (over which it has a fine Stone Bridge of five Arches) just where the three Counties of *Lincoln*, *Northampton* and *Rutland* meet. This was once a flourishing City, and for some Time an University. That it was a Place of great Note as early as the Time of the *Romans*, is evident from the Camps, Military Ways, &c. in and near it. The *Danes* burnt it in the beginning of their Depredations.—At present it consists of six Parishes; the Buildings are very neat, and the Inhabitants numerous and wealthy. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and is exempted from the Sheriff and Lord Lieutenants of the County's Jurisdiction. The Mayor is immediately under the King, commands the Militia, returns Writs, &c. and within the Liberties of the Town, is the second Man in the Kingdom. These Privileges are certainly of a very ancient Date, for their Charter, which was granted by *Edward IV.* intimates that it is a Confirmation of what they enjoyed before. It is particularly famous for large commodious Inns.—It seems highly probable that here was an University in antient Times. Whether Mr. *Neals* Account may be entirely relied on, we dare not determine; that Gentleman alledging a Manuscript which asserts that it was a Place sacred to Learning even before our Saviour's Time, and that it continued such for 300 Years after his Coming when it was dissolved by the See of *Rome*, on Account of the Encouragement which *Arins's* Doctrine against the Divinity of *Christ* met with here. This is certain that when the Northern and Southern Students fell out at *Oxford*; many retired hither to avoid the Disturbances which ensued; but in a few Months King *Edward III.* remanded them back to *Oxford*. The Remains of two Colleges, viz. *Black-hall*, and *Brazen-Nose*, still remain, the latter of which is certainly much antienter than that at *Oxford*, of the same Denomination.—The Market is held on *Mondays* and *Fridays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Belvoir-Castle*, near *Grantham*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Rutland*.—*Grimsthorp*, about eleven Miles South East from *Grantham*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Ancafter*.—*Sempringham*, ten Miles East from *Grantham*.—*Aserby*, belongs to the Earl of *Bristol*.—*Bolingbroke-Castle*, belong'd to the late Lord of that Name.—*Knath*, about eleven Miles North West from *Lincoln*, is a Seat of Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*.—*Belton*, near *Grantham*, belongs to Lord *Tyrconnel*.

Curiosities.]

Curiosities.] The Skeleton of a Crocodile fixed in a flat Stone, and which is in the Hands of the *Royal Society*, was discovered in *Lincolnshire*.—Not far from the *Humber* are the Remains of a *Thornton-College* or *Abbey*. In taking down an old Wall not very long since, the Workmen found the Skeleton of a Man, with a Table, Book, and Candlestick, supposed to have been immured for some heinous Crime.—About five Miles North of *Grantham*, near a Village called *Hunnington*, is a *Roman Camp*, double trenched, which goes by the Name of *Julius Cæsar's Camp*.—At *Harlaxton*, near *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* a Plowman discovered a gold Helmet with some other antique *Curiosities*.—The Tower of *Boston Church* on the River *Witham*, not far from the Sea, is very remarkable. It is a hundred Yards high and may be plainly discerned at forty Miles distance. It is of great Service to Mariners, as is set forth in the Preamble of the Act for repairing the Church, supposed to be the largest Parish Church without Ayles in the World, being 100 Feet wide and 300 long in the clear: there are 365 Steps, 52 Windows, and 12 Pillars answerable to the Months, Week, and Days of the Year.—At the West of *Crowland-Abbey*, in *Holland*, is the famous Triangular Bridge.—At *Fleet* in this Division was found a large earthen Pot filled with *Roman Coins*, wedged in edgeways. But it would be endless to give an Account of all the Coins, Pavements, &c. found in this County.

However, there is one Particular, not only curious but very profitable in the Fenny Part of the County, which well deserves our Notice. It is the Manner of taking Duck, Mallard, Teal, and Widgeon in the Decoys, which is as follows: At one End of a large Pond (which grows narrow by Degrees) where the Banks are shaded by Trees, a Net is spread over the Boughs, which though wide and lofty at the Entrance, imperceptibly contracts itself for two or three hundred Yards till it ends in a narrow Purse. Along the Pond Sides are Hedges of Reeds to screen the Men who watch the Decoy. In these Ponds thus prepared, are bred the Decoy-Ducks so very tame that they will feed at hand, and which from time to time take Flight, and are absent for five or six Weeks, when they return with great Numbers of Fowl from Foreign Countries, mostly from *Germany*, as it is thought, to their respective Ponds, where they are all fed with Corn thrown into the Water over the Reed Hedges in the widest Part; but in a few Days they are gradually conducted by the Food into the Net, the Decoy-Ducks always encouraging and enticing the Strangers to fall into the Snare. When they are sufficiently under the Net, a Dog swims after them into it, barking continually, which makes the Strangers take Wing, but being beat down by the Net, they advance forwards into

the Purse where they are taken by hand, — Some of these Decoys are rented at four and five hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Nicholas Breakspear*, was Rector of *Tydd St. Mary's*, on the South East Point of the County: He preached the *Christian Faith* to the *Norwegians*, for which he received a Cardinal's Hat, and in the Year 1155 was advanced to the Papal Chair, under the Name of *Adrian IV.* — *Bolingbroke*, a little Town about twenty Miles East from *Lincoln*, was the Birth-place of King *Henry IV.* — *Jame Yorke* the Blacksmith, famous for his Skill in Heraldry, which he showed in his *Union of Honour*, published 1640. he lived at *Lincoln*. — *Mr. Watson*, was Minister at *Saltfleet*, on the North East Coast, for the Space of seventy-four Years, during which he buried all the Inhabitants, except four, for three Generations successively. — *Robert Chamberlain* a Soldier, at the Head of some desperate Villains, disguised like Churchmen, set fire to *Boston* during the Fair, and plundered the Merchants of what the Fire did not consume. *Chamberlain* confessed the Fact, and was executed for it, but could not be prevailed upon to discover his Accomplices. This happened about the latter End of King *Edward the 1st's* Reign. — In this Town *John Fox*, the famous Martyrologist, was born. — Here likewise resided Sir *Frederick Tylney*, famous for his Stature, Strength and Courage, in all which he had not his equal. He attended King *Richard I.* and acquired great Honour in the Expedition to the *Holy Land*. — *Dr. Busby*, formerly Master of *Westminster School*, where he educated the best Grammar Scholars *England* ever produced; and the great Sir *Isaac Newton* were both of this County.

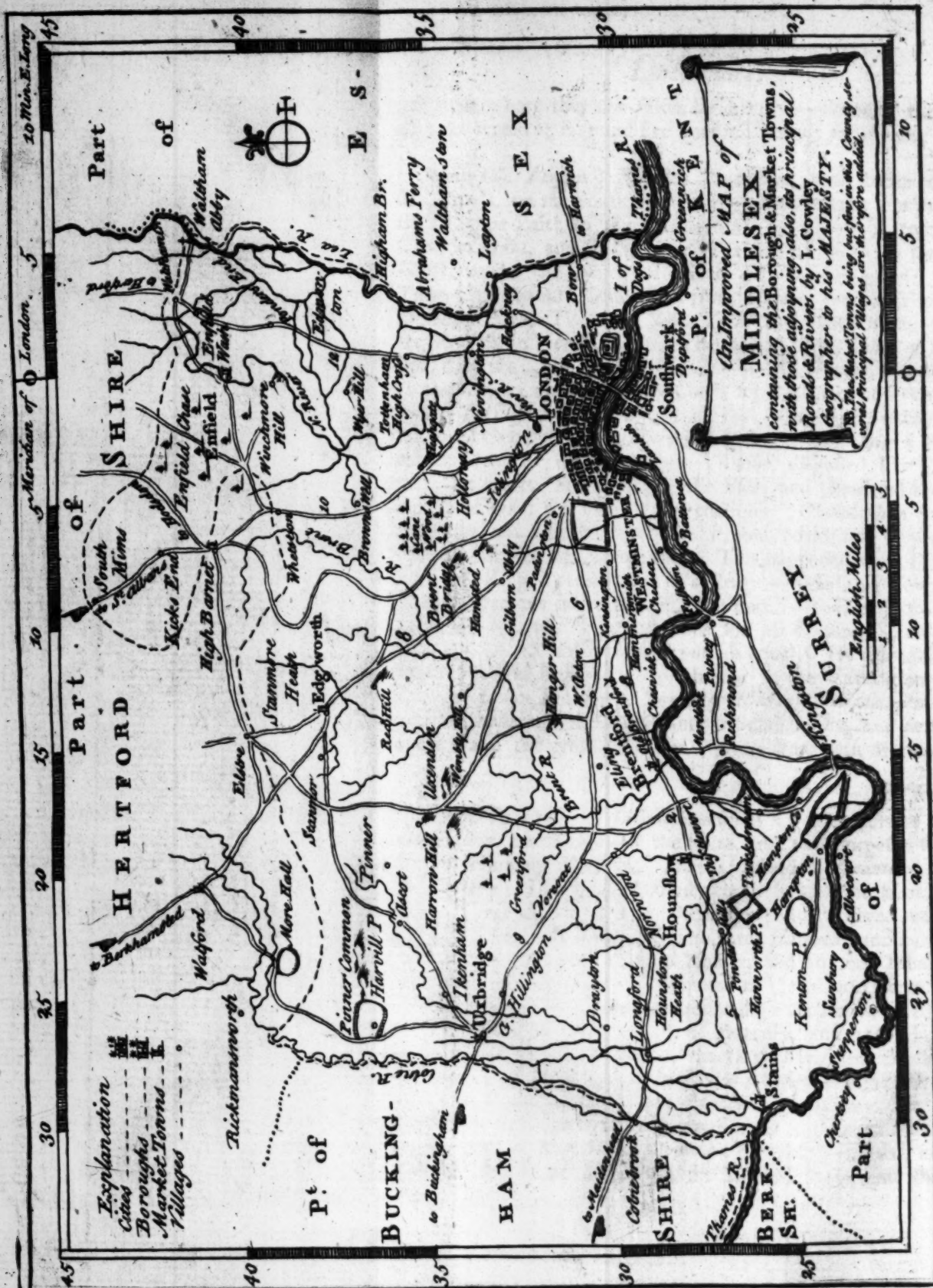
Various Particulars.] *Lincolnshire* sends 12 Members to Parliament; viz. two Knights of the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, *Lincoln*, *Stamford*, *Grantham*, *Boston* and *Grimsby*. It is in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and the *Midland Circuit*. There are in it 256 Vicarages, 630 Parishes, and about 1556 Villages. It is divided into three Hundreds and 25 Wapontakes, containing near 40,600 Houses, and 202,900 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 1,740,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Barton* on the 20th of *July*; at *Bourn* on the 24th of *February*, and 25th of *April*; at *Folkingham* on *Asb-Wednesday*, the 1st of *May*, and the 11th of *November*; at *Gainsborough* on *Easter-Monday*, and the 8th of *October*; at *Grantham* on the 5th *Monday* in *Lent*, and the 6th of *December*; at *Great-Grimsby* on the 24th of *August*; at *Horn-Castle* on the 10th of *August*; at *Kirton* on the 30th of *April*, and the 10th of *August*; at *Lincoln* on the 24th of *June*, and the 17th

De-

dd
ed
a
bal
de
ce
us
r,
er
ur
r,
r,
-
-
d
d
r
n
-
f
e
e
.





Min. W. Long. from London.

of November; at Louth on the 3d Sunday after Easter, the 1st of May, and 25th of July; at Market-Deeping on the 29th of September; at Seaford on Whitson-Monday; at Spalding on the 17th of November, and the 6th of December; at Spilsby on Trinity-Monday; at Stamford on Midlent Sunday, the Sunday after Corpus Christi, and the 25 of July.

M I D D L E S E X.

Name.] **T**HIS County received its Name from the its Situation, being surrounded by the East, West, and South Saxons. Before their Arrival in this Island, it was inhabited by the *Trinobantes*, but from whence they received their Appellation is altogether uncertain.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Hertfordshire*; on the East by *Essex*, from which it is divided by the River *Lea*; on the West by *Buckinghamshire*, from which it is seperated by the River *Coln*; and on the South by the River *Thames*, which runs between it and *Surry*.—It measures in Length twenty-four Miles, eighteen in breadth, and ninety-five in Circumference. LONDON the Capital of the *British* Empire lies in fifty-one Degrees and near thirty Minutes of Northern Latitude.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air must be extremely wholesome, since not even the great Number of People in *London*, can affect it so much as to make it subject to Epidemical Distempers, more than other Places usually are. But at a verysmall Distance from the Smoak of that immensely populous City, the Air is not only healthful but also exceedingly sweet and pleasant.—To this the Soil, which is generally a Gravel, contributes not a little. Neither is it inferior to any part of *England* as to Corn, but for Meadows by Nature, and Gardening by Art, assisted with the rich Compost from *London*, it certainly surpasses the rest of the Kingdom. The chief Commodities are Cattle, Corn and Fruit, and the Manufactures are too numerous to be reckoned up.

Rivers.] The *THAMES*, tho' running through various Counties, seems properly to belong to *Middlesex*, it being here of the greatest Importance to the Kingdom. It rises in the Western Edge of *Gloucestershire*, and no sooner reaches *Lacblade* on the Edge of *Oxfordshire*, but becomes Navigable, which it is for upwards of 230 Miles from the Mouth. The Tide flows as high as Rich-

mond

mond in *Surry*, which following the Course of the River is seventy Miles from the Sea. At *London* the Depth suffices for navigating large Ships, and makes it one of the greatest Ports for Trade in the Universe. The Water is justly esteemed as exceeding wholesome and fit for use in very long Voyages, during which it will work and ferment itself like Liquor, till it becomes perfectly fine. It abounds with great Variety of Fish, among which its Salmons, Smelts and Flounders are particularly admired.

Chief Towns.] The Cities of *LONDON* and *WESTMINSTER*, tho' distinct as to their several Jurisdictions, and were formerly so as to their Situations, yet being now united by a large Pile of Buildings (equal alone to some capital Cities) we shall consider them as one immense Head of the *British* Empire, and that with all the Brevity which so extensive a Subject can possibly admit.

The earliest Accounts (that is such as deserve Credit) make *London* a City of great Note in *Julius Cæsar's* Time. At least in the Time of *Nero*, when *Boadicea* headed the *British* Forces against *Paulinus*, it is expressly said to be famous for its Trade and Commerce. The Name has had various Etymologies assigned for it; but the most propable, and indeed the most suitable to its Situation, is that which implies a City or Harbour for Ships, the *British* Word *Lbong* signifying a Ship, and *Dinas* a City. By *Tacitus*, *Ptolomy*, and *Antoninus*, it is called *Londinium* and *Longidinium*. The old *Britains* filed it *Lundayn*, and the *Saxons* gave it the Name of *London-cæster*.—It is situated to a great Advantage on the North Side of the River *Thames*, in a gravelly Soil, and on a gentle Ascent. The Extent from East to West is about six Miles, and from North to South, (where broadest) about two and a half. And if the irregular Extremities be consider'd as compacted together, the Circumference would even then measure near eighteen Miles. In this Calculation the extensive Borough of *Southwark* is not included. But a few Years will make a great Alteration, if Builders go on as they have done of late Years; the Increase, within the Memory of Man, being moderately computed to exceed *Bristol*, *Exeter*, *York*, and *Newcastle* put together. The Number of Streets are allowed to exceed 5000, to that of Houses does 150000, and that of the Inhabitants does 1,000,000.—Notwithstanding this immense Bulk, no Capital is less subject to Disorders by Day or Night, or better supply'd with all sorts of Conveniences or Provisions. The numberless Streams of Water conveyed in Wooden Pipes under the Pavement, from whence every private House is supplied, and on any Emergency from Fire, whole Streets are laid under Water, are of infinite Benefit to *London*, and greatly contribute to keep it wholesome, the waste Water carrying off the Filth which otherwise would be extremely pernicious.—The Govern-

ment of the City of *London* is vested in the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Common Council, which answer to the Legislative Power of the whole Kingdom, lodged in the King, Lords and Commons. As the Lord Mayor's Office and Dignity is greater than that of any other Citizen in the whole World enjoys, a suitable Provision is made for it out of the City's Revenues, and for the Honour of the *English* Commerce, it may be justly observed, that it raises Men to a Pomp and Grandeur equal (if not superior) to some Sovereign Princes.—*Westminster* is governed by a High-Steward, chose by the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* an Under-Steward, a High-Bailiff and High-Constable.

It would exceed the Bounds we have proposed to ourselves in this Work to particularise every remarkable Article belonging to this great Metropolis. However, we shall just touch upon the principal, and refer the Reader to the several large Volumes wrote on this Subject, and among others to Mr. *Maitland's* History of *London*. The *Tower* affords several very entertaining Amusements, as the Armory in which are Arms for 60,000 Men, placed in a beautiful Disposition, and kept in excellent Order; the Crown Jewels, the Records, Mint, &c. The *Monument*, a stately Pillar of the *Tuscan* Order, 202 Foot high, was raised in memory of the great Fire 1666. The Cathedral of *St. Pauls*, one of the most august Pieces of Architecture that any modern Age has produced, though the Effect it ought to have, is much cramp'd from the crowd of Buildings with which it is too closely surrounded. Had the Builder, Sir *Christopher Wren's* Plan been followed, according to which the Cathedral was to have had an Area suitable to its Bigness; all the principal Streets to have been laid in direct Lines upon rebuilding the City after the Fire, the Houses built uniform and placed on Piazzas like *Covent-Garden*; the Parish Churches disposed in proper Points of View, and a continued Quay with suitable Buildings ranged along the River Side: had, I say, this Plan been put into Execution, the Symmetry arising from so many beautiful Visto's, would have perhaps surpassed all that has ever yet appeared on the Face of the Earth. The *Custom-House*, *Bank*, *Gresham-College*, which contains a very large Collection of the greatest Rarities; the *College of Physicians*, a stately Edifice with a fine Collection of Books suitable to the Profession; several of the City Halls; the several Libraries, *Westminster-Abbey* and *Hall*, many private Houses belonging to the Nobility and Gentry deserve particular Notice of the Curious, and have afforded ample Matter for several Volumes.—The Number of Parish Churches (many of which are very beautiful) are as follows: ninety-seven within the Walls of *London*, seventeen without the Walls, and ten in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*.

Palaces,

Palaces and Noblemen's Seats.] *Kensington*, originally belonged to the *Finch* Family, now Earls of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, but was purchased by *K. William* who made great Improvements both in the House and Gardens. *Queen Anne* and particularly the late *Queen Consort Caroline* have much increased the Beauty of the Place, by taking into the Garden a large Tract of Ground from *Hyde-Park*.—*Hampton-Court*, situated in a delightful Spot, on the River *Thames*, about twelve Miles South West from *London*, is another Royal Palace. The House is no ways inferior to its Situation; the two Fronts are very Magnificent, and the whole fit for the Reception of a Royal Family. Among many other noble Pieces, the famous *Cartoons* are very deservedly admired. 'Tis said that *Lewis XIV.* offered for these Paintings of the celebrated *Raphael*, 100,000 *Louis d'Ors*, but they are valued at 400,000 *l. Sterling*.

Sion-House, near *Isleworth*, formerly a Monastery of Nuns, is a Seat of the Duke of *Somerset*.—*Cannons*, about ten Miles North West from *London*, is a Seat of the Duke of *Chandois*.—*Gerard's-Cross*, belongs to the Duke of *Portland*.—*Holland-House*, near *Kensington*, belongs to the Earl of *Warwick*.—*Chiswick*, a little Paradise upon the *Thames*, belongs to the Earl of *Burlington*.—*Villa Carey*, at *Parson's Green*, belongs to the Earl of *Peterborough*.—*Cranford*, near *Hounslow*, belongs to the Earl of *Berkeley*. Besides several fine Houses in this County, belonging to the Nobility too numerous to be inserted.

Curiosities.] In the North Wall of *Stepney-Church* is placed a Stone, the Inscription of which intimates that one *Thomas Hughes* 1633, took the Pains to bring it from the Ruins of *Carthage*. It is to be hoped he did not go thither on purpose to fetch it.—At *Chelsea*, is a Royal Hospital for superannuated and disabled Soldiers. It was at first designed and incorporated by King *James I.* as a Residence for a Number of Divines, who were to study Controversy, and maintain the Doctrines of the Church of *England*, against its Enemies. But this Design, not meeting with any Encouragement answerable to the Charges attending it, was dropp'd in *K. Charles the 1st's* Reign. In the following Reign an Hospital was begun on the same Spot for Soldiers, which was carried on by King *James II.* and finished by King *William* and *Q. Mary*. It contains near five hundred Persons (Officers, &c. included) and is under very good Regulations. To defray the Expences, one Days Pay is deducted from every Officer and Soldier yearly, which in time of a Land War, has been known to amount to upwards of 13,000 *l.*—At the same Place is the *Physick Garden*, which affords much Amusement to these who are curious in Botany.—*Conway-Stakes*
(on

(on the River *Thames* about four Miles below *Staines*) so called on Account of the Stakes fixed in the Banks on the North Side by the Britons, to hinder *Julius Cæsar* from passing the River. Near this Place is *Shepperton*, where, in a Piece of Ground called *Warre-Close*, have been dug up Men's Bones, Swords, Spurs, &c. — At *Hedgerley*, near *Uxbridge* are the Remains of a Camp, which appears to be *British* — *Staines*, in the South West Edge of *Middlesex*, is so called from a Stone formerly fixed here as the Boundary of the City of *London*'s Jurisdiction up the River *Thames*. — *Heston*, not far from *Harrow on the Hill*, famous for bearing fine Wheat, which in former Days was appropriated to the King's Table. — *Brentford*, appointed by Act of Parliament for the Election of Knights of the Shire for *Middlesex*. Here *Edmund Ironside*, after he had forced the *Danes* to raise the Siege of *London*, came up with those Invaders of his Country, and defeated them with great Slaughter. — The high Cross at *Tottenham*, and *St. Eloy's Well* in the same Parish, which is always full but never overflows, are both remarkable. — In that Skirt of *London* next *Spittal Fields*, have been found many Urns, as also Coins of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Vespasian*, and *Antoninus Pius*, from whose Lieutenant *Lollius Urbicus*, the antient Name of this Place. *viz.* *Lolefworth*, is supposed to be derived.

[*Remarkable Persons.*] *Francis Bacon*, Lord Viscount *Verulam* was born in *London Strand*. His Works are a lasting Monument of his great Genius and extensive Knowledge. — *Thomas Betterton*, the famous Actor, whose Performances on the Stage were justly admired by all, but equalled by none since his Time. He was born in *Westminster*. — *Sir Thomas Brown*, M. D. Author of several valuable Tracts. — *John Milton*, Author of *Paradise Lost*, &c. one of the greatest Poetical Genius's the World ever saw. — *Sir Thomas More*, an Ornament to the *English Nation*, notwithstanding his fatal End on the Scaffold, — *Robert Nelson*, Author of the celebrated Feasts and Fasts. — *Mathew Prior*, famous for his Poetical Performances. — *William Penn*, the Quaker. — *Mrs. Catherine Philips*, Authoress of several Poems. — *James Shirley*, Author of several Plays. — And *Sir Christopher Wren*, the celebrated Architect ; were all born at *London*.

[*Various Particulars.*] This County sends eight Members to Parliament, *viz.* two Knights for the Shire, four Burgesses for *London*, and two for *Westminster*. It lies in the Diocese of *London*, and the Home Circuit. — Exclusive of *London* and *Westminster*, it contains thirty,one Vicarages, seventy-three Parishes. It is divided into five Hundreds containing near 5000 Houses and 25,000 Inhabitants

tants. The Area of the whole is computed to be about 247,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follows : At *Brentford* on the 10th of *August* ; at *Enfield* on *Good Friday*, on the 23d of *April*, the 1st of *May*, the 12th of *September*, and the 29th of *November* ; at *LONDON*, *May Fair* the 1st of *May*, and holds 15 Days ; and in *Smithfield* on the 24th of *August*,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

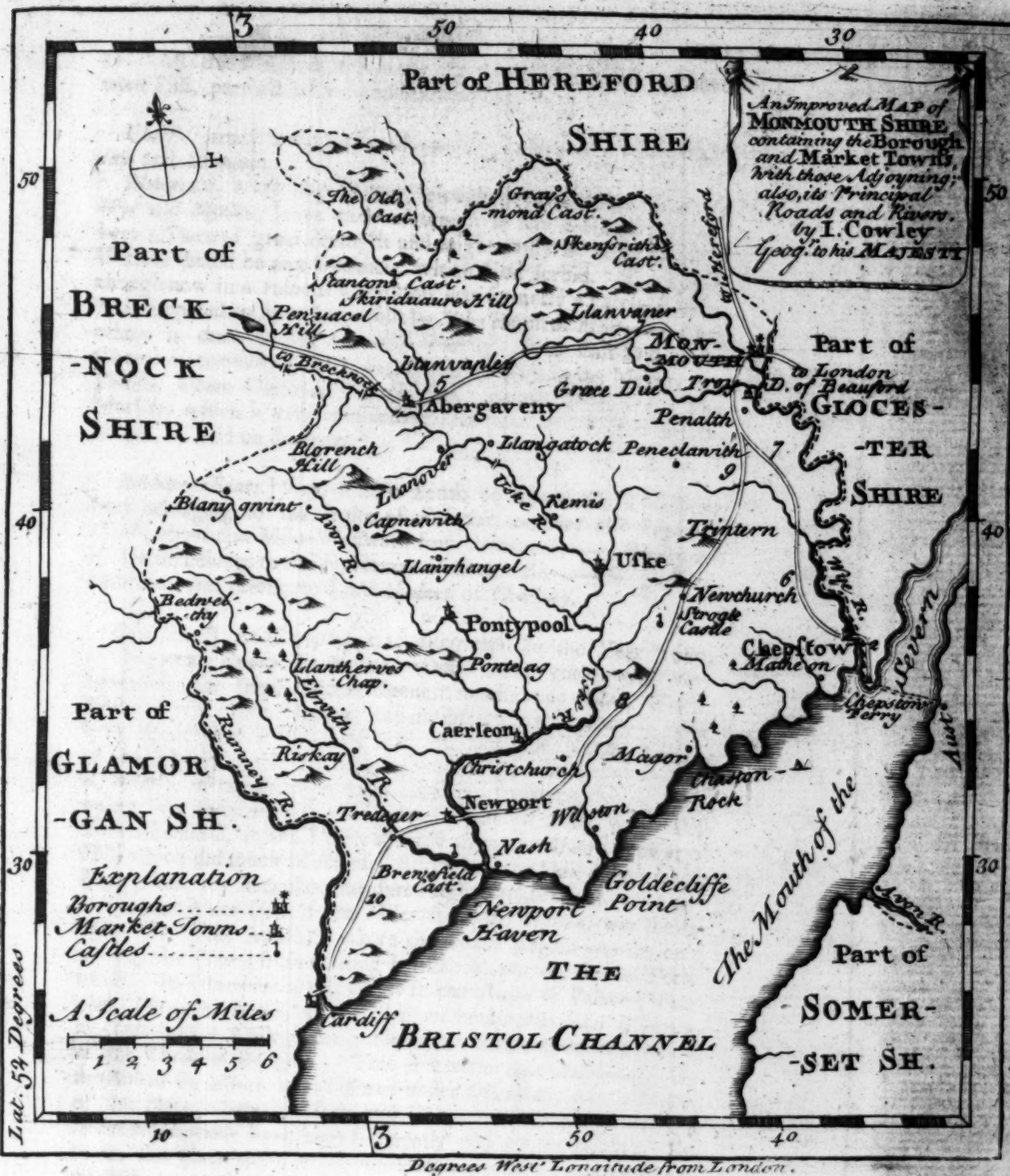
Name.] THIS County, though formerly a Part of *Wales*, is now reckoned a Part of *England*. The antient Name of it was *Gwent*, when inhabited by the *Silures*, who bravely defended themselves against the *Romans* ; after that *Wenjet* and *Wentland*, now *Monmouthshire*, from the County Town which stands on the Mouth of the River *Mynow*, where it falls into the *Wye*. — The Inhabitants were cruelly harrassed after the *Normans* came into *England* by the Lords of the *Marches*, to whom several Kings granted all they could conquer from this People.

Situation.] On the North it is bounded by *Herefordshire* ; on the East by *Gloucestershire* ; on the West by the two Shires of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan* ; and on the South by the River *Severn* — Its Extent from North to South is about twenty-nine Miles, from East to West twenty, and in Circumference eighty-four. *Monmouth* is a hundred Miles near North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is esteemed temperate and healthful. The Soil is fruitful, though hilly and woody ; the Hills feed Cattle and Sheep, and the Valleys produce plenty of Grass and Corn. — The chief Commodities are Cattle, Corn, Fish, Fowl and Sheep, as Flannels are the chief Manufacture.

Rivers.] This County is exceedingly well water'd with fine Rivers. For besides the *Severn*, its Boundary to the South, the *Wye* which parts it from *Gloucestershire*, the *Mynow* running between it and *Herefordshire*, and the *Rumney* which divides it from *Glamorganshire* ; it has peculiar to itself the *Uske*, which enters this County a little above *Abergavenny*, and comes a Course mostly Southward by *Uske*, *Caer-leon* (where it is joined by the *Avon*) and *Newport*, falling into the *Severn*, near the Mouth of the *Ebwith*, which runs from North to South in the Western Side of the County.





ty. All these Rivers, especially the *Wye* and the *Uske*, abound with Fish, particularly Salmon and Trout.

[Chief Towns.] *Monmouth*, *Abergavenny*, *Chepstow*, *Uske*, *Caerleon* and *Newport*.

Monmouth, a fair large Town, pleasantly situated on the Rivers *Wye* and *Mynow*, [over each of which it has a Bridge. It has been a Place of great Strength and might easily be made so again, if there should be any Occasion, which God forbid. The Castle, though now in a ruinous Condition was formerly a stately Edifice. It is supposed to have been built by *John* Baron of *Monmouth*, from whom it came to the *Lancaster* Family. The East End of the Church is curiously built. The Government is in the Mayor, two Bailiffs, fifteen Common Council Men, Town-Clerk, &c. The Market, which is very considerable for Corn and all sorts of Provisions, is held on *Saturday*.

[Noblemens Seats.] *Troy*, a little South of *Monmouth*, is a noble Seat belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, as does also *Ragland-Castle*, about nine Miles Westward from *Monmouth*.—*Abergavenny* Castle belongs to the Nobleman of that Title.—*St. Julian*, near *Caerleon* belongs to Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*.

[Curiosities.] At *Chepstow* was discovered in the Year 1689, a chequered Roman Pavement, which when entire was very beautiful, the small cubical Stones representing Men, Beasts, Birds, Trees, &c. several other Marks of Antiquity have been found here.—*Gold-Cliff*, in the most Southern Point of the County so called from the Colour of the Stones about it, which, when shone upon by the Sun, reflect a bright Glittering like Gold.—At *Ponty-Pool*, about 18 Miles near West from *Monmouth*, in the Year 1697 fell an extraordinary Shower of Hail which did much Mischief. Several of the Hail Stones, whose Figure was very irregular, measured eight Inches about.—*Caerleon* on the River *Uske*, seven Miles from the *Severn*, was the famous *Isca* of the Antients, where the second Legion was station'd to keep the *Silures* from making Incurfions into the Roman Territories. Its Grandeur is still visible in the Ruins of Palaces, Temples, Theatres, Baths, &c. And if we credit *Alexander Elfebriensis*, here was a College for Students in the liberal Sciences as old as the Christian Religion. This is certain that *Amphibalus*, Instructor of *St. Alban*, who suffered under *Dioclesian*, was a Native of this Place. Several Altars and Coins, as also Stones with different Inscriptions have been frequently dug up hereabouts. Between this Place and *Christ-Church*, about seventy Years since, was discovered a Coffin of Free-stone, in which was enclosed an Iron Frame

Frame wrapp'd in a Sheet of Lead. Under the Frame lay a Skeleton of some Person of Distinction, as is guessed from an Alabaster Statue gilded, representing a Man in Armour, which was found near it. In one Hand of the Statue was a short Sword, and in the other a pair of Scales. In the Scale on the right Side was the Bust of a Virgin, in that of the left a Globe outweighing the other. The Remains of this Figure is preserved in the *Asmolean* Repository.——Here have been found likewise several curious Earthen Vessels, one of which had upon it the Story of the *Roman* Woman nourishing her Father thro' the Grate of the Prison with her Milk.——Near *Newport*, they shew the Ford in a Stream called *Nant Pentkarn*, where King *Henry II* found no small Advantage in a freckled Face; for he no sooner passed the Ford (though by meer Accident) but the *Welch* submitted because *Merlin Silvester* their Oracle, had foretold their being conquered by a Prince of that Complexion who should pass this Ford.

Remarkable Persons.] *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth* whose History is much blended with Fables, though perhaps not so faulty in this particular as his Enemies have represented.——King *Henry V.* surnamed *Monmouth*, from the Place of his Birth, who, if Providence had allotted him a longer Life, might have shown as great Abilities in the Throne, as he did Valour and Conduct in the Camp.——*Thomas Herbert*, Esq; created a Baronet at the Restoration for his faithful Service and Attendance on King *Charles I.* in all his Extremities.—*George Lord Abergavenny*, a gallant Commander in the Reign of *Henry VII.* particularly in the Battle on *Blackbeath* against the *Cornish* Men.

Various Particulars.] This County sends only three Members to Parliament; two Knights for the Shire, and one Burgess for *Monmouth*, It lies in the Diocese of *Landaff* and in the *Oxford* Circuit. The Number of Parishes is 127.—Its Division is into six *Hundreds*, containing near 6,500 Houses and 38,900 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 340,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follows: at *Abergavenny* on the 3d of *May*, and the 14th of *September*; at *Caerleon* on the *Wednesday* before *Easter*, the 2d of *May*, the 20th of *July*, and 20th of *September*; at *Chepstow* on the *Friday* before *St. Luke*, and the 1st of *August*; at *Grimstone* on the 24th of *March*; at *Grisman* on the 1st of *August*, and the 28th of *September*; at *Llanginny* on the 7th of *January*; at *Monmouth* on *Whitson-Tuesday*, and 22d of *November*; at *Newport* on the 15th of *August*; at *Ponty-pool* on the 11th of *April*, the 24th of *June*, and 29th of *July*; at *Uske* on *Trinity-Monday*, the 1st of *May*, and 18th of *October*; at *Wigmore* on the 25th of *March*, and the 25th of *July*.

NORFOLK.

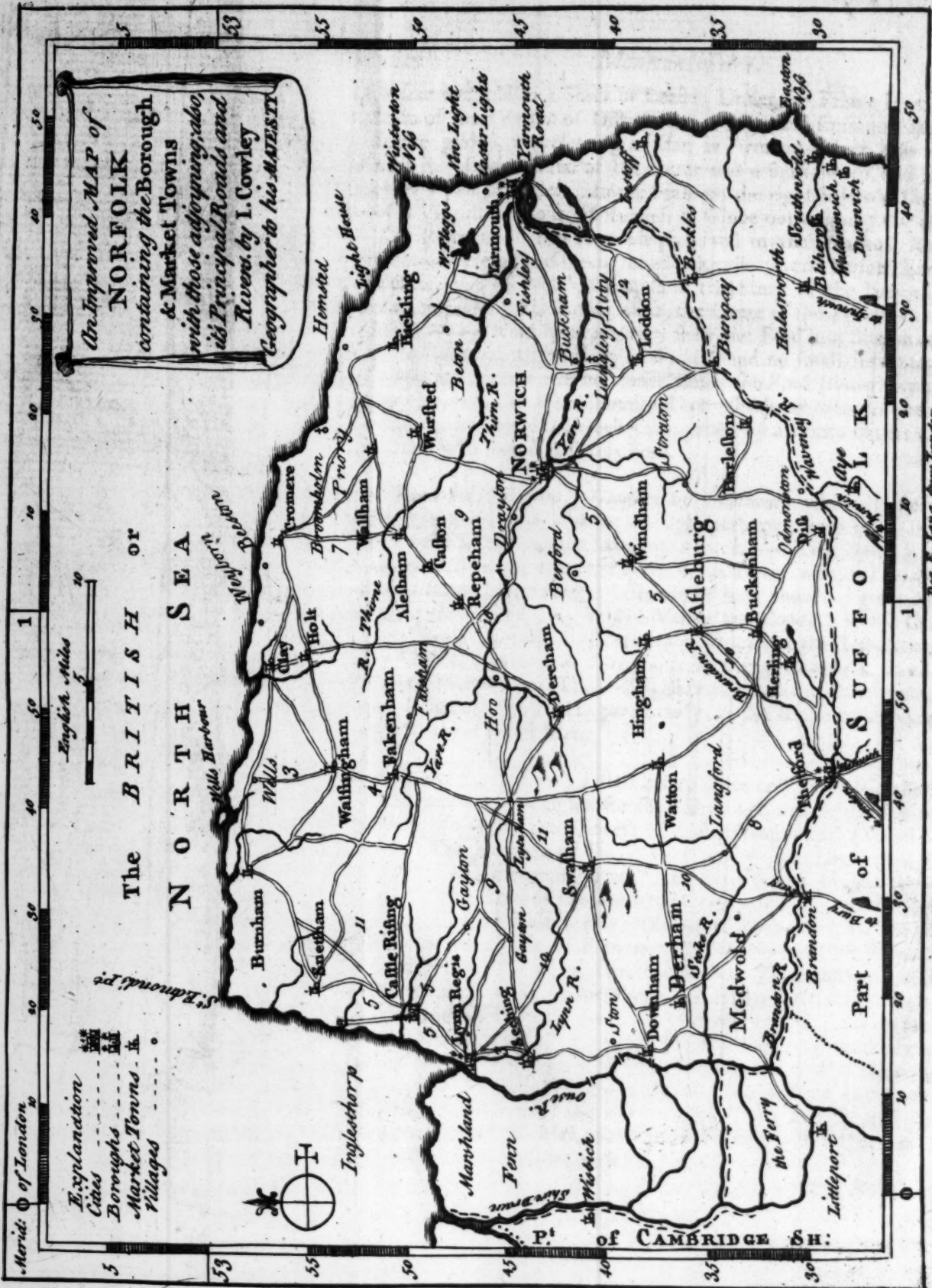
like:
after
ound
the
Buff
her.
posi-
then
Wo-
her
illed
ge in
neer
r O-
om-

y is
this
sur-
ence
bili-
mp.
n for
l his
er in
eatb

rs to
Mon-
Cir-
into
nabi-
cres.
d of
esday
Sep-
ft of
e 1st
h of
ber ;
h of
nity-
n the

L K.





An Improved MAP of
NORFOLK
containing the Borough
& Market Towns
with those adjoining; also
its Principal Roads and
Rivers. by I. Cowley
Geographer to his MAJESTY

English Miles
10
5
0

Explanation
Cities
Boroughs
Market Towns
Villages



By J. Long, from London.

NORFOLK.

Name.] **T**HIS County was formerly inhabited by a Part of the *Iceni*, but took its present Name from its Northern Situation with respect to *Suffolk*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North and East Sides by the German Ocean; on the West by *Cambridgeshire* and *Lincolnshire*; and on the South by *Suffolk*.—It measures from East to West about fifty Miles, from North to South about thirty five, and in Circumference 145.—*Norwich*, the County Town, is ninety-five Miles North East from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is sharp and piercing, which throws the Seasons backward than is usual in the same Latitude. The inland Country is thought very healthy.—The Soil is observed to have a greater Variety in it, than perhaps is found in any other one County, and from thence has been looked upon as the Representative of *England*, since it has a share of all kinds of Soil found throughout the Kingdom: *viz.* Arable, Pasture, Meadow, Woodlands, light sandy Ground, deep Clays, Heaths and Fens. But even the worst of these are far from being unprofitable; the sandy Heaths feeding Sheep, and breeding Rabbits, and the Fens affording rich Pasture for Cattle.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Rabbits, Honey, Saffron, Herrings in great Abundance, some Jet and Amber thrown up on the Sea Coasts.—The Manufactures are Worsted, Woolens, and Silks, in which all the inland Country is employed, the *Norwich* Stuffs being of great Advantage both to this County in particular, and the whole Kingdom in general.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers of this County are the *Ouse*, the *Yare*, and the *Waveney*. The first parts *Norfolk* on the West from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, and the last is the Boundary between *Norfolk* on the South East, and *Suffolk*; which two different Courses are the more remarkable, as both Rivers rise within a very small Distance from each other in the Southern Edge of this County.—The *Yare*, which is peculiar to *Norfolk*, rises near the Center of the County, and runs Eastward through *Norwich* to *Yarmouth*, where it falls into the German Ocean. A little above this last mentioned Town the *Yare* is joined by the *Waveney*, which seems formerly to have had an Outlet at *Lesstoft* in *Suffolk*, but within a Mile of the Sea a great Bank of Sand makes head against it.—The *Bure* likewise joins the *Yare* on the North Side near the same Place. These three Rivers abound with Fish, but are particularly

famous for excellent Perch.—The River *Yare* has a Fish called a *Ruffe*, peculiar to itself, which exceeds even the Perch in Shortness and Delicacy of Taste. It is much about the same Size. The Body of it is all over rough with sharp Prickles, from whence it has its Name. The Back is of a brownish Colour, the Belly of a pale Yellow, and about the Jaws it has double semi-circular Marks. The Meadows through which the *Yare*, the *Waveney* and *Bure* run, are very rich, as well as exceedingly delightful to the Eye.

Chief Towns.] *Norwich*, *Lynn-Regis*, *Yarmouth*, *Thetford*, and *Castle-Rising*.

Norwich, a City and County Town, pleasantly situated on the River *Yare*, which is thus far Navigable without the help of Art.—This City is supposed to have risen out of the Ruins of the *Venta Icenorum*, now a small Village about three Miles to the Southward of *Norwich*, or *North-Castle*, with respect to *Venta*. During the Saxon Government, it was the chief Seat of the *East-Angles*, and plundered by the *Danish* Invaders under the Command of *Sueno*. At the Time of the Norman Conquest it was besieged, and by Famine reduced to submit to the Conqueror. In the Year 1348 we find a dismal Account of a Pestilence, which swept off upwards of 57,000, from whence it appears that it was at that Time one of the most populous Cities in *Europe*. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *Kett* the Tanner of *Windham*, at the Head of several thousand Rebels, left it in a ruinous Condition. But it soon began to flourish again, especially when *Q. Elizabeth* placed here a part of the *Flemings* who fled from the *Netherlands*, and who set up the Woollen Manufacture, which has proved a golden Mine to *Norwich*. It became a Bishop's See in the twelfth Century, before which the Episcopal Chair was fixed at *Thetford*. This City in its Contests with the Monks has suffered much, though the latter were generally the Aggressors.—As to its present State it is a large, rich, and populous City. It has thirty-two Parishes (tho' formerly it is said to have had fifty) besides the Cathedral, six Bridges over the River *Yare*, and its Walls measure near three Miles in Circumference. The Inhabitants are remarkable for their great Industry, applying closely to their Manufactures, which being chiefly carried on within doors, Strangers are apt to think the Place but thinly peopled; but *Sunday* or any publick Day shows such Crowds, that it looks as if it were over-stocked with Inhabitants. The same commendable Industry is general thro' the whole County. It is thought that the Woollen and Silk Manufactures in and near *Norwich* employ near 120,000 People the Vent of the *Norwich* Stuffs alone; is reckon'd at 100,000 *l. per Ann.*—The Cathedral is a large spacious Structure with a very high Spire, and has had many magnificent Monuments,

Monuments, but they were much defaced in the late Civil Wars. — The Market Cross is remarkably handsome and commodious. — The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Stewards, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Aldermen, Common Council, Town-Clerk, Sword-bearer, &c. King Henry IV. who incorporated it, likewise made it a County. It has two plentiful Markets Weekly on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Lynn-Regis, (before the Reformation called *Lynn-Episcopi*, or *Bishop's-Lynn*, being the Property of the Bishop of *Norwich*) is situated on the Mouth of the *Ouse*, and contains near 2400 Houses. Four Rivulets (over which are fifteen Bridges) run thro' the Town, which is extended along the East Side of the *Ouse*, here about the Breadth of the *Thames* above Bridge, and whose Tide rises 20 Feet perpendicular. At the North End of the Town is Saint *Ann's Fort*, whose Platform mounts twelve great Guns, and commands all the Ships passing near the Harbour. The Inhabitants cheerfully follow what their Situation points out, *viz.* Trade and Navigation; for by means of the several Rivers falling into the Sea in this Neighbourhood, they are enabled to supply six Counties entirely and three more in Part with most Commodities, but particularly with Coals and Wine, in both which they deal more largely than any Town in *England*, except *London*, *Bristol* and *Newcastle*. Their foreign Trade to *Norway* and the *Baltick Sea* is likewise very considerable, and begins to extend itself also to the Southward. The *Town-Hall*, the *Exchange*, and *Market-House*, are stately Edifices, and well deserve the Attention of the Curious. — Here is a Deficiency of fresh Water; but what Nature denied Art has furnished, by Conduits and Pipes from the Neighbouring Parts. It is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, who were honoured with a Sword and gilt Cup by King *John*, tho' this Point is not intirely allowed of. However they have something much more valuable to boast of, which is their *Feast of Reconciliation*, held every first *Monday* in the Month, when the Mayor, Aldermen, and the Preachers, &c. meet to hear, decide, and settle in an amicable Manner all Controversies between Man and Man. If the rest of their Countrymen would make use of the same commendable Expedient, they might wipe off the Aspersions of Litigiousness, so generally thrown upon them. The Market is on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*.

Yarmouth, in the Saxon called *Garmuth* and *Fiermuth*, that is, the Mouth of the River *Garlenis*, is seated on the Confluence of the three Rivers abovementioned, which here wash one of the finest Quays in the World, even that at *Marseilles* not excepted. As its Situation is exceedingly commodious for Trade, so the Genius of the People seems entirely turned to Commerce, and perhaps no Town has a larger Share of it in proportion to its Bigness, upwards of 1100 Ships belonging to *Yarmouth*, besides what the

Merchants may be concerned in, appertaining to other Ports. The Herring Fishery turns likewise to a very great Account, in some Years no less than 40,000,000 Herrings having been cured here. But what has contribueed not a little to this flourishing Trade, is the Reputation the Inhabitants have very deservedly acquired by their fair and careful Dealings, the Want of which in some private Persons elsewhere, has hurt this Nation very much with regard to certain foreign Courts.—So early as the Year 1340, we find the *Yarmouth* Men frequently engaged in furious Sea Fights with those of *Leisoffe*, and the Cinque Ports; but this, succeeded by a dreadful Pestilence, reduced the Town so very low, that all Business, except the Herring Fishery, was at a Stand for a long Time. The Town is very populous, has two Parishes Churches, and several very good Buildings. It is governed by two Bailiffs, a Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council. By their Charter they are obliged to send a hundred Herrings yearly, baked in Pasties, to the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, who deliver them to the Lord of the Manor of *East Charlton*, by whom they are to be presented to the King wherever he is. The Market-Place is very noble, and exceedingly well furnished with all manner of Provisions on *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Norwich-Palace* belongs to the Duke of *Norfolk*.—*Houghton* is the Seat of the Earl of *Orford*.—*Raynham Hall* belongs to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, about 10 Miles North East from *Lynn*.—As does also *Stiffay*, near *Walsingham*.—At *Castle-Rising* is a Seat of Lord *Dudley's*.—*Blickling*, near *Albham*, belongs to Lord *Hobart*.

Curiosities.] *Venta Icenorum*, now a small Village a little to the Southward of *Norwich*, has still some Tracts of the Buildings left; it appears to have had four Gates and a Tower. Several *Roman* Coins have been dug up here.—At *Germingham*, not far from *Cromer*, is still preserved the antient Tenure by *Soccage*, that is, instead of Money, the Tenant pays his Rent by so many Days Labour, or something necessary for Food or Cloathing.—*Worsted*, sufficiently famous for giving a Name to the *Worsted* Manufacture, which was here invented, and which has very justly been thought of such Moment as to deserve the particular Attention of the *British* Legislature in fourteen several Statutes concerning the due Regulation thereof. And as Laws are of little Signification unless put in Execution, there are four *Worsted-Wardens* chose Yearly in this County, who are sworn and impowered to examine all *Worsted* Work, and to punish all Frauds committed by the Workmen in this valuable Branch of Trade.—The Knitting of *Worsted* into Stockings was the Invention of one *William Rider*, an Apprentice

Apprentice near *London Bridge*, and *William Earl of Pembroke* first appeared at Court in a pair of them in the Year 1564, which in the Eye of every hearty *Englishman* must have made a much nobler Appearance than the finest tawdry Suit that was ever sent from *Paris*.——At *Oxnead*, a little to the South East of *Alesham*, were discovered several Urns about three quarters of a Yard under the Surface, as also a square Piece of Brick-work, whose Sides measured near two Yards and three Quarters each. There were upwards of thirty Holes in it, above two Inches diameter. As it was one entire Piece without any joining with Cement, in all probability it must have been formed and burnt in the Place where it was found. Upon breaking it open there appeared several Floors one below another, on which were placed small Pots, and in the last Partition was one larger than the rest, with a very small Mouth, containing near two Gallons of Water, which was clear and without Smell or Taste. After the Water was poured off, there remained in the Vessel a heavy Lump of a crusty Substance: this Discovery was made in the Year 1667.——Not far from hence stood the famous Monastery of *St. Bennet* in the *Holm*. It was built by *Canutus*, and made so strong that *William the Conqueror* could not master it, till one of the Monks, on Condition of being made Abbot, betrayed it, but was rewarded with a Halter.——*Brancafer*, (antiently *Brannodunum*) was a Station for a Body of *Dalmatian* Horse; several Coins have been found here, and the Remains of a *Roman* Camp are still very visible.——*Castle-Rising*, and some of the neighbouring Parishes, retain the old *Norman* Custom, by which all Testaments must be proved before the Parson of the Parish.——*Thetford* affords many Marks of great Antiquity, particularly a large Moat secured by a double Rampire.——This County is much beholden to the *Ouse* for stopping a prodigious Inundation (if it may be called so) of Sand, brought by a strong Southerly Wind from *Laken-Heath* in *Suffolk*; at first it did not cover above ten Acres, but soon extended itself over a thousand. Passing on, in about four Years it reached the Skirts of *Downham* Town, where it remained for about twelve Years; after which, being put into motion again, it mounted the Hill, destroying 200 Acres of good Corn, which lay in its Way, and overwhelmed several Houses in the Town. But coming to the Branch of the River *Ouse*, called *Brandon-River*, it has stopped there, which had it not done, and increased in proportion as it did in travelling these five Miles in *Suffolk*, that is, from covering ten Acres to overwhelming near two thousand, in a few Miles farther it must have done immense Damage to *Norfolk*.

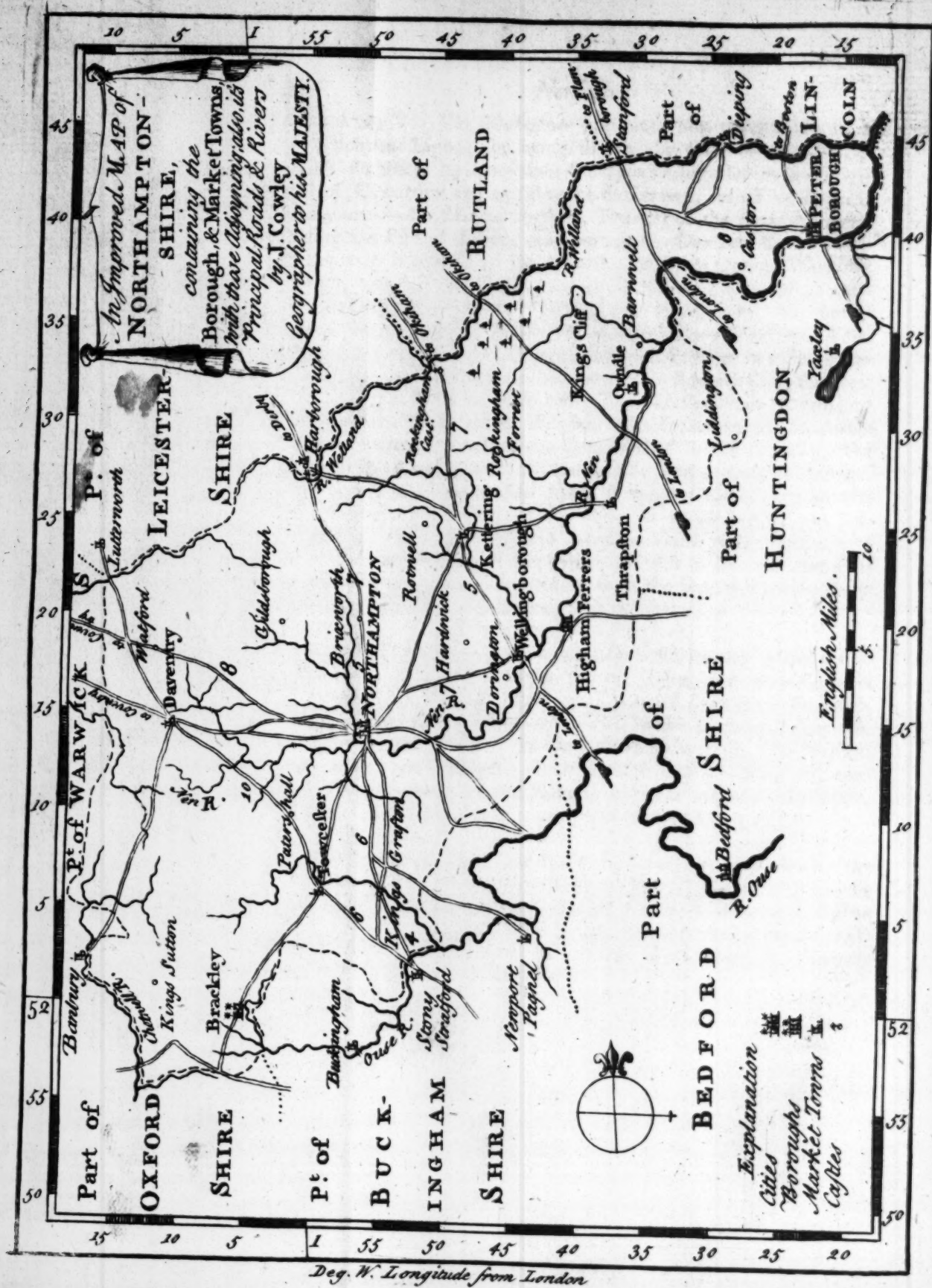
Remarkable Persons.] Sir *John Falstaff*, who acquired great Reputation by his Valour and Conduct in the *French* Wars under
I 3 King

King Henry V. Yet *Shakespear* has made him remarkable in a very different Light; for being ill used by some of this Gentleman's Posterity, he has drawn Sir *John's* Character as an Original of Cowardice and extravagant Buffoonery, set off with great Humour.—Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Founder of the *Royal Exchange* before the Fire of *London*, was born at *Gresham* near *Cromer*.—Sir *Francis Walsingham*, the great Statesman in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was born at *Walsingham*.—Sir *Clement Paston*, of an antient and worthy Family of that Name in this County, was remarkable for his gallant Behaviour in King *Henry VIIIth's* Wars. Among other Exploits he fought and took Prisoner in a Sea Fight the French Admiral, Baron *Blancard*.—Sir *Edward Coke*, the great Lawyer, was born at *Milham*.—*John Skelton*, Poet Laureat to King *Henry VIII*. whom *Erasmus* styles *Britannicarum Literarum Lumen & Decus*, the Light and Ornament of British Learning, was born in this County.—Sir *Henry Spelman*, the famous Antiquary, was born at *Congham*.—And *Henry le Spenser*, though not born in this County, was Bishop of *Norwich*, to which See he was promoted in 1370, after he had spent his Youth in the Exercise of Arms. The Weight of the Mitre did not in the least damp his martial Disposition, as is evident from the several Expeditions he was concerned in, especially against the Rebels in *Norfolk*.

Various Particulars.] This County sends twelve Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs: *Norwich*, *Lynn-Regis*, *Yarmouth*, *Thetford*, and *Castle-Rising*.—*Norfolk* is in the Diocese of *Norwich*, and the *Norfolk* Circuit. It contains 164 Vicarages, 660 Parishes, and near 1500 Villages. It is divided into 31 Hundreds, containing upwards of 47,000 Houses, and near 236,000 Inhabitants. The Area of this County is computed at 1,148,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Alesham* on the 12th of *March*; at *Derham* (East) on the 22d of *June*; at *Holt* on the 11th of *June*, and the 18th of *October*; at *Lynn-Regis*, on the 2d of *February*, and lasts 14 Days; at *Norwich* on the 24th of *August*; at *Thetford* on the 1st and 3d of *May*; at *Yarmouth* on the *Tuesday* before *Lady Day*.

NOR.



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County takes its Name from the Town of *Northampton*, so called, as some pretend, from its Situation on the North side of the River *Anfona*, or *Nen*. But others say, this Town was so named in contradistinction to *Southampton*.—It was a Part of the Possessions of the *Coritani*, in the Time of the *Romans*. In the *Saxon* Heptarchy it belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*.

Situation.] *Northamptonshire* is situated in the Middle of *England*, and as it runs into a narrow Tract towards the North East, it borders upon more Counties than any other in *England*. On the North it is bounded by *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire* and *Lincolnshire*; on the East by *Bedfordshire*, *Huntingdonshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*; on the West by *Warwickshire* and *Oxfordshire*; and on the South by *Buckinghamshire*.—It measures from South West to North East near 55 Miles; from East to West in the broadest Part 26, and in Circumference 125. — *Northampton* is fifty-five Miles near North from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is allowed to be very healthy; neither is there any Cause to be assigned for questioning the Wholesomeness of it, since, excepting the little Corner of *Peterborough* Hundred, it is entirely free from Bogs and Fens, as well as at a competent Distance from the Sea, for preventing any ill Influence from thence. And as a farther Proof of the Goodness of the Air, it may be very justly alledged, that no County is more crowded with Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; to say nothing of the great Number of Towns and Villages found in it. — This is the more remarkable, as the Soil is very fertile both for Tillage and Pasturage, and is deficient in nothing but Fuel, which in most Parts is scarce; neither can this Evil be well remedied, as it is an inland Country, and has not the Convenience of navigable Rivers so as to be supplied by Water-Carriage. It is observed that here is but one barren Heath, near *Whittering*, the rest of the County being as fruitful in Corn, and Grass, as any part of *England*. — The Commodities are Cattle, Corn, Sheep and Horses. The Manufactures which serve to employ their Poor, are Serges, Tamies, Shalloons, Boots and Shoes.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers belonging to this County are the *Nen* and the *Welland*; besides which it is partly watered by the *Ouse*,

Ouse, the *Leam* and the *Charwell*. Three of these, viz. the *Nen*, the *Leam*, and the *Charwell*, rise within a small Distance of one another near *Derbentry*, and then form very different Courses; the *Leam* runs Westward, the *Charwel* Southward, and the *Nen* Eastward, cross the Country by *Northampton* to *Wellinborough*, from whence bending to the Northward it runs by *Peterborough*, where it leaves this County, and falls into the *German Ocean* in *Lynn Deeps*.——The *Welland* forms its Course much upon the same Points, rising in the North West side of the County, and divides it from *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, through part of which last County it runs in its Way to the Sea.——The *Ouse*, tho' it rises near *Brackley* in this County, it soon leaves *Northamptonshire*, running into *Buckinghamshire*, &c. All these Rivers are a great help to the County in the Article of Fish, as it lies at a Distance from the Sea.

Chief Towns.] *Northampton*, the City of *Peterborough*, *Wellinborough*, *Brackley*, and *Higham-Ferrers*.

Northampton, the County Town, is situated on the River *Nen* or *Nyne*. We find little Account of this Town before it was burnt down by *Sueno the Dane*; but it was soon after rebuilt, and was frequently honoured with the Presence of our Kings. Several Parliaments have been held here, and various Affairs of State been transacted, by reason of its Situation in the Heart of *England*.——As to its present State, it is very deservedly reckon'd the handsomest Town in this Part of the Kingdom, for which it is beholden to a melancholy Accident, having been not many Years since reduced to Ashes in a few Hours Time. The Streets are well laid out, the Houses neatly built, and the Market-place is regular and spacious. It has two Bridges over the River. *All-hallows-Church* is a handsome Edifice, and has a stately Portico before it. At this Church four large Streets terminate, which have a very good Effect. Besides this Church there are other Parish Churches. The publick Buildings all make a noble Appearance: Neither ought the *George-Inn* to be forgot, which has the Air of a Palace, rather than of a Publick-House. It cost 2000 *l.* building, and when finished, the Owner very generously bestow'd it on the Poor of the Town. The Horse-Market here is thought to exceed any other of that Kind throughout *England*. The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, four Aldermen, forty-eight Common Council Men, a Town Clerk, &c. The Market Days are *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*.

Peterborough, the least City, as the See is the poorest Bishoprick in all *England*. The Streets are fair, and the Houses well built. The Cathedral, which was originally an Abbey, is one of the noblest *Gothick* Buildings in the World, and, if we may credit Report,

port, above a thousand Years old. It is 160 Yards in length, and thirty-four in Breadth. The West End is very magnificent, being supported by three noble Arches very curiously adorned. The Windows are finely stained, and represent the History of the Old and New Testament. In the Cathedral are many very antient Monuments; among the modern ones, the most noted are those of *Q. Catharine*, the divorced Wife of *K. Henry VIII.* and of *Mary Queen of Scots*. But the Body of this latter was removed to *Westminster* by her Son King *James I.* Here is likewise the Figure of one *Scarlet*, who died aged ninety-five: He buried both the abovementioned Queens, and, as his Epitaph declares, all the Householders of the City twice over. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, which with the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, was granted to *Peterborough* by King *Henry VIII.* when he changed the Abbey into a Cathedral, annexing a Diocese to it taken out of that of *Lincoln*. It has a good Market on *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Grafton-Regis*, near eight Miles South from *Northampton*, belongs to the Duke of *Grafton*.—*Althorp*, four Miles West from *Northampton*, belongs to the Duke of *Marlborough*.—*Boughton*, twelve Miles North East from *Northampton*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Mountague*.—*Burleigh*, near *Stamford*, a noble Palace, is the Seat of the Earl of *Exeter*.—*Castle-Ashby*, a Seat of the Earl of *Northampton's*, about six Miles East from *Northampton*.—*Eaton* near *Towcester*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Pomfret*.—*Eaton-Maudit*, near the same Place, is the Seat of the Earl of *Suffex*.—*Dean*, eighteen Miles North East from *Northampton*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Cardigan*.—*Rockingham-Castle*, seven Miles near North from *Kettering*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Rockingham*.—*Ashwel*, belongs to the Earl *Ferrers*.—*Horton*, not far from *Northampton*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Hallifax*.—*Apethorp*, near *Oundle*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Westmoreland*.—*Drayton*, fourteen Miles North East from *Northampton*, belongs to the Earl of *Peterborough*.—*Harrington* belongs to the Earl of *Dyset*.—*Milton*, two Miles from *Peterborough*, is the Seat of the Earl *Fitzwilliams*.

Curiosities.] A little below *Peterborough* we meet with an antient Foss called *Cordyke*, (tho' more properly *Caer-dyke*) a great Work of the *Romans*, designed not only to drain the Fens, but also to promote Trade and Commerce in these Parts, as appears plainly from its Dimensions, which are sufficient to make it navigable. It runs to a great Length into *Lincolnshire*.—At *Peterborough* likewise, begins the *Roman Way* (from its Breadth called by the People the *Forty-foot Way*) passing by *Burleigh-Park Wall* to *Stamford*.—*Caistor*, generally allowed to have been the *Durobrivæ* of the *Romans*,

Romans, and the *Dormancester* of the *Saxons*, extended on both Sides of the River *Nen* (or *Nyne*) though *Castor* is on the North Side. The chequer'd Pavements, Urns, Coins, *Roman* Bricks and Tiles, sufficiently evince that this has been a Place of great Note.—At *Oxendon*, not far from *Kettering*, is a remarkable Echo: It is formed by the square Tower of the Church, and from some Stations will repeat very distinctly twelve or thirteen Syllables.—Near *Goldborough* we find, between the Spring Heads of the *Avon* and *Nen*, a *Roman* Camp. The Situation is the more remarkable, as this is the only Pass between the Northern and Southern Parts of *England*, not intercepted by any River. The Camp has been secured only with one single Entrenchment, but that very broad and deep; the short Sides of its oblong Figure, face North and South.—*Naseby*, eleven Miles to the North West from *Northampton*, so called, as some contend, by contraction from *Naveßby*, to signify its being the Navel or Middle of *England*. But it is still more remarkable for the fatal Battle fought here between K. *Charles I.* and the Parliament Forces under *Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, to the irreparable Loss of the King and Kingdom.—*Daventry*, vulgarly *Daintry*, is famous at present only for its great Antiquity, and a very large Camp about half a Mile distant from it to the Eastward. This is considerably larger than that at *Goldborough*, measuring near three Miles in Circumference, and commands an extensive Prospect over the adjacent Country. Below this on the South East Side of the Hill, is a lesser Camp, supposed to have contained the Carriages, &c. belonging to the Army.—At *Culworth*, about six Miles Westward from *Towcester*, and other Places in this Neighbourhood, are found the *Astroites* or Star-Stones.—In these Parts are likewise Mineral Waters, particularly *Astrop-Well*, much recommended in the Scurvy, Asthma, Chlorosis, &c.—About four Miles to the South West of *Towcester*, are some old Fortifications called *Castle-Dykes*; they take up near eleven Acres of Ground, and on the highest Part stood a kind of a Fortrefs, as is conjectured from the Ruins. In searching among the Stones two Rooms were discovered, of which one had Walls and a Roof of arched Stone; but from the other issued out a Stench, like that of putrified Carcasses, which prevented any farther Examination.—At *Chester*, a little to the Southward of *Higham-Ferrers*, is another *Roman* Camp containing near twenty Acres of Ground. It was secured by a strong Stone Wall, which makes it probable that it was a Station for the Soldiery; many Pavements, Coins, &c. have been found in the Area of it.

Remarkable Persons.] *Richard Plantagenet*, afterwards King *Richard III.* whose Ambition, Tyranny, and Courage are too well known to be mentioned here, was born at *Fotheringhay-Castle*.

Castle.—At the same Place a Period was tragically put to the Life and Misfortunes of *Mary Queen of Scots*: The Treatment she met with was so very unjustifiable, that even *Cambden* himself thought he could not do *Queen Elizabeth* a greater Service in the Affair, than to say *Let it be for ever forgotten, if possible; but if not, let be for ever wrapped up in Silence.*—At *Oundle* was born the learned *Dr. Thomas Fuller*.—As was also *Hacket*, the Enthusiast, who for his horrid Blasphemies, in which he persisted to the last Gasp, was hanged and quartered.—*John Lord Camois* was born at *Pilkton* near *Oundle*; he is taken Notice of in History for the strange Charter he executed, by which he formally resigned his Wife with all her Goods and Chattels to *Sir William Painell*, in the Reign of *Edward I.*—*Catesby*, on the West Edge of this County, where resided an antient Family of that Name, of which *Robert Catesby* was descended, whose Memory is rendered infamous, by his Share in the Gun-Powder-Treason Plot.—*Thomas Randolph* the Poet was born in this County. He was much countenanced by *Ben Johnson*, and, if he had lived to maturer Years, might have made a very considerable Figure in the List of *English Poets*, if we may conjecture from what he has left behind him.—*Sir Richard Empson* was born at *Towcester*. He joined with *Edmund Dudley* in the most grievous Extortions from the People, in order to fill the Coffers of *Henry VII.* for which Practices they deservedly suffered in the Reign of his Son.

Various Particulars.] This County sends nine Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs; *Northampton*, the City of *Peterborough*, *Brackley*, and one for *Higham Ferrers*.—It lies in the Diocese of *Peterborough* and in the Midland Circuit. It contains 85 Vicarages, 326 Parishes, and about 550 Villages. The Division of it is into twenty *Hundreds*, containing near 24,800 Houses, and 124,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 550,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follows: At *Darventry* on *Easter-Tuesday*, and *Whitson-Tuesday*, the 23d of *July*, the 4th and 28th of *August*, and the 21st of *September*; at *Higham-Ferrers* on the 24th of *February*, the 17th of *June*, the 29th of *September*, and 25th of *November*; at *Kettering* on the *Tuesday* before *Easter*, the *Thursday* before *Michaelmas*, and on *St. Thomas's-Day*; at *Northampton* on the 25th of *March*, the 23d of *April*, the 15th of *August*, and 17th of *November*; at *Oundle* on the 14th of *February*, *Whitson-Monday*, and the 10th of *August*; at *Peterborough* on the 24th and 29th of *June*, on the 1st and 6th of *August*, and the 21st of *September*; at *Thrapston* on the 25th of *July*; at *Towcester* on the 22d of *March*, the 10th of *August*, and the 18th of *October*; at *Wellingborough* on *Easter-Wednesday*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Name.] THE Name of this County was formerly applied, as its Etymology points out, to those People who dwelt North of the River *Humber*. But the oldest Denomination of the People inhabiting the County we are about to describe, was that of *Ottadini* or *Ottatini*, which seems to be well accounted for in the following Manner : The *Britons* did formerly, and in some Instances do to this Day, express the Name of a People or Country, by their Situation with respect to some River. Thus *Uch-Conway* signifies the Country beyond the River *Conway* ; *Uch-Airon*, beyond the River *Airon*. From whence it is highly probable that the antient *Britons* express'd the Country of *Northumberland* (as it is now called by the Name of *Uch-Tyne*, or, according to their Pronunciation, *Uch-Dyne*. This might very naturally give Birth to the Latin Word *Ottadini* or *Ottatini*, by which the *Romans* express'd the People living North of the River *Tyne*.—When the *Saxons* established themselves in this Island, they divided it into seven Kingdoms ; one of the most considerable was that of the *Northumbers*, containing not only the County now called *Northumberland*, but also *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland*. By a subsequent Division the Kingdom of the *Northumbers* was distinguished by the Name of *Deira*, including *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, and *Bernicia*, which comprehends the present *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, and *Durham*.

Situation.] The County of *Northumberland* is situated on the Extremity of *England* next to *Scotland*, from which it is parted on the North and North West by the River *Tweed* ; on the East it has the *German Ocean* ; on the West *Scotland* and *Cumberland* ; and on the South the Bishoprick of *Durham*. It measures from North to South upwards of fifty Miles, from East to West about forty, and in Circumference about 150. *Newcastle* on *Tyne* is 212 Miles North from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is not so cold as is generally imagined from the Latitude in which it lies. For its Situation, which is between two Seas in the narrowest Part of *England*, gives it the same Advantage as *England* has over other Countries in the same Climate, which being surrounded by large Continents, cannot be warm'd in the Winter by the Vapours from the Sea, which much abate the Severity of the Season in this Island. This is the Reason why Snow seldom lies long in *Northumberland*, except on the Tops of high Hills. As to Healthiness, it enjoys a large Share, the People generally living to a great Age, and are seldom afflicted

An Improv'd MAP of
NORTHUMBERLAND
 containing the
 Borough & Market Towns
 with those adjoining also its
 Principal Roads & Rivers
 By J. Cowley
 Geographer to his MAJESTY



2 D.W. from London

afflicted with Sickness.—The Soil is various ; the Eastern Part fruitful, bearing very good Wheat and most sorts of Grain, with rich Meadows on the Banks of the Rivers, but the Western part is generally barren, being mostly Heathy and Mountainous. The South East Part abounds with Pit Coal, of which it is computed that above 600,000 Chaldron are yearly shipped from hence for London. Besides this, there are large quantities of Lead, and likewise Timber, which is employed in carrying on their Coal Works, especially about the River Tyne.

Rivers.] This County is exceedingly well watered with clear Rivers, affording great Plenty of Salmon and Trouts. The principal Rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Coquet.—The Tyne has two Arms rising at a great Distance from each other, but are united a little above Hexham. South Tyne rises in the North East Edge of Cumberland, near Alston-Moor, but soon enters Northumberland, running Northward to Halt-wesel, where it makes an Angle bending to the Eastward : North Tyne has its Source in the Western Part of Northumberland, called Tyne-Dale from it ; then running to the South East till it joins South Tyne near Hexham, from whence the River runs Eastward by Newcastle into the German Ocean.—The Tweed is the Boundary between this County and Scotland, in which it rises and enters Northumberland just below Kelfo. Its Course is to the North East, till it reaches the German Ocean at Berwick.

Chief Towns.] Newcastle, Berwick, Hexham, Morpeth, and Alnwick.

Newcastle upon Tyne, so called to distinguish it from Newcastle under Tyne in Staffordshire, is situated on the North Side of the River Tyne, over which it has a stately Bridge into the Bishoprick of Durham. Here ended the famous Pilgrimage Wall ; concerning which see Cumberland. It is generally supposed to have been originally the *Gabrosentum* of the Romans, tho' this seems to have been what is now called *Gatehead*, as its Name indicates, the Suburbs on the South Side of the River. In the Time of the Saxons it was called *Monkbester* ; but upon the Building of a Castle in the Reign of William the Conqueror, it was from thence called *Newcastle*. It was made a Borough by Richard II. (if not sooner) who honoured it with a Sword of State. To this King Henry VI. added the Privilege of being a County independent of Northumberland. It is built on the Top, Side, and at the Bottom of a very steep Hill. Next the River stands the Exchange and Town-House, which make a handsome Appearance. From hence up the Side (as they call it) the chief Trade of the Place is carried on, and you see Business in almost every Face you meet. For besides the vast Quantity of Coal sent from hence to London,

London, they ship off a great deal to Foreign Parts, as *France* and *Flanders*. Neither is their Commerce confined to this one Branch, the Merchants here dealing in most Commodities. From the Edge of the Hill Northwards, the politer Part of the Inhabitants dwell in three large handsome Streets. The Town has a good Stone Wall about it, sufficient to prevent any sudden Insult, but of little Signification in case of a Siege, for want of Outworks. The River affords a very good Harbour even at the Town for middling Vessels (the larger lying below in the Mouth of the River) which land their Goods on a very long convenient Quay. Saint *Nicholas* is the only Parish, strictly speaking, but there are five other Churches, which may be looked upon as parochial. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, and twelve Aldermen. As the Revenues of the Corporation are very considerable, there is an Allowance of 600 *l.* per annum for the Mayor's Table, besides a Coach and Barge, and a handsome Dwelling-House during his Mayoralty. Here is a plentiful Market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Berwick upon *Tweed* is situated at the other Extremity of *Northumberland*, and from thence was for many Ages a Bone of Contention between the *English* and *Scots*, having changed its Masters about fourteen Times since the Reign of King *Henry II.* to whom it was surrendered by *William* King of *Scots*, when taken Prisoner by the *English*, as part of his Ransom. Its Name is derived by some from an old Word signifying a Corn-Farm; but as this Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers* was called by the *Saxons* *Bernicia*, and this very Town *Beornica-Ric*, those who would find the true Etymology of *Berwick* must look for it in *Bernicia*. It stands on the North Side of the River, by which and the Sea it is in a manner surrounded; it is not properly either in *England* or *Scotland*, as to its Laws, Proclamations, &c. being always specially named in those Acts which comprehend both Countries. The Town is pretty strongly fortified, well built, and populous; the Government is in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses. The Market is on *Saturdays*, and well supplied with Provisions, especially Corn and Salmon, great Quantities of which last are sold in *London* under the Name of *Newcastle* Salmon.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Alnwick-Castle* belongs to the Duke of *Somerset*. — *Morpeth-Castle* belongs to the Earl of *Carlisle*. — *Chillingham* is the Seat of the Earl of *Tankerville*. — *Widdrington Castle*, about twenty Miles North of *Newcastle*, was the Seat of the ancient Family of that Name, but was forfeited by the late Lord *Widdrington* in the Year 1715. The *York Buildings* Company purchased it, in whose Hands it is, or lately was.

Curiosities.]

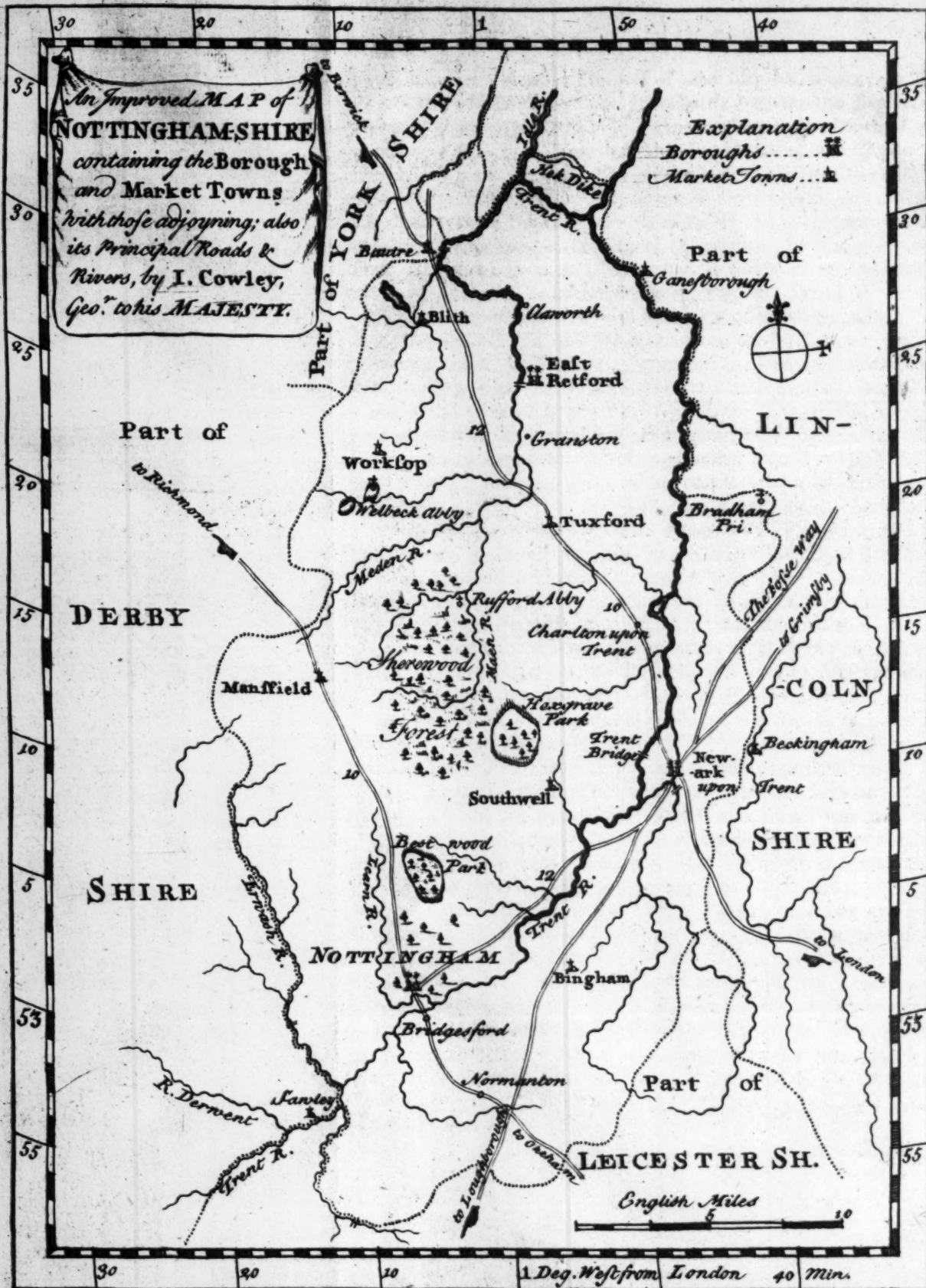
Cariofites.] *Tinmouth*, remarkable for the stately Ruins of the Church, which belonged to the Priory of *Benedictin* Monks of that Place. Opposite to this, in the Mouth of the River, is the *Bar*, a Ridge of Sand, which at low Ebb has not above seven Foot Water. This, with the Neighbourhood of the *Black Middin* Rocks, renders the Entrance of the Harbour very difficult in foul Weather. — *Benwal*, near *Newcastle*, remarkable for several Urns and Coins found here not long since. — At *Corbridge*, a little to the East of *Hexham*, but on the South side of the River, was discovered towards the End of the last Century, some Bones of a Man of a prodigious Size; for according to the Rules of Proportion, he must have been seven Yards high, the Thigh Bones measuring near two Yards. — In *Read's-Dale*, (so called from the River *Read*, which runs through it to *Bellingham*, where it joins *North Tyne*) are many vast heaps of Stones, called *Laws*, which in all Probability were thrown together upon some very singular Account, now entirely buried in Oblivion. — *Pont-Eland*, which takes its Name from the Bridge built there by the Emperor *Ælius Hadrianus*, is remarkable for the Convention of King *Henry III.* and *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, wherein the latter by a publick Instrument, signed by himself and his Nobility, acknowledged Allegiance to the Crown of *England*. — Near *Warkworth*, about twelve Miles North of *Morpeth*, is a Hermitage on the Bank of the River *Coquet*, consisting of a Chapel with an Altar, a Bed-chamber and Bed, and a Kitchen, all hewn very curiously in a solid Rock. — At *Chillingham-Castle*, belonging to the Earl of *Tankerwill*, is a kind of Marble Chimney-Piece: When the Slabb was sawn in two, a live Toad, as is reported, was found in the midst of it: It's certain there is a Cavity with the exact Dimensions of a Toad very visible still. — At *Alnwick*, they have an odd Custom of making every Man, who takes up his Freedom of the Town, to jump into a miry Bog, which commonly takes him up to the Chin. The Reason given for it is, a Clause in their Charter granted by King *John* which absolutely requires it, and which was inserted by that Prince, who had stuck fast in that very Hole, as a Punishment on the Town for not mending the Road. — At *Ailmonth*, where the River *Alne* or *Ail* falls into the Sea, have been found Gigantick Bones of the same Size with those mentioned at *Corbridge*. But these were discovered so deep in the Ground, that in all Probability they have lain there ever since the Deluge. — *Cheviot Hills*, made famous by the old Ballad of *Chevy-Chace*, are the highest Hills in this County, or perhaps in all *England*. The Top, to those who are below, appears sharp pointed, but has a level Plain about a Mile and a half in Circumference with a large Pool of Water in the midst of it. From
hence

hence is a very extensive Prospekt of near fifty Miles on every Side.—*Flodden-Field*, where the great Battle between the *English* and *Scots*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* was fought, under the Command of the Earl of *Surrey* on the *English* Side, and *James* the fourth, King of *Scotland*, wherein the latter, who was so confident of Success as to parcel out his Conquests before hand, was defeated and slain, with the chief of his Nobility and eighteen thousand private Men.—As to Altars, Inscriptions, &c. so many have been discovered in these Parts, that it would exceed the Bounds we have prescribed to ourselves, to enter upon a Detail of them.

But we cannot omit to say something of *Hexham*, which *Bede* calls *Hangustald*, and was the *Axelodunum* of the *Romans*, and the *Hextoldeſham* of the *Saxons*. At present it is but inconsiderable, if compared to what it has formerly been both in the Time of the *Romans* and *Saxons*. In the Year 675 *Egfrid* King of the *Northumbers* made it an Episcopal See, and placed *St. Wifrid* in it. This Prelate built a stately Cathedral, and added several noble Buildings to the Town, in erecting which he employed Mafons from *Rome*, who were drawn hither by his great Liberality. The adjacent Country on the South West Side was called *Hexhamshire*, and had the Rights of a County Palatine. In the *Danish* Incurſions this Town was harraſſed and left desolate, upon which, after a Succeſſion of Bishops to the Year 821, as there was no Prospekt of its recovering its pristine Grandeur, the Bishoprick was annexed to *Lindisfarn*. The Lordship of the Town did for many Ages belong to the Archbishop of *York*, but at the Reformation it was annexed to the Crown, and in the thirteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign it was by Act of Parliament subjected to the Sheriff of *Northumberland*. It is a Corporation govern'd by a Bailiff annually chose, but has not the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament.

At *Tinmouth*, in the Year 1532, a monstrous Fish was cast on Shore, which not being of the Whale Kind was the more remarkable. Its Length was about ninety Feet, and from the Back to the Belly it measured near nine Ells. The Mouth was above six Ells long, with Jaws proportionable. The Ribbs, thirty in number, measured twenty-one Feet in Length, and one and a half in Circumference. It had five very large Throats and twenty-five smaller Passages into three vast Bellies. Its two Fins were each about fifteen Feet long, of which one was a sufficient Load for ten Oxen. Instead of Teeth it had Plates of a Horny Substance, and a Tongue about seven Ells in length. The Eyes were no ways proportionable to the rest of the Body, they being not much larger than those of an Ox, but placed at about six Ells distance from each other. The Tail, which was fork'd and jagg'd like a Saw, measured near seven Ells.





Remarkable Persons.] John Dunns, surnamed *Scotus*, was born at *Duns*, about six Miles North East from *Alnwick* in this County, famous for his Subtleties in Logick and Theology. He was educated at *Merton College Oxford*, where he acquired the Title of *Doctor Subtilis*. He was buried alive in an Apoplective Fit.——*Henry Percy*, surnamed *Hotspur*, the gallant Son of the Earl of *Northumberland*.——*John Rusbworth*, Author of the *Historical Collections*, was born in this County. He died in the *King's Bench* after six Years Confinement for Debt.

Various Particulars.] This County sends eight Members to Parliament, *viz.* two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, *Newcastle upon Tyne*, *Morpeth*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*. It lies in the Diocese of *Durham*, and in the Northern Circuit. There are in it nine Vicarages, 46 Parishes about 285 Villages, 22,740 Houses, and 113,700 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 1,370,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are as follows: At *Hexam* on the 8th of *December*; at *Newcastle* on the 25th of *March*, on *Ascension Day*, on the 11th of *June*, and on the 18th of *October*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Name.] THIS Shire takes its Name from the County Town *Nottingham*, so called from the Vaults dug in the Rocks, as both the *British* and *Saxon* Appellations imply; the first calling it *Tui ogo bauc*, the latter *Snottengabam*, or a House of Dens.——It was a part of the Country inhabited by the *Coritani*, and when conquered by the *Romans*, stock'd with several Colonies of that People. Through this Country, to preserve a Communication with the Northern Parts, was carried the *Fosse-Way*, which enters *Nottinghamshire* near *Willoughby in the Wold*, on the Southern Edge, and passing by *Bingham* through *Newark*, it leaves this County near *South-Sharle*.——When the *Saxon Heptarchy* was established, *Nottinghamshire* became a Part of the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, and remained so till the great *Alfred* established his Monarchy. After the *Norman Invasion* we find upwards of three hundred Lordships in this County divided by the Conqueror among his Followers, who drove out the *Saxon Possessors*, with as little Mercy as these had formerly shown to the antient *Britons*.

K

Situation.]

Situation.] *Nottinghamshire* is remarkable for being bounded on the four Cardinal Points of the Compass, by four single Counties, a Circumstance which is not found in the Situation of any other County in *England*: On the North it has *Yorkshire*, on the East *Lincolnshire*, on the West *Derbyshire*, and *Leicestershire* on the South. It measures in Length forty Miles, near twenty-four in Breadth, and 110 Miles in Circumference. *Nottingham* is ninety-six Miles North North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is esteemed as healthy as any Part of *England* affords. The Soil is various; the Eastern Side is very fruitful, and yields great Plenty of Grass and Corn; the Western Parts are not so, being generally very woody, and in some Places even barren of every thing but Coal. There is one Remark made on this County which is very particular, that tho' Enclosures generally speaking improve other Parts of the Kingdom, yet here they have a contrary Effect.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Malt, Wool, Liquorice, Pit Coal, Wood, Fish and Fowl. Here is found likewise a Stone, something like Alabaster, but not so hard, which when burnt makes a Plaister harder than that at *Paris*: With this Plaister they generally floor their Rooms.—Their Manufactures are chiefly for making Stockings, Glass and Earthen Ware.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers of this County are the *Trent* and the *Idle*. The *Trent* is one of the capital Rivers of *England*, and reckoned the fourth in Order after the *Thames*, *Severn* and *Humber*. It does not empty itself into the Sea, yet runs a larger Course than many which do; its Tract being near 200 Miles before it reaches the *Humber*. Its Spring-Head is in the Highlands of *Staffordshire*, from whence it runs through *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire* and *Lincolnshire*. The Name is derived by some from the thirty smaller Rivers it receives, by others from the thirty different Kinds of Fish found in it. It enters this County at the South West Point, where it is joined by the *Erwasb*, and runs to the Eastward, till it reaches *Newark*, where it forms an Island, making an Angle to the Northward, and so continues till it reaches *Lincolnshire* and the River *Humber*.—The *Idle* rises in *Sherwood Forest*, and running thro' the Northern Parts of the County to the Edge of *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*, it there joins the *Trent*.

Chief Towns] *Nottingham*, *Newark*, *Retford*, *Byngbam*, *Blyth*, *Mansfield*, *Southwel*, *Tuxford* and *Workop*.

Nottingham is pleasantly situated on the Ascent of a Rock, overlooking the delightful Meadows bordering upon the River *Trent*, which runs about a Mile South of the Town. Its Antiquity much

much exceeds any distinct Account we have of it, which goes no higher than the Year 852, when the *Danes* got Possession of it; but after a tedious Siege were obliged to give it up to the united Forces of the *Mercians* and *West-Saxons*. In a few Years after the *Danes* came hither again, and after being driven from hence farther Northward, they returned a third time, and kept Possession of *Nottingham* till the Year 940. *William de Peverel*, Bastard-Son to the Conqueror, built a strong Castle on a steep Precipice on the South Side of the Town, which was rebuilt with considerable Additions by King *Edward IV.* and his Brother King *Richard the III.* so that nothing but Famine could possibly reduce it. King *James I.* made a Grant of it to *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*, from whom it came to *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*. who sold it to *William Cavendish* Marquess of *Newcastle*, and from him to the *Pelham* Family. The present Duke of *Newcastle* beautified it some Years ago at a great Expence.—As to the present State of the Town of *Nottingham*, it is large and well built, with a spacious Market-Place. The Town-House, which is placed on Piazza's, makes a noble Appearance. The Rock on which the Town stands, is so soft as to yield easily to the Pick-Ax and Spade, and consequently affords excellent Cellaridge, two or three Vaults under one another. The Steps are hewn out of the Rock to the Number in some places of 80 in depth. These Conveniences, together with the Goodness of their Malt, enable the Inhabitants to drink the best of Malt Liquors, and to make a considerable Advantage by sending them to most Parts of *England*, for which Purpose all the Lowlands of this Country are sow'd with Barley. A good Causeway about a Mile in Length, with Arches at proper Distances, runs cross the Meadows from the Town to the River *Trent*, over which is a stately Stone Bridge of nineteen Arches. The River is made navigable for Barges of Burthen at a great Expence, but which is well repaid by the Commerce it affords with the River *Humber*. The Corporation of *Nottingham* is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and twenty-four Common Council Men. The Market, which is very considerable for Corn, Cattle, &c. is kept on *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*.

Newark is situated on the Eastern Branch of the River *Trent*, where it forms an Island. The Castle was built by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, which making *Newark* a Place of great Strength, exposed it to all the Vexations attending on Civil Wars, the Severity of which it has felt as much as most Places in *England*. Hither King *John* retired after the Loss of his Army in the *Washes*, and through Anguish of Mind, more than by Sickness, met with the End of a very troublesome Life.—It is now a populous well built Town; the Mar-

ket-place is so very spacious that Lord *Bellaſſe* drew up 10,000 Men in it in the order of Battle, when he valiantly defended this Town for King *Charles* againſt the *Scotch* Army. It is governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, which Favour, together with the Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament, was granted them by King *Charles II.* as a Recompence for what they had ſuffered in his Father's Cauſe. Its original Charter, granted by King *Edward IV.* only allowed them one Alderman and twelve Aſſiſtants. It has a good ſhare of Trade, and is a great Thoroughfare on the *York* Road. The Market, which is very conſiderable, is kept on *Wednesday*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Workſop-Manor Houſe*, about fix Miles to the Southward of *Blythe*, is a Seat of the Duke of *Norfolk's*.—*Nottingham-Caſtle*, a Seat of the Duke of *Newcaſtle's*.—*Thoreſby*, about ſeven Miles Weſt of *Tuxford*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Kingſton*.—*Shelford-Abbey*, about five Miles North Eaſt from *Nottingham*, belongs to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*.—*Wollerton-Hall*, near *Nottingham*, is the Seat of Lord *Middleton*.—*Newſead-Abbey*, about ſeven Miles North from *Nottingham*,—as alſo *Linby*, about five Miles North Weſt from *Nottingham*, are both Seats of Lord *Byron's*.

Curioſities.] *Long-Billington*, of which but a few Houſes are left, was a Place of Note among the *Romans*, and ſtill affords matter of Speculation to the curious Searchers into Antiquity, by the great Number of Coins which are found here from time to time.—*Littleborough* (about ſeven Miles Eaſt of *Retford*) where there is a Ferry over the River *Trent* into *Lincolnſhire*, was formerly known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Agelocum*. It ſtands upon the Military Way, which meets *Hermen-ſtreet*, where it is croſſed by the *Foſſe-Way* mentioned above. Beſides abundance of Coins, which the Country People called *Savines-Pennies*, here have been found Veſſels and Urns; and not long ſince a *Roman Stylus*, *Cornelians* and *Agates*, with various Engravings and Inſcriptions.

Remarkable Perſons.] *Robin Hood* was the Ringleader of a Gang of Robbers, which infeſted *Sherwood* Foreſt. His merry Pranks, and Benevolence to the Poor, but with other Mens Money, made his Villanies the leſs deteſted, and perhaps ſcreened him from undergoing the Punishment he ſo juſtly deſerved.—Dr. *Thomas Magnus*, was a Foundling in the Pariſh of *Newark*. He became a good Scholar, and an able Statesman, and at his Death founded and endowed the Free-School at *Newark*.—*Thomas Cranmer*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who was burnt at *Oxford* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was born near *Bingham*.—Colonel *Francis Hacker*,



Hacker, one of the Regicides of King *Charles I.* was born at *Bridgesford*. He conducted the King to the Scaffold, for which he was hanged and quartered at the Restoration.—*Edward Fenton*, a Sea Captain, well known by his adventurous Voyages in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, particularly for being appointed Pilot of the Admiral Ship in the famous Sea-Fight against the *Spanish Armada* in the Year 1588.

Various Particulars.] This County sends eight Members to Parliament; viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, *Nottingham*, *East Retford*, and *Newark upon Trent*.—It lies in the Diocese of *York* and in the *Midland Circuit*. It contains ninety-four Vicarages, 168 Parishes, and 450 Villages. The Division of it is into six Wapontakes and two Liberties, containing about 17,550 Houses, and 87,800 Inhabitants. The Area of it is computed to contain 550,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Blythe* on the 8th of *October*; at *Mansfield* on the 29th of *May*, and the 29th of *June*; at *Newark* on the *Tuesday* sevennight before *Palm-Sunday*, on the 22d of *July*, and on the 18th of *October*; at *Nottingham* on the 24th of *February*, and the 21st of *September*; at *Tuxford* on the 1st of *May*, and the 8th of *September*; at *Worksop* on the 7th of *March*, and the 7th of *October*.

OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS County takes its Name from the City of *Oxford*, so called, as some assert, to express the Signification of the old *British* Appellation of this Place, *Rydychen*; others again derive the present Name from the River *Ouse*, from whence it was called *Ouseford*. However, it may not be amiss to observe that in the old *English*, and to this Day in the Northern Parts, to express the plural Number of *Ox*, instead of *Oxen*, they say *Ous*, and it's certain the *Saxons* called it *Oxenford*.—This County, together with *Gloucestershire*, made up the Country inhabited by the *Dobuni*, which Name implies the People of a low level Country.

Situation.] The Shape of *Oxfordshire* is very irregular, for it runs down into a small Point in the South East Part, but in the North and North West Part it spreads much wider. These two Parts are joined by a small Neck at *Oxford*, about six Miles over. On the North it is bounded by *Warwickshire* and *Northamptonshire*, between which two Counties it runs for a few Miles due North.

like a Wedge; on the East it is bounded by *Buckinghamshire*, on the West by *Gloucestershire*; and on the South by *Berkshire*, which makes a deep Indenture in the South Edge of this County.—— The Length of it is forty-one Miles, the Breadth eighteen, and the Circumference 138. *Oxford* is forty-seven Miles near North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is deservedly esteemed, as equal at least in Goodness to any other. For here are no standing Waters, Boggs or Fens, the Source of all the ill Qualities with which unwholesome Airs are attended. On the contrary, the Soil being naturally dry, but plentifully watered with quick limpid Streams, must necessarily make the Air sweet and wholesome. A farther Proof of this, is the great Plenty of sweet-smelling Plants natural to this Country, to say nothing of the chearful Disposition and long Lives of the Inhabitants. All which demonstrate the wise Choice of King *Alfred*, when he pitched upon this Spot for settling an University in it.——The Soil in general is very fertile both for Corn and Grass, but there is a great Variety in it, and consequently several Degrees of Fruitfulness. The Husbandmen know well how to distinguish and manage accordingly, both as to the Tillage and the different kinds of Grain sown here; no less than five sorts of Wheat are adapted to as many kinds of Soil. As to the Meadows, they are no less profitable to the Farmer than delightful to the Beholder, in both which particulars they are not surpassed by any Part of *England*.——The chief Commodities are Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Free-stone, several sorts of Earths useful in Medicine, Dying and Scouring.—*Whitney* is famous for its Manufacture of Blankets.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are the *Ifis* and *Charwel*. The *Ifis* reaches the Edge of this County at *Lechlade* on the Extremity of *Gloucestershire*, and serves for the Boundary between *Oxfordshire* and *Berkshire*, winding between them, till after passing *Dorchester* it is joined in Stream and Name by the little River *Tame*, and from thence is called the *Thames*, turning round the South East Point of the County, which it leaves a little below *Henley*.——The *Charwel* rises in the most Northern Point of *Oxfordshire*, and running Southward falls into the *Ifis* at *Oxford*.——Abundance of other smaller Streams water this County; all which, by the Plenty and remarkable Goodness of the Fish they produce, demonstrate the Wholesomeness of their Waters owing to the peculiar Qualities of the Earth through which they run.

Chief Towns.] *Oxford*, *Woodstock*, *Banbury*, *Burford*, *Henley*, *Watlington*, *Whitney*, *Chipping Norton*, and *Bicester*.

Oxford

Oxford is delightfully situated on the Banks of the *Iffs* and *Charwel*. The Origin of this City is by some Authors carried as high as one thousand Years before our Saviour's Time. This Account is controverted by others, but it is allowed by all to have been a Place of Note before the coming in of the *Saxons*, who, as we have said, gave it the Name it bears at present, of the same Signification with the *British* Appellation *Rydychen*. In the *Danish* Wars it was much exposed to the Devastation of those Invaders; but upon King *Alfred*'s founding, or rather refounding an University here in the Year 883, it began to flourish again; yet it once more felt the Effects of *Danish* Cruelty, being reduced by them to Ashes, in which Condition it remained a long Time. After various Fortunes, we find *Edward* the Confessor restoring the City and University to its former State, in which it continued till the Inhabitants joined with some other Parts of *England* in a Revolt from *William* the Conqueror. This Monarch besieged and took it, and gave it up to be plundered by his Army, to revenge the indecent Affront one of the Inhabitants offered him from the Wall. In order to bridle the mutinous Disposition of the People, he granted leave to *Robert D'Oiley* to build a strong Castle on the West Side of the City. From this Time the University encreased in Prosperity (though chequered with great Variety of Troubles) and *Oxford* was frequently honoured with the Presence of our Kings, who often here met their Parliaments and great Councils.

The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

The University, considered as a Body corporate, consists of the Officers of the University in general, and of the several Colleges, which like so many private Companies make up the Bulk of the whole.

The Governors of this great University, which in many respects has not its equal in the World, are these following. 1. The *Chancellor*, chose by the Students in Convocation: His Office is to inspect the Government of the University, to assert and protect its Privileges, to call Assemblies, &c. The Choice generally falls upon some Nobleman of great Note, and his Office is for Life. 2. The *High-Steward*, named by the Chancellor, and accepted of by the University: This Office is likewise for Life, and by virtue of it the *High-Steward* is to assist the Chancellor and Proctors in the Execution of their Places, and to sit as Judge in capital Causes, &c. when required so to do by the *Chancellor*. 3. The *Vice-Chancellor* is nominated yearly by the *Chancellor* as his Deputy, and is elected in Convocation. He is always the Head of some College and in Orders, and represents the Chancellor in his Absence on all Occasions, where his Office is concerned, and in whatever

regards the Honour and Advancement of the University. 4. The *Proctors*, two in number, chosen yearly out of the several Colleges by turns. Their Duty is to inspect the publick Exercises, to see Discipline preserved, and all Disorders prevented or punished.— After these Officers are the *Publick-Orator*, *Keeper of the Records*, *Register*, six *Beadles* (three Esquires and three Yeomen) and *Virger*.

The Colleges are those Places which are provided with sufficient Revenues for the Maintenance of the Master, Professors and Students; the *Halls* are such Houses where the Students live either wholly or in part at their own Charges. Of the first Sort there are nineteen; of the latter but six. In each of which there are private Lectures and Disputes in all the liberal Sciences, to prepare the Students for the publick Exercises. They are ranked in the following Order.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

This House was the beginning of the University, and consequently upwards at least of a thousand Years standing. It is situated near the East Gate of the City, and has one Master, twelve Fellows, ten Scholars, &c. Among the modern Benefactors to this College, the late Dr. *Radcliffe* is deservedly reckoned.

II. BALIOL COLLEGE,

So called from its Founder *John Baliol*, whose Son (of the same Name) was King of *Scots*. It maintains a Master, twelve Fellows, thirteen Scholars, &c. In the Library is a very good Collection of Books. It is situated in the Suburbs on the North Side of the City, and dates its Origin in the Year 1262.

III. MERTON COLLEGE

Takes its Name from the Founder *Walter* of *Merton*, Bishop of *Rochester*, and High Chancellor of *England* about the Year 1267. It has a Warden, twenty Fellows, fourteen Portionists, &c. The inner Quadrangle, the Library, and Garden, are all worth particular Notice. It stands on the South Side of the City.

IV. EXETER COLLEGE

Was founded in the Year 1316, by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*. It maintains a Rector and twenty-three Fellows. The Front and Tower over the Gate are very curious. It is situated in the North Part of the Town and on the West Side of the Schools.

V. ORIEL

V. ORIEL COLLEGE

Was at first named *St. Mary's and King's College*. It was founded by King *Edward II.* in the Year 1324. His Son King *Edward III.* added to the Revenue of it, by endowing it with a Messuage called *Le Oriole*, from whence it took its present Name. It maintains a Provost, eighteen Fellows, &c. and is situated on the South Side of the Town.

VI. QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

So called in Honour of *Philippa*, Queen Consort to *Edward III.* by *Robert Eglesfield* her Chaplain. It maintains a Provost, fourteen Fellows, seven Scholars, &c. Part of it, *viz.* the Chapel, Hall, Library, and Provost's Apartments, have been lately rebuilt in a stately Manner. It stands near *St. Peter's Church* in the East.

VII. NEW COLLEGE

Was founded in the Year 1386, by *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord High Chancellor, under the Name of the *College of the Blessed Virgin Mary*. The Buildings are very noble, especially the Chapel and Hall. The Library is well furnished with Books. It maintains a Warden, seventy Fellows and Scholars, besides ten Chaplains, &c. It stands on the North East Part of the City.

VIII. LINCOLN COLLEGE

Was begun in the Year 1427, by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, but finished by *Thomas de Rotherham* Archbishop of *York*, and Lord High Chancellor in the Year 1475. It maintains a Rector, twelve Fellows, two Chaplains, &c. and is situated in the Middle of the City.

IX. ALL SOULS COLLEGE

Was founded by *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1437, for offering up Prayers for the Souls of those who fell in the Wars of King *Henry V.* in *France*. It maintains a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, &c. The late Colonel *Codrington* bequeathed 10,000 *l.* to this College, to build a Library, and furnish it with Books. Dr. *George Clark* has likewise been a considerable Benefactor to *All Souls*. It fronts the high Street, and is a stately Pile of Buildings.

X. MAGDALEN COLLEGE

Was founded by *William Patten*, alias *Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord Chancellor, in the Year 1458. It maintains

a President, forty Fellows, thirty Scholars, &c. The new Buildings, when finished, will make one of the finest Colleges in *Oxford*. The Chapel and Hall are very magnificent, and the Walks very delightful. The Library, to which Colonel *Codrington* (before mentioned) bequeathed 10,000 *l.* is very well furnished. It stands without the East Gate of the Town.

XI. BRAZEN NOSE COLLEGE

Was founded in the Year 1509, by *William Smyth* Bishop of *Lincoln*. It maintains a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-three Scholars, &c. It takes its Name from a monstrous Nose of Brass fixed upon a Hall Door of this Name, and in the same Place where this College stands. It maintains a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-three Scholars, &c.

XII. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

Was founded in the Year 1516, by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Privy-Seal to King *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* It has a President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, &c. The old Part of this College is a regular neat Building, with a Library very well furnished. *Dr. Thomas Turner*, their late President, has made a very handsome Addition to the Apartments. It is situated on the South Side of the Town.

XIII. CHRIST CHURCH

Is the Cathedral of the Diocese, and largest College in the University; begun in the Year 1515, by Cardinal *Wolsey*, but upon his Disgrace it fell into the King's Hands, who made it an Episcopal See, and join'd to it *Canterbury College* and *Peckwater-Inn*. But it was upwards of a hundred Years before the Design was brought to Perfection. In its present State it has a Dean, eight Canons, 101 Students, eight Chaplains, eight Singing Men, eight Choristers, &c. It consists of four Quadrangles; the Cathedral is lofty, the Hall and Library are spacious Buildings, to which the late Dean *Aldrich* made a fine Present of Books. In a Word, this College is an University in itself. It is situated on the South Side of the City.

XIV. TRINITY COLLEGE

Was originally a Religious House called *Durham College*, for the Monks of *Durham Cathedral*; but upon the Dissolution of Monasteries, *Sir Thomas Pope* purchased it of those to whom it had been granted by the Crown, and set it up again under the Name it now bears. It has a President, twelve Fellows, twelve Scholars,

lars, &c. It stands in the North Suburbs. The Chapel, which was built in the Year 1695, is an elegant Structure, richly and beautifully finished.

XV. St. JOHN BAPTIST'S COLLEGE

Was founded in the Year 1555, by Sir *Thomas White*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the same Place where *St. Bernard's College* stood before the Reformation. The two Quadrangles are large and uniform, particularly the inner Court, built by Archbishop *Laud*, which is very elegant, the East and West Sides being supported by stately Piazzas. It is situated in the North Suburbs of the City.

XVI. JESUS COLLEGE

Was begun by *Hugh Price*, Prebendary of *Rocheſter*, and appropriated to the *Welch*. By several Benefactions, it is now enabled to maintain a Principal, sixteen Fellows, sixteen Scholars, &c. It stands in *St. Michael's Parish*.

XVII. WADHAM COLLEGE,

So called from its Founder *Nicholas Wadham* of *Somerſetſhire*, Esq; It was begun by him in the Year 1609, but finished after his Death by his Lady in 1613. It consists of one noble Quadrangle, besides the Library and Chapel, the Windows of which last are beautifully painted. It has a Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, &c. It is situated in the North Skirts of the City.

XVIII. PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Was formerly *Broadgate-Hall*, but erected into a College by the Bounty of *Thomas Tesdale*, Esq; and *Richard Wrightwick*, B.D. in the Year 1624, who gave it the present Name in Honour of the Earl of *Pembroke* then Lord High Chancellor. It has a Master, ten Fellows, ten Scholars. It stands on the South Side of the Town.

XIX. WORCESTER COLLEGE,

Formerly *Gloucester-Hall*, was erected into a College by Sir *Thomas Cooke* of *Asley* in *Worcestershire*. To this House Dr. *Clark*, before mentioned, has made an ample Increase in Endowments, &c. before which it had a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars. The Buildings now adding to it will give it a more splendid Appearance, than it made heretofore.

To these nineteen may be added *Hertford College*, formerly *Hart-Hall*; but a Patent having passed the great Seal in the Year 1740, for erecting it into a College, that Design is now carrying into Execution,

The five Halls are these following: *Alban-Hall*, *Edmund-Hall*, *St. Mary's-Hall*, *New Inn-Hall*, and *St. Mary Magdalen Hall*.

Besides these Buildings already mentioned, there are others which well deserve our Notice, such as

The *Theater*, a magnificent Structure raised by the noble Munificence of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, under the Direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*. Neither did the Archbishop's Bounty stop here, but provided against the Injuries of Time, by settling an Income for keeping it in repair. The Roof, which is supported without Beams, is finely painted.—The *Bodleian Library*, of which the least that can be said would take up too much room here.—The *Museum Asmoleanum*, one of the richest Repositories of natural Curiosities in the whole World.—The *Publick Schools*, where the Disputations for taking Degrees are held.

As to the City itself, the Streets are spacious, neat, and generally strait. The Mayor and Aldermen govern the Corporation, but in subjection to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, to whom they and the Sheriff of *Oxfordshire* promise under Oath to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University. And on Saint *Scholastica's Day* (the 10th of *February*) sixty-two of the principal Citizens pay an Acknowledgment of one Penny each, in lieu of a heavy Fine, which was laid on the City in Punishment for an Outrage committed against the University in the Reign of King *Edward III.* when sixty two Students were barbarously murdered by the Citizens. The Market Days for this populous City are *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Blenheim*, a magnificent Palace, so called in Memory of the Battle in which the united Forces of *France* and *Bavaria* were defeated, and the *French General*, Marshal *Tallard*, taken Prisoner. This noble Seat was bestowed, together with the Manor of *Woodstock*, on the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs, as a grateful Acknowledgment for his Bravery and Conduct on the Occasion just now mentioned. The Edifice, tho' very grand, has not escaped the Censures of the *Connoisseurs*, which however lose their Force in the Breast of every *Englishman*, when he beholds *Blenheim-House*, and reflects on the glorious Day from whence it takes its Name.—*Atterbury*, a little South of *Banbury*, belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.—*Heythorp*, a little to the East of *Chipping-Norton*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.—*Rycot*, about eight Miles East from *Oxford*, a Seat of the Earl of *Abingdon's*.—*Ditchley*, near *Woodstock*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Litchfield*.—*Charlbury* belongs to the Earl of *Plymouth*.—*Caversham*, near *Reading*, is the Seat of Lord *Cadogan*.—*Sherburn-Castle*, six Miles from *Wallingford*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Macclesfield*.—*Stanton-Harcourt*, six Miles from *Oxford*.

is the Seat of the Lord *Harcourt*.——*Cornbury* belongs to the Earl of *Clarendon*.

Curiosities.] About two Miles from *Woodstock*, at a Place called *Shinsfield*, was discovered in the Year 1713, a large tessellated Roman Pavement, about two Feet under the Surface, entire and level. It is composed of small square Stones and Bricks, strongly cemented together, and supported underneath by Arches. The Stones and Bricks are of six different Colours, and so placed as to have a beautiful Effect, representing a great Variety of Figures, &c.——Through *Woodstock Park*, said by some to be the first Park made in *England*, runs the Roman Consular Way, called *Akeman-street*, which is more than remains of the Labyrinth, &c. built here by King *Henry I.* for his Concubine Fair *Rosamond*. A shady Spring indeed still bears her Name. In this Park *Dr. Plot* observed an Echo, which in a still Night would repeat very distinctly eighteen or twenty Syllables.——Near *Doddington* is a Well, whose Waters are strongly impregnated with vitrioline Salts. Here is likewise found the *Pyrites Argenteus*, or Silver Fire-stone.——At *Aston* about five Miles South of *Doddington*, is a petrifying Spring, which cures the Grass, Moss, Sticks, &c. with a stony kind of Slime, which while it hardens, consumes the Substance it has fasten'd upon, so that nothing but the Shape of it is left.——At *Cleydon*, on the Northern Edge of this County, is a Spring which continually flows, but most plentifully in the driest Seasons. Here is likewise found in great Plenty the *Pyrites Aureus*, or Gold Fire-stone, and the *Asteria*, or Star-stone of a yellow Colour.——At *Cornbury* in this Neighbourhood it was observed, that after the Park was turned at least in part to a Warren, the Deer which were left, had all of them Dwarf-Heads, and most of them in very irregular Shape, though otherwise full-grown Deer: But upon destroying the Rabbits, the Deer came to bear full Heads again; from whence it was inferred, that the Crotels and Urine of Rabbits occasioned the Defect in the Deer.——In the North West Corner of this County, about four Miles from *Chipping-Norton*, are the four Shire Stones, being the Boundaries of *Worcestershire*, *Warwickshire*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Oxfordshire*.——A little to the Eastward of these, is the Circle of *Rolle-rich-stones*, concerning which there are various Conjectures, but the most rational is that which derives their Name from *Rollo* the Danish Leader, and assigns his being proclaimed King of *England* by his Soldiery, as the Occasion of their being set up.——*Hoke-Norton* (vulgarly *Hogs-Norton*) was once a Royal Seat, and likewise memorable for the Slaughter made by the Danes of the *English* in the Year 917.——South of this Place near *Great Tew* was discovered a Roman Pavement, consisting of red, white, blue and yellow cubical Pieces, so disposed as to form vari-

ous

ous beautiful Figures.—At *Aldceſter* (a little to the South of *Biceſter*) now a ſmall Village, are ſtill ſeen ſome Remains of the *Romans*, who, 'tis generally thought, had here a City. A quadrangular Camp is very viſible. Near *Somerton*, about five Miles to the North Weſt of *Biceſter*, is a Rivulet which forms a ſmall Cascade, but is more remarkable for its petrifying Quality, which forms a Cruſt of Stone, like a Sheath, on Graſs, Moſs, &c. without deſtroying them like the Spring at *Doddington*; on the contrary, there is ſo little Cohesion between the Stony Subſtance, and the Blade of Graſs, that the latter may be eaſily drawn from under the former.—About *Wood-Eaton* on the River *Charwel*, four Miles North of *Oxford*, have been found *Britiſh* Coins of a particular kind, and which have not been diſcovered as yet in any other Part of the Kingdom. They were the Coin of *Cunobelin*, who reigned in this Iſland about the Time of our Saviour's Birth. On one Side is a Horſe with an Ear of Corn above him, and *Cuno* under him. On the other Side, is likewise an Ear of Corn with *Camu*, for *Camulodunum*, or *Maldon* in *Effex*, where the Coins were ſtruck.—At *Burford*, on the Weſtern Edge of the County, it is cuſtomary to carry a Dragon, &c in Proceſſion every Year. What gave occaſion to it originally, was the ſignal Deſeat which *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons* here gave the potent *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians*, taking from him his Standard, on which was pourtraied a golden Dragon. As the former were freed by this Victory from the grievous Exactions of the latter, they very joyfully commemorated their good Fortune by this Ceremony. At *Stanlake* there is obſerved an odd Cuſtom of reading a Goſpel in the *Chequer-Inn* Cellar, when the Pariſh Proceſſion is made on *Aſcenſion-Day*, occaſioned by the Houſe ſtanding on the Boundary of the Pariſh.—*Dorcheſter*, once a City of conſiderable Note, called by the *Britons* *Caer-dauri*, and by *Bede* *Civitas Dorcinia*. Here was a Biſhop's See upwards of 450 Years, after which it was tranſlated to *Lincoln* about the Year of *Chriſt* 1070. This firſt began, and other Cauſes promoted the Decay of this Place, the Churches of which were eſteem'd for their Beauty. Abundance of *Roman* Coins have been found in and about it.—In the Year 1720, a large *Roman* Urn was found in a Common in the Hundred of *Ewelme* near the *Roman* Way called *Ickenhil-ſtreet*. The Urn was full of Coins, ſome as old as *Julius Cæſar's* Arrival in this Iſland.

Remarkable Perſons.] King *Edward* the *Confefſor* was born at *Iſlip*. The Font in which he was baptized, had for a long Time been put to very indecent Uſes, and but very lately was reſcued by ſome neighbouring Gentleman, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it is.—*Geoffrey Chaucer*, for whom, like *Homer*, many Places contend, is ſaid to have been born at *Woodſtock*, where a Houſe ſtill retains his Name.

—King *Richard I.* surnamed *Coeur de Lion* to express his Courage, was born at *Oxford*. He experienced the Extremes of Fortune, but never forfeited the great Opinion the World had of his Magnanimity. And to pass from a great King to an inconsiderable Subject, — *Philippa French*, who when Married, though no ways deformed, was not a Yard in height, was born at *Milcomb*, about three Miles South West of *Banbury*. — *Dr. Peter Heylin*, the celebrated Cosmographer, was born at *Burford*. — At the same Place was likewise born *William Lenthall*, Speaker of the Long Parliament. — *William Chillingworth* was born and educated at *Oxford*. He became a Roman Catholick, and after that a Protestant again. He wrote the Religion of Protestants the safe Way to Salvation, for which he was rewarded with the Chancellorship in the Cathedral of *Salisbury*. — *Mr. John Philips*, the celebrated Poet, was born at *Bampton*.

[*Various Particulars.*] This County sends nine Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, two Representatives of the University, two Burgesses for *Woodstock*, and one for *Banbury*. It contains 62 Vicarages, 280 Parishes, and 451 Villages. The Division of it is into fourteen Hundreds, containing about 19,000 Houses, and 95,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 534,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Banbury* on the Thursday after Twelfth Day, the first Thursday in Lent, Corpus Christi Day, the 1st of August, the Thursday after Michaelmas, the 18th of October, and the Thursday after St. Andrew; at *Burford* on the 24th of June, the 14th of September, and on the Saturday before and after Michaelmas Day; at *Bampton* on the 15th of August; at *Bicester* on the Friday before and after Michaelmas, and the 25th of July; at *Charlbury* on the 21st of December; at *Chipping-Norton* on the 22d of February, the 25th of April, the 7th of July, the 24th of August, and the 28th of October, as also on the last Friday in May, and on the Wednesday before and after Midsummer; at *Deddington* on the 10th of August, and the 11th of November; at *Henley* on the 4th of February, on Holy Thursday, Trinity-Thursday, and the Thursday before Midsummer Day; at *Oxford* on the 3d of May, the 24th of August, and 28th of October; at *Thame* on the 29th of September, and on the Tuesday following; at *Watlington* on the 25th of March, and the 24th of August; at *Whitney* on Holy-Thursday, the 29th of June, and the 23d of November; at *Woodstock* on the 25th of March, the 2d of July, and the 21st of September.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Name.] Different Authors have invented different Etymologies for this County's Name, but with so little Semblance of Reason, that we cannot trespass so far upon our Readers as to mention them.—It is true, the Inhabitants are very fond of a Story of some King of the *Mercians*, who gave his Favourite *Roet* as much Land as he could ride round in one Day, which proves to be this delightful Spot called *Rutlandshire* from him. Which Fable, as nothing certain can be fixed upon concerning the Derivation, they tell with a very grave Countenance, and are not easily disabused of their Error.

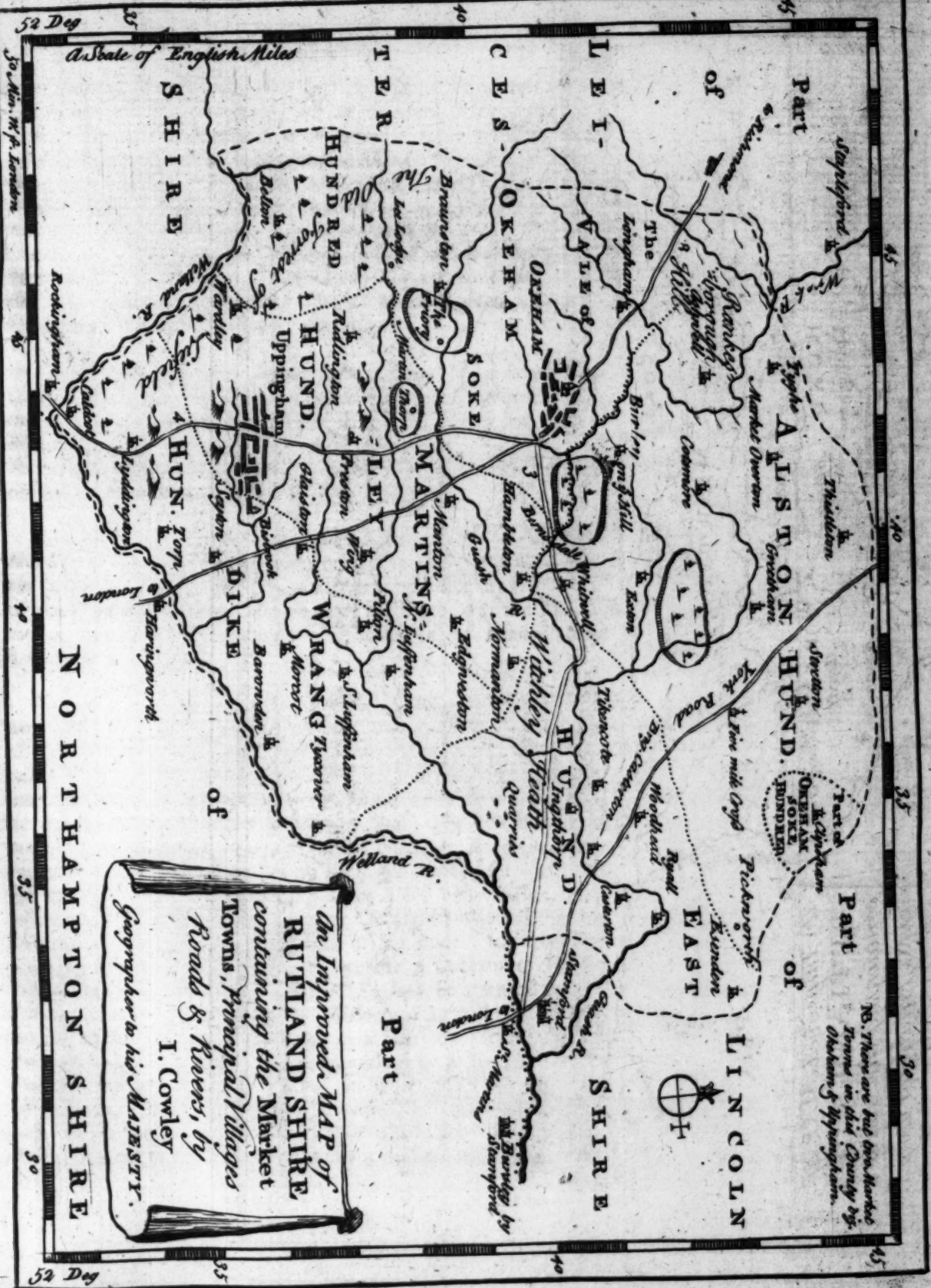
Situation.] *Rutlandshire* was antiently a part of the Country inhabited by the *Coritani*, and after that belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*; it is bounded on the North and North East by *Lincolnshire*; on the South and South East by *Northamptonshire*; on the North West, the West and South West by *Leicestershire*. It is the least County in *England*, measuring from North to South but fifteen Miles, from East to West ten, and in Circumference about forty. *Okeham* is 74 Miles North North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is esteemed to be as good as any *England* affords.—The Soil is very fruitful, yielding great plenty of Corn and Grass every where, but particularly in the Vale of *Catmoss*. The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool and Wood.

Rivers.] *Rutlandshire* is exceedingly well watered, for besides the *Welland*, which washes the South and South East Edge of the County, and the *Guash*, which rising in the Vale of *Catmoss*, crosses the County from West to East, there are Abundance of smaller Rivers and Brooks, which fall into them from all Sides. They all afford plenty of excellent Fish, which makes some Amends for the Want of Sea Fish, from which the Inhabitants are in a great Measure debarred by their Situation.

Chief Towns.] *Okeham* and *Uppingham*.

Okeham is the County Town, where the Assizes are held. It is situated in the rich Vale of *Catmoss*, so called, as is generally allowed, from *Coet-Maes*, which in the *British* Language is a Field full of Woods; and some do not stick to derive the Name of the Town from the Oaks, among which it was first built. The Church is a fine Edifice, but when or by whom rais'd is not known.



An Improved MAP of
RUTLAND SHIRE
containing the Market
Towns, Principal Villages
Roads & Rivers, by
I. Cowley
Geographer to his Majesty.

N. There are but one Market
Towns in this County viz
Oakham & Uppingham.

The Free-School and Hospital likewise make a handsome Figure. There are but small Remains of their ancient Castle, which was built soon after the Conquest by *Walkelin de Ferrariis*, who, as he gave Horse-shoes for his Arms, occasioned the following odd Custom, which is still maintained. The first time any Baron of the Realm passes through *Okeham*, he forfeits a Shoe from his Horse, unless he chuse to redeem it, as is generally the Case. The forfeited Shoe, or that made in its stead, is fixed with the Nobleman's Name on the Castle Gate. Sometimes they are made very large, and gilt in proportion to the Sum of Money given instead of the Shoe. The Market Day is *Saturday*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Martinshorp*, about three Miles South from *Okeham*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Denbigh*.—*Burleigh on the Hill*, one of the finest Seats England can show, belongs to the Earl of *Winchelsea*. It is about two Miles North East from *Okeham*.—*Exton*, two Miles East of *Burleigh*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Gainsborough*.—*Aston* belongs to the Earl of *Cardigan*.

Curiosities.] At *Ketton*, upon the Rivulet which runs into the *Welland* near *Tynwell*, the Inhabitants pay two Shillings yearly *pro Ocreis Reginae*, for the Queen's Boots, collected by the Sheriff of the County.—*Market-Overton*, now a Village, was the *Maradunum*, mentioned by *Antoninus*. Abundance of Roman Coins have been found here.

Remarkable Persons.] *Jeffrey Hudson*, the famous Dwarf, was born at *Okeham* in the Year 1619. He was taken into the Family of the then Duke of *Buckingham*, at the Age of seven Years old, when his Stature did not exceed eighteen Inches; and to divert the Court, whom that Nobleman entertained at *Burleigh on the Hill*, he was served up to Table in a cold Pye. He was afterwards presented to *Henrietta Maria*, Queen Consort to King *Charles I.* and was often employed by her on Messages abroad, for which his diminutive Size, never exceeding three Feet nine Inches, very well qualified him. But upon a proper Occasion he showed that his Courage far exceeded the Dimensions of his Body; for upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he became a Captain of Horse. When the Queen was forced out of *England* he attended her to *France*; from whence, having the Misfortune to kill *Mr. Crofts*, Brother to the Lord of that Name, in a Duel on Horseback, he was banished, and going to Sea he was taken by a *Turkish* Corsair, by whom he was sold for a Slave, in which State he remained many Years. Afterwards, being redeemed, he returned to *England*, and in the Time of *Oates's* Plot was taken up and committed Prisoner to the Gate-House for a considerable Time. He

died in the Year 1678.—James Harrington, Author of the *Oceana*, &c. was born at Upton in this County.

Various Particulars.] This County sends but two Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire. It lies in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, and in the *Midland Circuit*. There are in it ten Vicarages, 48 Parishes, and 111 Villages. The Division of it is into five *Hundreds*, containing about 3260 Houses, and 16,300 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 110,000 Acres.

The Fairs in this County are these following: At *Okeham* on the 27th of *April*, and the 4th of *September*; at *Uppingham* on the 24th of *February*, and the 7th of *July*.

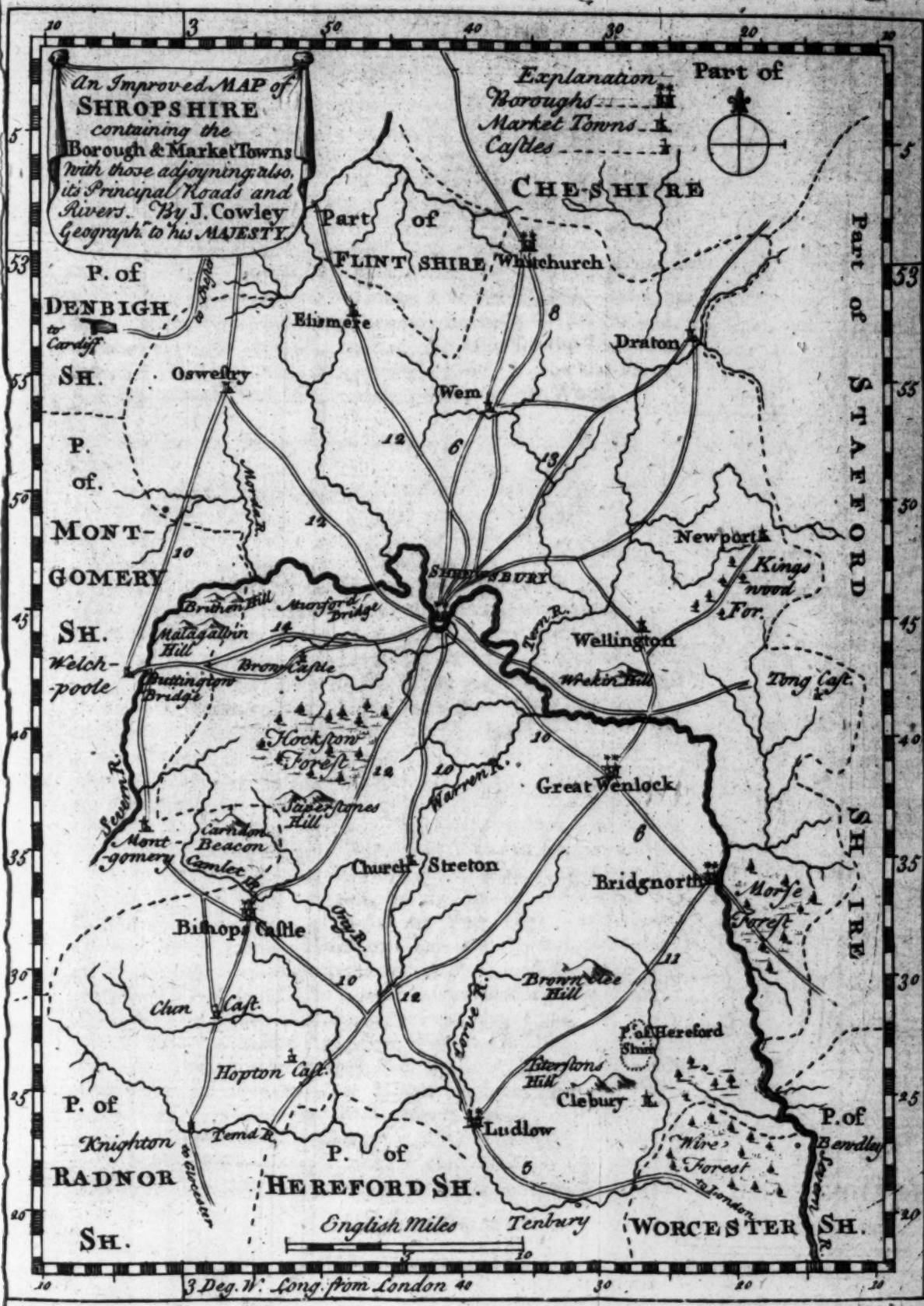
S H R O P S H I R E.

Name.] **T**HIS County takes its Name from the Saxon Appellation of *Shrewsbury*, viz. *Scrobberig*, which signifies a Town built on a Woody Hill. It was antiently inhabited, as to the North Side of the River *Severn*, by the *Cornavii*, who were likewise extended over *Cheshire*, *Staffordshire* and *Worcestershire*; and on the South Side of the *Severn*, it was inhabited by the *Ordovices*. In the Saxon Division of the Island, it became a Part of the Kingdom of the *Mercians*.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North by *Cheshire* and *Flintshire*; on the East by *Staffordshire*; on the West by *Denbighshire* and *Montgomeryshire*; and on the South by *Radnorshire*, *Herefordshire* and *Worcestershire*.—It is about thirty-eight Miles in Length, thirty in Breadth, and near 140 in Circumference. *Shrewsbury*, which is almost in the Center of the County, is 125 Miles North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of *Shropshire* is very healthy, serene and mild, except on the Hills, where it is something sharp.—The Soil is generally very fruitful, especially in the Northern and Eastern Parts; but the Southern and Western Parts as they are hilly, are not so fertile, yet yield sufficient Pasturage for Sheep and Cattle. Under the Surface are found excellent Coal and Iron-Stone.—The chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron and Pitcoal.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers are the *Severn* and the *Tem*. The *Severn*, justly esteemed the second River in *England*, rises in *Plimlimon Hills* in *Montgomeryshire*, and enters this County at the West Edge. Its Course is mostly Eastward, passing almost round *Shrewsbury*, and from thence near *Brosely*, where it makes an Angle



Angle by turning to the South South East, and leaving *Shropshire* at *Beudley*, it enters *Worcestershire*.—The *Tem* rises in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*, but soon enters *Shropshire* at the South West Point, and by Intervals is the Boundary between this County, *Radnorshire*, and *Worcestershire*, in which last it loses itself in the *Severn*.—Both these Rivers receive several smaller ones; and all of them are exceeding well stock'd with great Variety of Fish, as Salmon, Trouts, Pikes, Lampreys, Grayling, Carps, Eels, &c. —As the *Severn* is navigable before it leaves *Montgomeryshire*, it is of infinite Advantage to this County, not only for the Communication it affords from West to East, but also for the Commerce which it maintains with *Worcestershire*, *Gloucestershire* and *Bristol*, and consequently with all the maritime Parts of the World.

Chief Towns.] *Shrewsbury*, *Ludlow*, *Bridenorth*, and *Bishop's-Castle*.

Shrewsbury is a large, populous and rich Town, delightfully situated on the Banks of the *Severn*, which encompasses it on all Sides except the North, giving it the Form of a Horse-shoe. As it is filled with Gentry as well as Tradesmen, here is a Cheerfulness and Gaiety very conspicuous, which are never to be found united, but where Trade inspires the former, and easy Fortunes the latter. It is not reckoned a Place of very great Antiquity, for its Origin is supposed to have been owing to the Destruction of *Wroxeter*, about six Miles to the South East of it, which in all Probability happened about the Time the *Britons* were drove into *Wales* by the *Saxon* Invaders. At the coming in of the *Normans*, *Shrewsbury* was a considerable Town, as appears by its Rate in *Domesday Book*, and was with the greatest Part of the County bestowed on *Roger de Montgomery* by the Conqueror. In the Time of *K. Richard II.* we find a Parliament called at *Shrewsbury*, and in the following Reign, *Henry Percy* surnamed *Hotspur*, and the Earls of *Douglas* and *Worcester*, were defeated by King *Henry IV.* the first of the three was killed in the Battle, and the last was beheaded in the Town.——In the Year 1551, the *Sweating Sickness*, so fatal to *Englishmen* at Home and Abroad, first discovered itself at *Shrewsbury* on the 15th of *April*, and spread all over *England* in about six Months Space, besides infecting *Englishmen* in whatever part of the World they were at that Time. It chiefly seized Men of a middle Age, (few Women, Children, or old Men suffering from it) who if they slept while it lasted, which was commonly about twenty-four Hours, seldom ever waked again. —In the late Civil Wars *Shrewsbury* shewed its Loyalty in an eminent Manner to King *Charles I.* which the Parliament severely repented afterwards.—At present this Town, as was observed before, is in a flourishing Condition, the Cloth and Flannel Ma-

nufactures keep up a very considerable Trade, and make *Shrewsbury* the common Mart between *England* and *Wales*. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common Council Men, Recorder, Steward, Town-Clerk, &c. The Market Days for Provisions (which are very cheap and plentiful) are *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays*, as also *Thursdays* for *Welsh* Commodities of all sorts.

Bridgnorth was built by Queen *Ethelfleda* in the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarehy. The Castle is supposed to have been built by the *Danes*, the Walls by *Robert de Belesme*, Son to *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, who likewise either repaired the old Castle or built a new one, and made it a Place of great Strength. At present it is a large populous Town, divided into the high and low, by the River *Severn*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge of seven Arches. It is built partly on a high Rock, the Ascent of which is made easy by a long winding Street, with many of the Houses set in Niches as it were, with Gardens upon their Roofs, and excellent Cellaridge hewn out of the Rock. The Castle is entirely decayed, and a part of the Spot on which it stood is converted into a pleasant Bowling-Green, which, as well as the winding Walk round the Brow of the Castle Hill, affords a delightful Prospect of great Variety. It is a Place of great Trade, which is carried on both by Land and Water, and is governed (under a Charter granted by King *John*) by two Bailiffs chose out of the twenty four Aldermen, a Recorder, Town Clerk, &c. The Market, which is very plentifully supplied, is held on *Saturday*.

Ludlow is situated on the Confluence of the Rivers *Tem* and *Corve*, on the South Edge of the County next to *Herefordshire*. It is well built, surrounded with Walls, through which are 7 Gates. The Castle was built by *Roger de Montgomery*. Here was fixed the Court of the *Welsh* Marches by King *Henry VIII.* which becoming a great Grievance to the Subject, was abolished by Act of Parliament in the Beginning of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Situation of the Castle was suitable to the Use made of it after the Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, as Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*; for it was appointed to be his chief Residence, which even in its present ruinous and forlorn Condition, evidently shows how great its former Magnificence has been. It had in Front a noble Lawn of a great Extent, though now much of it is enclosed. The Prospect to the Northward is very extensive.—The Town is divided into four Wards and is governed by two Bailiffs, a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, twenty-five Common Council Men, &c. Among other Privileges, they have a Power of trying and executing Criminals distinct from the County. The chief Market Day is *Monday*, besides a lesser Market on *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's

Noblemen's Seats.] In former Ages, this County being a Frontier against the *Welch*, we find no less than thirty-two Castles in it belonging to the Nobility, most of which lay to the West Side, where the Danger was most imminent. At present the Seats of the Nobility are these following: *Ellesmere*, twelve Miles North West from *Shrewsbury*, belongs to the Duke of *Bridgewater*.—*Pepperhill*, near sixteen Miles Eastward from *Shrewsbury*, belongs to the Earl of that Title.—*Tong-Castle*, near *Pepperhill*, belongs to the D. of *Kingston*.—*Onslow-Hall*, not far from *Shrewsbury*, belongs to Lord *Onslow*.—*Sbefnal*, twelve Miles from *Shrewsbury*, belongs to the Earl of *Stafford*.—*Stoke*, near *Wenlock*, belongs to Lord *Craven*.—*Botfield*, about five Miles from *Shrewsbury*, belongs to Lord *Weymouth*.

Curiosities.] The famous *Roman Way*, which from its being supported on the Sides by Stakes interwoven with smaller Wood, was named *Walling-street* by the *Saxons*, enters this County at *Bonin-gale* from *Staffordshire*. It passes by *Wellington* to *Wroxeter*, *Acton Burnel*, the several *Strettons*, (so called from their Situation upon this Road) and so to *Lentardine* in *Herefordshire*, from whence it runs through the middle of *Wales* to *Cardigan*.—*Wroxeter*, to whose Ruin, as we have observed above, *Shrewsbury* owes its Origin, was the antient *Uriconium* or *Viroconium* of the *Romans*, and called *Caer-Urnuach* by the *Britons*, and *Wreken-cester* by the *Saxons*. It certainly was the second, if not the chief City of the *Cornavii*, and fortified by the *Romans*, to secure the Ford of the *Severn*. The Extent of it was about three Miles, and the Foundation of the Wall appears to have been three Yards thick. Some Years since a Spot having been observed to be less fruitful than the rest, it raised the Curiosity of some Persons to examine into the Reason of it, which by digging they discovered to be a square Room, with a double Floor, of Mortar supported by four Rows of small Brick Pillars in the Nature of a *Sudatory* or *Sweating House*, much in use among the *Romans*. When or how this considerable Place came to be destroyed, is not certainly known; but this is highly probable, that it was ruined at least about the Time of the *Saxon* Depredations, both by the Name that People gave it of *Wreken-cester*, implying a City gone to Wreck or Ruin, as likewise because among the great Number of *Roman* Coins found here, there has not yet been discovered one single Piece of *Saxon* Money. It seems also likely that it was burnt down, from the Blackness of the Earth and the defaced Appearance of most of the Coins. It is observed that the Earth here bears larger Crops of Barley, than of any other sort of Grain.—At *Brosely*, about six Miles North of *Bridgnorth*, is a remarkable Well exhaling a sulphurous Vapour.

which when contracted to one Vent, by means of an Iron Cover with a semicircular Hole, and fired by applying a lighted Candle to it, will continue burning with great Violence, so as to boil a large piece of Beef in two Hours. But what is still more remarkable, is, that a piece of Meat broiled in this Flame has not the least ill Taste from the Sulphur.—At *Pitchford*, six Miles to the Eastward of *Brosely*, is a Well which is covered with a Liquid *Bitumen*. This is gathered continually off the Surface, and is made use of instead of Pitch.—In several Parts of *Shropshire*, but particularly in this Neighbourhood, above the Coal Seams, there is generally found a Layer of a black hard Substance and very porous: This being ground to Powder and well boiled, the earthy and gritty Parts subside to the Bottom, but on the Surface swims a bituminous Matter, which by Evaporation is brought to the Consistency of Pitch, or may be thinned to a kind of Tar, by mixing it with an Oil drawn from the same stony Substance. It is particularly serviceable for the Shipping, and as it doth not crack like what is commonly laid upon Ships Bottoms, it might perhaps be of greater Service against the pernicious Worm, by which our Fleets are so much damaged.—Upon the Eastern Edge of the County, next *Staffordshire*, stands *White Ladies*, formerly a Nunnery, but since the Dissolution, a Seat belonging to the antient Family of the *Giffords* of *Chillington* in *Staffordshire*. Here King *Charles II.* after his Defeat at *Worcester*, sheltered himself from the furious Pursuit of his Enemies. In the neighbouring Wood called *Boscobel*, stood the Royal Oak, so named from the King's being concealed in it in the Day-time, and from whence his Majesty had once the Pleasure to see the Parliament Soldiers pursue an Owl, which fluttering along the Ground, as if broken wing'd, led the Red Coats to another Side of the Wood.—*Aston Burnhill*, about six Miles to the South East of *Shrewsbury*, is remarkable for a Parliament being held there in the eleventh Year of King *Edward I.* in which the *Statute Merchant* was renewed and enforced for the Payment of Debts. The House of Lords sat in the Castle, but the Commons were forced to take up with a Barn.—*Cae'r Caradock* in *Purflow* Hundred, towards the South West Corner of the County, is famous for the courageous Opposition, which *Ostorius* the Roman General here met with from *Caradacus*, a British Prince, whose Behaviour, when carried Prisoner in Triumph to Rome, was so Noble and Majestick, that the Emperor *Claudius* set him and his Family at liberty. The British and Roman Camps, with their Walls and Trenches, are still very visible.

Remarkable Persons] Sir *John Talbot*, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, to which Dignity, and that of *Marshal of France*, he was raised by King *Henry VI.* in Reward of his great Achievements against

against the *French* to whom his very Name was terrible. He was killed by a Cannon Shot before *Chastillon*, but his Body was brought over to *England*, and lies buried at *Whitchurch* in the North Part of this County.—At the same Place was born Mr. *Abraham Whelock*, famous for his Skill in the Oriental Languages. He assisted Dr. *Walton* in the Edition of his *Polygot Bible*, and translated the New Testament into the *Persian* Language, in the pious View that it might some time or other contribute to the Conversion of that Nation.—A little to the South East of *Whitchurch*, was born *Francis Sandford*, *Lancaster Herald of Arms*, at a Village of his own Name. He was Author of the *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, and other Treatises appertaining to his Profession.—*Plowden*, in the Hundred of *Pimhill*, towards the North West Side of the County, was the Birth place of *Edmund Plowden*, famous for his Skill in the Common Law, and the Proverb of *The Case is altered, quoth Plowden*.—Sir *Clement Edmonds* was born at *Shrawardine* in the same Hundred. He was eminent for his extensive Knowledge in all Arts and Sciences, and very well versed in Affairs both Civil and Military. He published *Cæsar's Commentaries* in the Year 1600 with Annotations.—*Edward Lord Herbert of Chisbury*, took his Title of Baron, from *Chisbury* on the Western Edge of the County. He wrote several Works, particularly the Life and Reign of King *Henry VIII.*—*Thomas Parr*, who lived to the Age of 150, was born in this County.

Various Particulars.] This County sends twelve Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs: *Shrewsbury*, *Bridgnorth*, *Ludlow*, *Wenlock*, and *Bishop's-Castle*.—It lies partly in the Diocese of *Hereford*, and partly in that of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, and in the *Oxford Circuit*.—There are in it 52 Vicarages, 170 Parishes, and 615 Villages. The Division of it is into fourteen Hundreds, containing about 19,000 Houses, and 95,000 Inhabitants. The Area of it is computed at 890,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Bridgnorth* on the 2d of February, the 19th of June, the 21st of July, and the 18th of October; at *Bishop's-Castle* on the 24th of June, and the 1st of November; at *Church-Stretton* on the 3d of May, and the 8th of September; at *Draiton* on the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, the 8th of September, and the 3d of October; at *Ellismere* on *Whitson-Tuesday*, the 15th of August, and the 11th of November; at *Great Wenlock* on the 24th of June; at *Ludlow* on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Easter, the Wednesday in *Whitson-Week*, the 24th of June, the 4th and 10th of August, the 29th of September, the 1st and 23d of November; at *Newport* on the 11th of April,

the 11th of June; and 6th of November; at *Oswestry* on the 1st of May, and the 30th of November; at *Shesnal* on the 25th of July, and the 10th of November; at *Shrewsbury* on the Wednesday after *Ascension Day*, on the 22d of June, the 1st of August; and 21st of September; at *Wellington* on the 11th of June; at *Wem* on the 29th of June, the 2d of July, and 10th of November; at *White Church* on the 23d of October.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County, in all probability takes its Name from *Somerton*, once the Shire Town, but now obscured by *Bath, Wells, &c.* Not but some Persons have derived the Word *Somersetshire*, from *Summer*, because the largest Share of that Season is enjoyed in this County above any other in all *England*. However faulty the Etymology may be, at least the Reason assigned for it has some Truth to support it. — Its antient Inhabitants were that Division of the *Belge*, which was distinguished by the Name of the *Cangi*. These People bravely encountered and defeated the *Danes*, routing them with such terrible Slaughter, that those Robbers did not set Foot on the Island for upwards of six Years. And even to this Day the Inhabitants are remarkably impatient under Oppression. — Under the *Saxons* it was part of the *West-Saxon Kingdom*; and after the *Norman Invasion* we find above 120 Lordships taken from their antient Possessors, and bestowed by the *Conqueror* on his Followers.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North, partly by the *Irish Sea* or *Bristol Channel*, and partly by *Gloucestershire*; on the East by *Wiltshire*; on the West by *Devonshire*; and on the South by *Dorsetshire*. It is reckon'd in Length sixty-two Miles, thirty-two in Breadth, and 204 in Circumference. The Center of the County is 103 Miles near West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of *Somersetshire* is universally mild, generally wholesome, and on the hilly Parts exceeding fine. — The Soil is very various; the lower Grounds, except where it is boggy, yield great Quantities of Corn and Grass; the hilly Parts are not so fertile, yet even here in many Places, by the help of Art and Industry, good Crops of Corn are raised, besides Pasture for Sheep, above Ground; and underneath, Lead and *Lapis Calaminaris* for making Brass. The Country about *Taunton*, called from it *Taunton Dean*, is exceeding rich, affording the greatest Plenty of

30
40
30
20
10
3
Dog. W. from London
40
30
20

*An Improved MAP of
SOMERSET-SHIRE
containing the Cities
Borough & Market Towns,
with those adjoining; also,
its Principal Roads &
Rivers, by I. Cowley
Geographer to his M^{ty} THE STth.*



P. of GLOUCESTER SH.



Explanation
Cities
Boroughs
Market Towns

DEVON SHIRE

Part
of

DORSET SH.

WILT SH.

English Miles —
0 5 10

50

40

30

30

30

30

40

40

30

30

50

40

30

20

10

3

50

40

30

20

30

30

40

50

10

51

51

51

51

51

51

5

DIPOZ 21111



of Corn, Grass, and rich Fruit for Cyder. — *Somersetshire* must likewise be considered as one of the greatest Cloathing Counties in *England*. The Manufactures run chiefly on fine *Spanish* Medley Cloths, Druggets, Serges, Cantaloons, knit Stockings, &c. in which vast Numbers of Hands are employed, or at least were so, till War, and the running of Wool, that Bane of *England's* Welfare, sunk part of our Trade, or carried it into Foreign Hands. The other Commodities are reckoned up under these following Heads: Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, Cheddar Cheese, *Lapis Calaminaris*, and *Bristol* Stones.

Rivers.] The chief Rivers belonging to this County, besides the Mouth of the *Severn* commonly called the *Bristol* Channel, are the *Avon*, the *Brent*, and the *Parret*, into which runs the *Tome*. — The *Avon* enters this County about five Miles to the South East of *Bath*, but at *Cansham* becomes the Northern Boundary between *Somersetshire* and *Gloucestershire*, and passing by *Bristol* discharges itself into the Mouth of the *Severn*. The *Brent* rises in the Eastern Edge of the County, and runs to the Westward by *Glastonbury*, below which it forms a large Lake, and then falls into the River *Parret* near the *Irish* Sea. — The *Parret* rises in the South Edge of *Somersetshire*, and runs to the Northward, receiving in its Course the *Evil* and the *Tome*; after which it passes by *Bridgewater*, and so falls into the *Irish* Sea with the River *Brent*. These are the chief Rivers, besides which abundance of smaller Streams water this County, and furnish it with plenty of all sorts of Fish. But there is one particular Species in the River *Avon*, which deserves our Notice: They are called *Elvers*, by some thought to be a diminutive Eel, which they more nearly resemble than any other. The River about *Cansham* in the Spring is covered, and even looks black with the prodigious Multitudes of them on the Surface of the Water, being in size about the Thickness of a Goose Quill. When taken, they are made by a particular Management to cast their Skins, and then appear very white. After this, they are kneaded into a kind of Cake, and then fried.

Chief Towns.] *Bristol*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Bridgewater*, *Ilchester*, *Milbourn*, *Minehead*, and *Taunton*.

Bristol, the second trading City of *England*, is situated on the Bank of the River *Avon*, partly in *Somersetshire* and partly in *Gloucestershire*, but independent of both, being a County in itself. The present Name is a Contraction of the *Saxon* Appellation *Brightstow*. As the first mention we find made of this Place is so late as the Year 1063, and nothing said of it during the *Danish* Wars, we must conclude that it is not very antient; yet no Date is assigned

signed when it was built, by any of our Historians. At present it is a large populous City of great Trade, but the Streets are too narrow and the Houses too much crowded. Over the River *Avon*, which runs through the City, is a strong high Bridge, sufficient to stand the impetuous Tide which rises very near six Fathoms. The Quay is of great Extent, and has a Crane upon it of a particular Structure, very useful by its quick Dispatch in loading or unloading of Ships. As the Inhabitants are entirely taken up with Business, there is something remarkably disagreeable in their Behaviour to Strangers, by which they make good their common Saying of themselves, that they care for Nobody. However, as they have begun to improve the City by several noble Edifices, it is to be hoped their Minds will likewise take a more polite Turn, which is no ways incompatible with Commerce, but only with too eager an Intent upon Gain.—The Number of Inhabitants is computed to be near one hundred thousand, the Circumference of the City three Miles, and about three thousand Sail of Ships are reckoned to belong to it.—Besides the Cathedral, which has nothing very extraordinary in it, there are seventeen Parish Churches, several of which are very neat and well decorated, particularly that of *St. Mary Radcliff*.—The Glass-Houses, which are fifteen in Number, are a considerable Profit by their Manufacture, as well as Nuisance by their Smoke to *Bristol*, which sends vast Quantities of Beer, Cyder, Wine and Mineral Water in Bottles to all Parts of the Trading World. This last-mentioned Commodity is of excellent use in all Scorbutick and Inflammatory Cases, being impregnated by the Lime-stone Quarries through which it runs, with a soft Alcalous Quality. It is observed to preserve its Virtues and Efficacy longer than other Medicinal Waters, and consequently there is a greater Demand for it, by those who cannot have recourse to the Fountain Head.—They suffer no Carts to be used in the City, lest, as some say, the Shake occasioned by them on the Pavement, should affect the *Bristol Milk* (the Sherry) in the Vaults, which is certainly had here in the greatest Perfection.—The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. The Market, which is very well furnished, is held on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Bath is situated about twelve Miles higher upon the same River. Though we cannot give entire Credit to the Inscription under the Figure of King *Bladud*, placed in the King's Bath, which intimates that this Place was frequented by the Sick three hundred Years before the Coming of our *Saviour*, yet it is very certain that *Bath* was famous in the Time of the *Romans* for its Medicinal Waters, which *Ptolemy* calls the *Hot Waters*, and *Antoninus* mentions them under the glorious Title of the *Waters of the Sun*. But their Warmth and Medicinal Qualities may be thus accounted for, without

without having immediate Recourse to that Planet. Every one knows that Heat in any Degree may be produced by a due Mixture of Sulphur, Iron Particles, and common Water. Now the Hills from whence the Bath Waters flow, contain both Sulphurous Matter and Iron Ore, which impregnating the Water flowing thro' them, give it that Heat and milky detergent Quality, which it so evidently possesses. It is of sovereign Use in all Complaints, which are comprehended under the Name of cold Diseases, or decayed Constitutions. It is thought that for several hundred Years the Water was used only for bathing, and that the internal Application is of a much later Date than the outward.

However, if Diseases drew many hither, Gallantry and Diversion of late Years entice many more; for as it is an established Maxim, that Cheerfulness greatly assists the Operation of the Waters, a Handle is from hence taken, and by some improved to considerable Lengths, to promote Mirth and good Humour in this great Assembly. It's true, the late Act to prevent Gaming (the Necessity of which was no where more apparent than here, except at *Newmarket*) has much curtailed the favourite Manner of *killing Time at Bath*; nevertheless as the Cunning of Sharpers, the Credulity of Bubbles, and the Indolence of Idlers are very extensive, new Methods are daily contriving to give them their full Scope.—The Streets are very inconvenient, but the Buildings make a handsome Appearance, especially the new ones, and when those now in hand are compleated, it will add greatly to the Beauty and Convenience of the Place, which has already prevailed on many Families to take up a constant Residence in it.—The Cathedral though small, yet is a noble Structure. The Roof is neatly wrought within, and has a handsome Tower over the Middle of the Church. The East Window, which fronts the Walks, is very magnificent.—The City is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, &c. the Market Days are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Clevedon-Court*, not far from *Bristol*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Bristol*.—*Henton-St. George*, a little to the North West of *Bristol*, is the Seat of the Earl *Parwlet*.—*Ken-Court*, near nine Miles South West from *Bristol*, belongs to the same Nobleman.—*Market-Bruton*, belongs to Lord *Berkley*.—*Cannington*, fourteen Miles North West from *Somerton*, is the Seat of Lord *Clifford*.—*Buckland-House*, about five Miles from *Taunton*, belongs to Lord *Hawley*.

Curiosities.] At *Bathford*, a little to the North East of *Bath*, a Room was discovered under Ground with a chequered Pavement of white, blue, and red Stones.—At *Stanton-Dru*, between *Bath* and *Bristol*, are several Stones set up in a circular Form of about ninety Paces diameter. The Country People

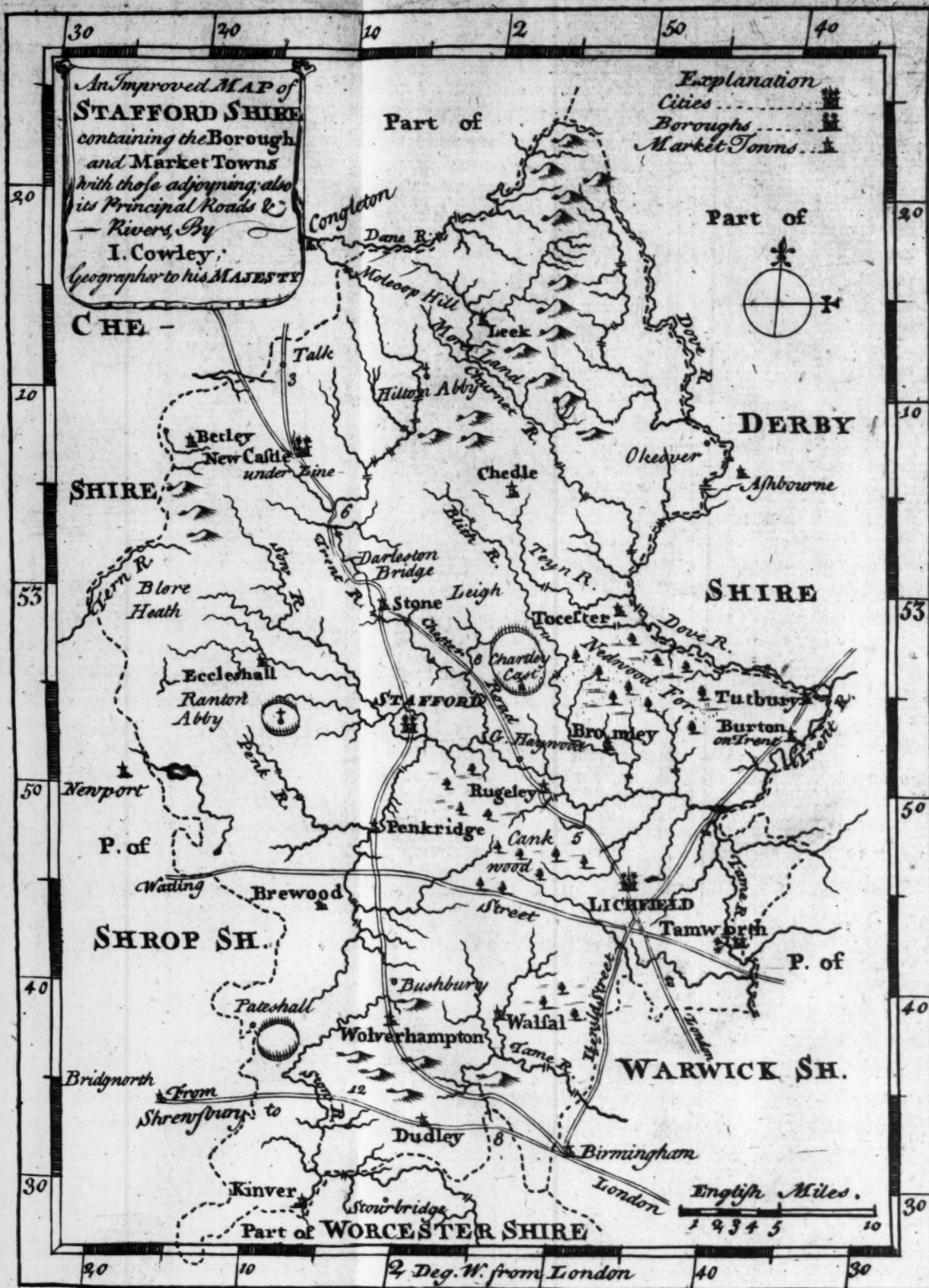
from a ridiculous Fable call them the Wedding, but the real occasion of erecting them is not known.—The Soil about *Coston*, in this Neighbourhood, is so very stony, that the Ridges when ploughed up, look like so many Causeways. Notwithstanding the Wheat which grows here is very good, tho', as may easily be imagined, not very thick. There is so little Soil, that the Husbandmen say, the Wind would blow it away if the Stones were removed.—*Glastonbury*, situated in the Heart of *Somersetshire*, is famous for its great and rich Abbey, said to have been begun by *Joseph of Arimathea*. It is not only going, but even hurrying, by the Greediness of the Tenant, to the last Stage of Decay. What is left besides Ruins, are the great Kitchen, two Pyramids, the tallest of which is about twenty-six Feet in height, with various Inscriptions and Figures, supposed to be designed for Monuments, the Walls of the Choir, and two Pillars of the great middle Tower. Here is likewise the famous Hawthorn, which in a mild Winter puts out some Blossoms about *Christmas*, and by some has been thought miraculous. The great King *Arthur*, if ever there was such a Man, is supposed to have been buried here. It's certain that King *Henry II.* ordered a search to be made for *Arthur's* Tomb, and that a Stone with a leaden Cross was found, having an Inscription signifying that he was buried there. About nine Feet below the Stone, a Coffin of hollowed Oak was discovered containing the Bones of a human Body.—In the Quarries about *Causham*, are found the Serpent-stones, so called from representing, by a *Lusus Naturæ*, a Serpent folded up in a round.—At *Ilechester*, known to *Antoninus* by the Name of *Ischalis*, are frequently found Roman Coins of Gold, Silver and Brass, which with the Ruins of the double Wall, still visible, shew that it was a Place of some Consideration in former Times.—*Athelney*, called by the Saxons the Island of Nobles, famous for the Retreat of King *Alfred*, when the Danes overspread the whole Kingdom. The firm Ground of this River Island is not above two Acres in Breadth, yet afforded a safe Retreat to *Alfred*, and several of his Nobles. Near it was found not many Years since, a kind of Medal or Picture of Saint *Cuthbert*, with an Inscription in the Saxon Language, importing that King *Alfred* had caused it to be made; and as it was hung in a String, as appeared from its make, it is probable that King usually wore it about him out of respect to the Saint, who, as it is said, had appeared to him in his Troubles, and assured him of his future Victories over the Danes. He afterwards built a Monastery on this Spot, the Foundations of which were discovered in the Year 1674, by some Labourers. Among the Remains under Ground, they met with the Bases of the Church Pillars, wrought Free-stone, coloured Tiles, &c. In one Grave, near eight Foot in Length, they found human Bones proportionable to that Size.

At

—At *Taunton*, the Election of Members to serve in Parliament is particular: Every Pot-Walloner, that is, all that dress their own Victuals, are entitled to vote. And in order to qualify themselves, the Inmates or Lodgers, a little before the Election comes on, take care to make a Fire in the Streets, and dress their Victuals publickly.—In the Moors between *Tew-ville* and *Bridge-water* a Discovery was made by the great Drought in 1666. It was observed that several Tracts of Land resembling the Shape of large Trees were more parched than the rest: This excited the Curiosity of some to search into the reason of it, which they found to be large Oaks buried in the Ground, as black as Ebony.—On the Top of *Camalet*, a steep Hill in the Hundred of *Somerton*, there is an Area of upwards of twenty Acres strongly fortified by four deep Trenches surrounding it, with a Wall of Earth between each Trench. Several Coins and other Antiquities have been found here belonging to the *Romans*, but on what Occasion they cast up these great Works, History is entirely silent.—At *Laurence Leddiard*, about seven Miles to the North West of *Taunton*, in the Year 1666 was dug up an Earthen Pitcher full of *Roman* Coins, weighing about eighty Pounds. Another Pitcher of the same Magnitude and Contents was found in the Neighbouring Parish of *Stogumber*.—*Mynthead*, on the Western Point of the County, affords an excellent Harbour to the Shipping in all Weathers, into which they can always come, and be sheltered against any Storm. Even that of 1703 did no Damage here.—But we must not forget *Mendip Hills*, which lie North of the City of *Wells*, for the odd Punishment inflicted on any Miner (or Grovior, as they are here called) when detected in stealing Lead Ore, or working Tools from any of their fellow Workmen. It is done in the following Manner. The Criminal is shut up in one of the little slight Huts, in which they leave their Tools, and surrounded with dry Furze, Fern, &c. all which being set on Fire, Culprit, whose Hands and Feet are at Liberty, may throw down the Hut if he can, and make his Escape. This is called *The Burning of the Hill*, which whoever has undergone must never appear more among the Groviers.—*Wokey-Hole*, at the Foot of these Hills, not far from *Wells*, is a large subterraneous Cave, the Passage into which is very narrow. The several Divisions of it are named the Kitchen, Hall, Dancing-Room, Cellar, &c. The petrifying Quality of the Water, which drops continually from the Roof, has given a Handle to strong Imaginations to find out the Resemblances of several Things, as a Man's Head, a Dog, a Tomb-stone, Bell, Organs, &c. The Roof and Sides reflect the Light of Candles very beautifully, and return an harmonious Echo to any Noise made in it. A Rivulet runs through it which is very serviceable to several Mills just below.

Remarkable Persons.] *Gildas* the Historian, surnamed *Badonicus*, from *Bath* the Place of his Birth. He died in the Year 570, after having compiled several Works, none of which except his History are extant, where there is so much Gall mingled with the Truth, that he is stiled by many the *Querulus*, or peevish *Gildas*.—*William Prynn*, Barrister of *Lincoln's-Inn*, a busy, meddling, voluminous Writer in King *Charles* I's Time. His political Performances brought him under very severe Penalties of the Law, but for contributing his Mite towards the Restoration of King *Charles* II. he was made Keeper of the Tower by that Prince.—Sir *Amias Preston* was born at *Criquet* in the Hundred of *Bulstons*, famous for his brave Exploits against the *Spaniards* both in *Europe*, by taking the Admiral of the Galleons in the great *Armada*, as also in *America*, by plundering and destroying many of their Settlements. At his Return Home, upon some Provocation, he very smartly sent a Challenge to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, which was as wisely refused by Sir *Walter*, saying, he was not ambitious of such an ill-got Honour, where the Hangman is to set on the Garland.—Sir *John Stowel* was born at *Stowel* in the Hundred of *Horethorn*. This Gentleman was very active in assisting King *Charles* I. but being taken Prisoner at *Bridgwater*, he was, contrary to the Articles of Surrender, confined a close Prisoner for fourteen Years. Being released upon the Restoration, he met King *Charles* II. on the memorable 29th of *May* 1660, at *Charing-cross*, followed by a Company of brave Officers and Gentlemen, who had all signalized themselves in the King's Army.—*Robert Blake*, another brave Man, though under a bad Commission. His Courage and Conduct were first known in the Land Service, where he exerted himself against King *Charles* I. and when the War was ended at Home he went to Sea in the Year 1649 as Admiral, and carried Terror with him wherever he sailed. For, except in his first Engagement with *Van Tromp* the Dutch Admiral in the *Downs* (but whom he paid Home soon after near the Isle of *Wight*) he was generally very successful in every thing he undertook.—*Wrington* in this County is famous for being the Birth-place of that great Philosopher *John Locke*, Esq;

Various Particulars.] *Somersetshire* sends eighteen Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs: *Bristol*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Taunton*, *Bridgwater*, *Minehead*, *Iwelchester*, and *Milborn Port*. It lies in the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, and in the Western Circuit. There are reckon'd in it 132 Vicarages, 385 Parishes, and 1,660 Villages. It is divided into thirty-seven Hundreds, containing about



44,680 Houses and 223,400 Inhabitants. The Area of it is computed at 1,075,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Axbridge* on the 25th of March, and the 11th of June; at *Bath* on the 2d and 24th of February, on the 7th of May, the 29th of June, and 1st of August; at *Bridgewater* on *Ascension Day*, the 24th of June, and 21st of September; at *Bristol* on the 25th, &c. of January and the 25th of July; at *Bruton* on *Good-Friday*, and the 23d of April; at *Camel* on the 14th of October; at *Chard* on the 3d of May, and 1st of November; at *Crookborn* on the 24th of August; at *Dulverton* on the 29th of June, and the 28th of October; at *Frome* on the 24th of February, and 23d of November; at *Glastonbury* on the 8th and 29th of September, at *Ilchester* on the 22d of July and 29th of August; at *Langport* on the 29th of June, and the 24th of September; at *Milbourn-Port* on the 5th of June, and 28th of October; at *Pensford* on the 25th of April, and 28th of October; at *Petberton* on the 24th of June; at *Philipsnorton* on the 1st of May; at *Somerton* on the 28th of October; at *Taunton* on the 7th of July; at *Wells* from the 3d of May to the 9th, on the 24th of June, and 11th of October; at *Wivelscomb* on the 1st of May.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Name.] SO called from *Stafford* the County Town, was formerly about one Third of the Country inhabited by the *Cornavii*, but upon the *Saxon* Division it became a part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*.—Venerable *Bede* speaking of the Inhabitants of *Staffordshire*, calls them *Angli Mediterranei*, or the *Midland English*, being seated near the Middle of *England*, tho' it is not exactly in the Center.—We find little mention of this Country with respect to the *Romans*, who for the Convenience of their Armies, carried two of their great Roads through this County, viz. *Watling-street*, which enters it from *Warwickshire*, at *Faseley Bridge*, not far from *Tamworth*, and crossing *Staffordshire* near *Litchfield*, enters *Shropshire* not far from *Brewood*: And *Ikenil-street*, which from *Streeton*, near *Tutbury*, crosses *Watling-street* a little to the Southward of *Litchfield*, and then presently enters *Warwickshire* near a Place called *Handsworth*.—In the *Danish* Wars this County had its share of Misery, not only from those Ravagers, but also from the *Saxons* themselves; for we find this, and one or two more Counties plundered by *Edmund Ironside* for standing Neuter, when worn out by the long Continuance of those

Wars.—After the *Norman Conquest*, it was plundered by *Robert de Bellefme* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, at the Head of an Army of *Normans* and *Welchmen*, in Rebellion against King *Henry I.*

Situation.] *Staffordshire* is bounded on the North West, North, and North East by *Cheshire* and *Derbyshire*; on the East and South East by *Derbyshire* and *Warwickshire*; on the South by *Warwickshire*; and on the South West by *Shropshire*.—It contains in Length forty-five Miles, in Breadth twenty-eight, and in Circumference 142. *Stafford*, the County Town, is about 102 Miles near North from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is generally very good tho' sharp, especially on that Hilly Part which lies between *Trentham* and *Beach*, in proof of which the Inhabitants there alledge that they have three Christenings for one Burial.—The Soil affords good Arable and Pasture Land, and even in the Moorlands, industrious Tillage produces tolerable Crops of Corn, and the short Grass on the Hills is no despicable Pasture, not only for Sheep, but even for large Cattle. Under the Surface is found excellent Clay for the best Earthen Ware, Tobacco Pipes, several Ogres, and Fullers Earth. Besides Channel Coal, which bears polishing and is of sufficient Hardness for paving, as in the Cathedral at *Litchfield*, where it supplies the Place of black Marble; as also Pit-Coal surpassing that which is dug in the North, being much sweeter and clearer in the Consumption.—Here are also several sorts of useful Stones, as Marble, Alabaster, Fire-stones, Quarry-stones, Grind-stones, Mill-stones, Lime-stones, and Iron-stones. The best sort of these latter are called *Mush*, and are found about *Rushal*. They are sometimes as large as the Crown of a Hat, and will then contain near a Pint of sharp cold Liquor, very grateful to the Taste, and of which the Workmen are very greedy. The chief Manufacture of the County is all sorts of Iron Utensils, which are made here in the greatest Perfection.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Trent*, the *Dove* and the *Sow*.—The *Trent* rises among the Moorlands in the North West Side of the County, and runs to the Eastward to *Derbyshire*. The *Dove* rises in the most Northern Point of *Staffordshire*, and makes the Boundary between it and *Derbyshire*, joining the *Trent* in the East a little below *Barton*. The *Sow* rises a few Miles West of *Newcastle under Lyme*, and running to the South East falls into the *Trent* after having passed by *Stafford*. They are all well stored with all sorts of Fish, especially the *Trent*, which likewise affords good Salmon.

Chief

Chief Towns.] Litchfield, Stafford, Wolverhampton, and Newcastle under Lyne.

Litchfield, so called, according to some antient Authors, in Allusion to the Field wherein several Martyrs lay a long time unburied in the Persecution under the Emperor *Diocletian*. The City Arms are a Representation of this Butchery. — In the Year 1075, it being decreed in a Synod that no Bishop's Seat should be placed in obscure Villages, *Litchfield* was not of Consequence enough to prevent the Removal of the See to *Chester*, and from thence to *Conventry*; but *Roger Clinton*, the third Bishop after the Removal, came back to *Litchfield*, and in the Year 1148 repaired the Castle and began the Cathedral. From this Period *Litchfield* dates its Prosperity, for the Bishop's Presence soon drew many to settle here. In the late Civil Wars, the Close, which is fortified by a strong Wall and separated from the City by a Body of Water, was maintained by the King's Forces with great Courage and Obstinacy against *Cromwell's* Soldiers, who, with great Loss on both Sides, at last took it by Storm. In its present Condition it is a handsome, well-built City, divided into two Parts by a slow Stream, over which there are two good Causeways with Sluices, for the Communication of the City and Close. The City Part is the largest and most populous, in which is the Market Place, a noble School, and neat Hospital. In the Close are the best Buildings, and among the rest the Cathedral. This Edifice is elegant and regular, and inferior to few, if any, in *England*. The West End, with its Window adorn'd at the Expence of the Duke of *York* (afterwards King *James II.*) is very beautiful. But the Spires over the Portico are particularly admired as Pieces of the best *Gothick* Architecture we have left. This See is very antient, having been once Archiepiscopal, with Jurisdiction over the Kingdoms of the *Mercians* and *East-Angles*. — The Corporation is governed by two Bailiffs, twenty-four Burgesses, Recorder, Sheriff, &c. The County of the City extends to the Compass of near ten Miles, and is yearly rode round by the Sheriff in Procession. The Market is very well supplied with all sorts of Provisions on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

Stafford, the County Town, claims for its Foundress the great *Ethelfleda*, the Widow of *Ethelred* Earl of *Mercia*, who built Towns and led Armies with more than Masculine Conduct and Spirit. She made *Stafford* the chief Town of this Shire, as being most commodious for transacting publick Business. It is well built, and of late is much encreased in Wealth and Inhabitants by the Clothing Trade. Here is still kept up the old Custom called *Borough English*, by virtue of which the youngest Son inherits whatever his Father possesses within the Town. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. The Market is held on *Saturday* in a fine spacious uniform Square.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Newborough*, five Miles Northward from *Litchfield*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Bridgewater*.—*Alston-Castle*, about eleven Miles North East from *Stafford*, belongs to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.—*Elford*, near *Litchfield*, belongs to the Earl of *Berkshire*.—*Stafford-Castle*, near the Town of that Name, belongs to the Earl of *Stafford*.—*Beaufort*, eight Miles South East from *Stafford*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Uxbridge*.—*Sandwell* belongs to the Earl of *Dartmouth*.—*Envil-Hall*, about three Miles from *Sturbridge*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Stamford*.—*Trentham*, not far from *Newcastle*, is the Seat of Lord *Gower*.—*Stourton-Castle* is the Seat of Lord *Stourton*.—*Ridware*, near *Litchfield*, is the Seat of Lord *Leigh*.—*Carewell*, nine Miles from *Stafford*, belongs to Lord *Vane*.—*Dudley-Castle*, on the South Edge of the County, is the Seat of Lord *Dudley*.—*Tixal*, near *Stafford*, is the Seat of Lord *Aston*.—*Ingfree*, near the same Place, is the Seat of Lord *Chetwind*.

Curiosities.] At *Statfold*, in *Offlow Hundred*, when the Steeple was repaired, the top Stone being thrown from the Pinnacle into the Church Yard, broke in two, and, as they here positively affirm, discovered a live Toad in the Center of it, which died upon being exposed to the Air.—*Wall*, now a small Village, though once a considerable Town, and known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Elocetum*. It was demolished before the *Conqueror's* Time, and the Remains took the Name of *Wall*, from part of the Castle-Wall still standing. By the Extent of the Ruins it must have been a Place of considerable Note, to say nothing of the Coins often found here.—*Wednesfield* and *Theoten-Hall*, two Villages famous for as many Victories obtained over the *Danes* by King *Edward the Elder*. In this last mentioned Parish there is a Pasture called the *Clots*, in which if any horned Cattle graze for one Summer, tho' their Colour was never so black before, it will turn to a whitish Dun.—Near *Wiggington* are several *Lows*, as they are here called, or *Roman* Depositories of Bodies after they had been burnt, as appears from the crumbling Pieces of Bones, Coals and Ashes, which they contain.—*Wolverhampton*, famous for its fine Iron-Wares, especially Locks, which are here made to that Perfection as all *Europe* cannot match: Some have been valued at twenty Pounds a Lock.—*Wrottesly*, North West from *Wolverhampton*, remarkable for the Ruins of some antient City of above three Miles Circumference.—At *Kinsale* in this Neighbourhood, is an old Fortification of an oblong Form, the longest Sides being about 300 Yards.—In the same Parish in a Pasture Field is a large Stone two Yards high, and four Yards in Circumference, which has been, as some think, a *British* Deity, or, according to others, a Memorial of a Battle

Battle fought here by that People. The Top of the Stone has two Notches in it, which makes it appear as if it had three Heads. — In the Hall of *Dudley-Castle* is a Table of one entire Oak Plank above seventeen Yards long, and from which seven Yards nine Inches were cut off to make it sizeable to the Hall. It measured a Yard broad for the full Length, and consequently must have been a prodigious Tree when entire, and could not have contained less than one hundred Ton of neat Timber. It grew in the new Park at *Dudley*. — About the Year 1700 was found at *Pattingham*, a gold Chain or Bracelet, weighing three Pounds and two Ounces, the Links very curiously wreathed, and so very flexible, that it would fit several Sizes. — At *Bescote*, near *Litchfield*, there is a Ditch which affords a kind of natural *Phosphorus*, for the Mud of it rubbed upon any thing in a dark Night will emit a faint blueish Flame for near a Quarter of an Hour. — *Heffington*, remarkable for the Service it owes to the Lord of *Hilton*, which is this: The Owner of *Heffington* Lordship is bound to bring every *New Year's* Day a Goose to *Hilton*, and drive it three times about the Fire-side, whilst *Jack of Hilton* blows the Fire. This *Jack of Hilton* is a hollow brass Figure about twelve Inches in Height, which being filled at the Mouth with Water by a very small Aperture, and then exposed to the Heat of a large Fire, evaporates the Water with such a violent Blast as blows the Fire very fiercely. After this the Goose is delivered by the same Person to the Cook, and when dressed he serves it up to the Lord of *Hilton's* Table, who gives him a Dish of Meat for his Mefs. — At *Newcastle under Lyne* a large block of Stone was dug out of the Quarry, in the Middle of which, when saw'd asunder, was found a Man's Skull with the Teeth in it. — The Coal dug here shows such Variety of beautiful Colours, that it is very deservedly called *Peacock-Coal*. — At *Checkley*, about fourteen Miles to the Eastward of *Newcastle*, there are in the Church-Yard three tall Pyramidical Monuments with Variety of Figures upon them, and supposed to have been raised by the *Danes*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; was born at *Litchfield*. His Knowledge in most Branches of Literature was very extensive. He presented to the University of *Oxford* that valuable Collection of Rarities which take their Name from the Benefactor. — In the Parish of *Horburne*, was one *James Sands*, who died in the Year 1625, aged 140 Years, and whose Wife lived to 120. — *Edward Leigh*, Author of the *Critica Sacra*, a learned Critical Work on the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Words used in the Scriptures, was born at *Rusball* in this County. — *Edmund Dudley*, one of King *Henry the VIIth's* Harpies, in Combination with *Empson*, for which he lost his Head on *Tower-Hill* in the following Reign. —

Mary Woodward, born at *Hardwick* in the Parish of *Sundon*, remarkable for her quick Apprehension of what Persons, to whom she was accustomed, said by the Motion of their Lips. She lost her hearing in her Childhood, which occasioned her having Recourse to this extraordinary Method.—*Dr. Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born at *Stanton* in the North Part of the County.—*Sir Thomas Littleton*, the great Lawyer, and Doctor *William Gifford* Archbishop of *Rheims*, Duke and Peer of *France*, were both of this County.

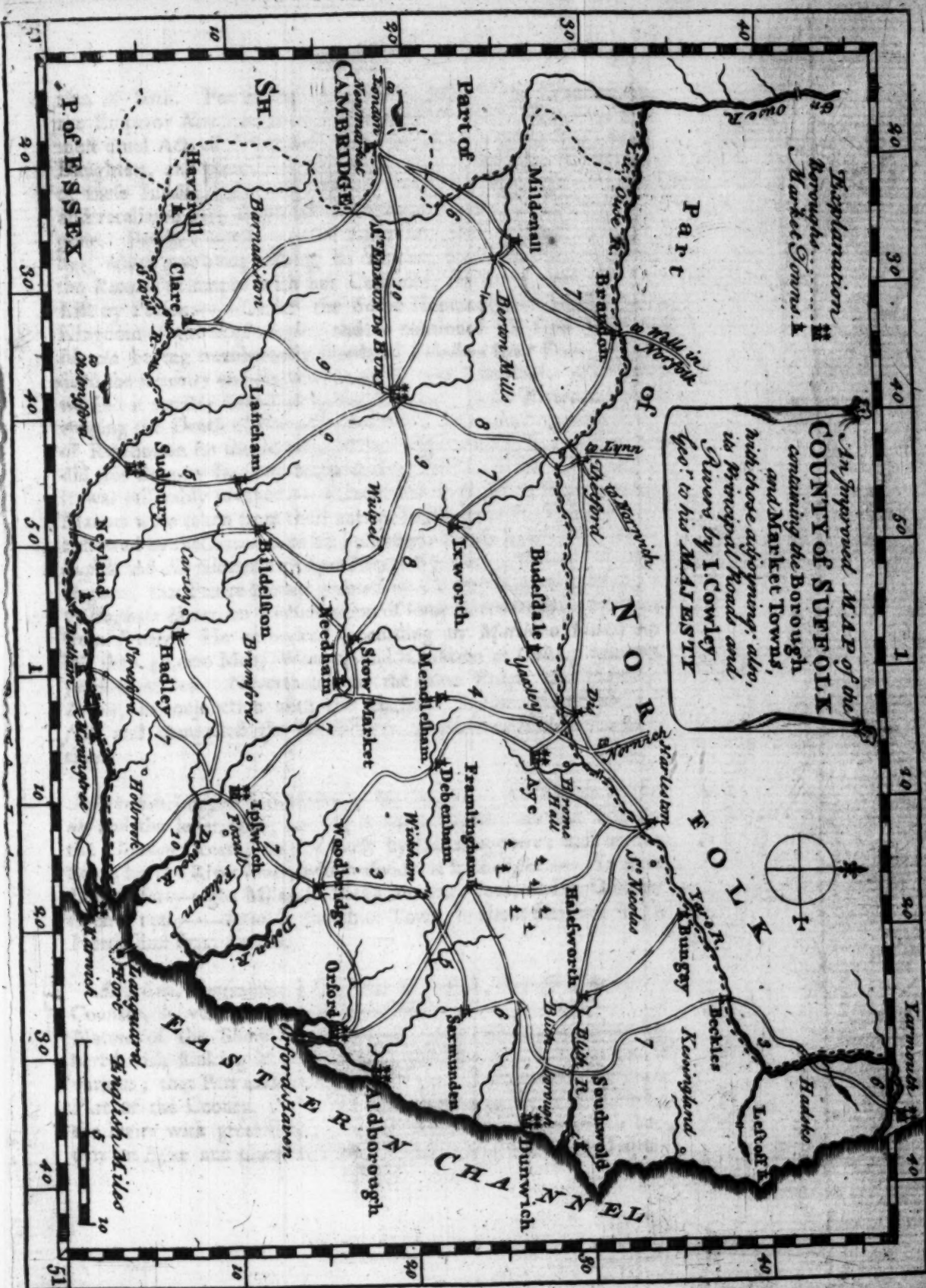
Various Particulars.] *Staffordshire* sends ten Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two for each of the following Boroughs: *Litchfield*, *Stafford*, *Newcastle under Lyne*, and *Tamworth*.—It lies in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and in the *Oxford Circuit*. There are in it 39 Vicarages, 150 Parishes, and 670 Villages. It is divided into five Hundreds, containing about 23,740 Houses, and 118,700 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 810,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Bromley* on the 2d of *February*; at *Brewood* on the 8th of *September*; at *Burton* on *Ascension Day*, the 27th of *June*, the 5th of *July*, and the 18th of *October*; at *Betley* on the 20th of *July*; at *Eccleshal* on *Ascension Day*; at *Leek* on the Monday in *Whitsun-Week*, the 3d of *April*, the 17th of *July*, and the 2d of *November*; at *Litchfield* on the three first *Thursdays* after *Twelfth-Day*, on *Ash Wednesday*, and the *Friday* before *St. Simon and St. Jude*; at *Newcastle* on the *Friday* after *Twelfth Day*, and on the Monday after *Low-Sunday*, on the 1st of *August*, and the 11th of *November*; at *Penkridge* on the 23d of *September*; at *Stafford* on the 6th of *February* and lasts six Days, on the 26th of the same Month, on the 22d of *April*, and the 3d of *May*, the 29th of *June*, the 30th of *July*, and 21st of *September*; at *Stone* on the 25th of *July*; at *Tamworth* on *Ash-Wednesday*, on the 23d of *April*, and the 13th of *October*; at *Utoxeter* on the 25th of *April*, and the 8th of *September*; at *Wolverhampton* on the 24th and 29th of *June*.

S U F F O L K.

Name.] **T**HIS County received its present Denomination from the Saxons, who by it expressed the Situation of the Inhabitants, with respect to those of *Norfolk*. It was the principal Part of the Country of the *Iceni*, as the Names of many Places to this Day plainly show.

The last Prince who reign'd over this People was *Prasutagus*, whose Contrivance to secure his Family and Kingdom proved the Destruction



tion of both. For having by Will made over his Kingdom to the Emperor *Nero*, the *Roman* Officers and Soldiery committed the most cruel Acts of Violence, ravishing and abusing his Queen and Daughters, and plundering the People. Queen *Boadicea*, in revenge of these Insults, raised an Army of *Britons*, defeated the *Romans*, and retaliated very amply all the Miseries her Subjects had undergone. But in a second pitched Battle her good Fortune deserted her, which not being willing to survive, and disdaining to grace the *Roman* Triumphs with her Captivity, she put an End to her Life by Poison.—Under the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it became the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and so continued till *Offa* King of *Mercia* having treacherously murdered *Ethelbert* their Prince, subdued the Country and annexed it to his own Kingdom. After this we find it terribly harrassed by the *Mercians*, under Pretence of revenging the Death of *Bernulph*, destroyed by the *East-Angles* by way of Retaliation for the Murder of their King *Ethelbert*.—Neither did this Country fare any better during the *Danish* Wars, in which it was miserably ravaged.—Under the *Normans* no less than 629 Manors were taken from their antient Possessors in this County, and bestowed by the Conqueror on his Followers.—In the Reign of K. *John*, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* had a narrow Escape from being devour'd by Foreigners, that Prince having granted by Charter these two Counties to *Hugh de Boves*, on Consideration of some Succours to be brought from *France*: He embarked (according to *Matthew Paris*) no less than 40,000 Men, Women and Children at *Calais*, who all perished at Sea. Nevertheless in the same Reign, the Dauphin *Lewis*, in conjunction with the rebellious Barons, plundered *Suffolk*, and compelled the Inhabitants to pay him large Contributions.

Situation.] *Suffolk* is bounded on the North by the Rivers *Waveney* and the lesser *Ouse*, parting it from *Norfolk*; on the East by the *German* Ocean; on the West by *Cambridgeshire*; and on the South by the River *Stour*, which divides it from *Essex*.—It is in Length forty-eight Miles, in Breadth twenty-four, and in Circumference 156.—*Ipswich*, the chief Town, is about fifty-five Miles North East from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of *Suffolk*, though a maritime Country, is very clear and wholesome, which is owing to the Nature of the Shore, being clean, sandy, without being incumbered with stinking Mud or stagnated Water.—The Soil is various; that Part called *High Suffolk*, or the *Woodlands*, the inner Part of the County, is a rich deep Clay and Marle, furnishing the Dairy with great Plenty of good Milk; that part which borders on *Essex* and *Cambridge* affords excellent Pasture; and about

Bury, and so to the North and North Westward, it is fertile in Corn, except towards *Newmarket*, which is mostly green Heath. — In this County that great Improvement of feeding Cattle and Sheep on Turneps was first set on foot. It's true, some nice Palates often quarrel with good Beef and Mutton on this Score; however, besides the Advantage it has been to the Nation in general, these Gentlemen may comfort themselves with the Reflection that what such Meats want in delicacy of Taste, is abundantly recompensed by the wholesome Nourishment they afford. — The chief Commodities are excellent Butter and Cheese, which latter undoubtedly suffers to enrich the former; yet this County Cheese is thought to be very proper for long Voyages, by reason of its Dryness, which helps to preserve it. — The principal Manufactures of *Suffolk* are Woolen and Linen Cloths.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Waveney*, the *Deben*, the *Orwell* (by some called the *Gipping*) and the *Stour*. — The *Waveney* rises in the Northern Edge of this County, and forms its Course to the North Eastward, very near the Head of the *Lesser Ouse*, which runs directly Westward. After the *Waveney* has passed *Beccles*, it forms two Branches, the one to the East almost to *Lestoff*, where it stops short without reaching the Sea, tho' within a small Distance of it; the other makes an Angle to the Northward and falls into the *Yare* a little above *Yarmouth*. — The *Deben* rises a little Westward of *Debenham*, and running Eastward to *Wickham*, winds round that Town, and forms a Course South South East by *Woodbridge* to the *German Ocean*. — The *Orwell* rises near *Wulpit*, from whence it runs Eastward to *Stowe*, *Needham*, *Ipswich*, and so to the same Sea. — The *Stour* rises in the Edge of *Cambridgeshire*, and running mostly Eastward by *Clare*, *Sudbury* and *Neyland*, it falls into the *German Ocean* with the *Orwell* at *Harwich*.

Chief Towns.] *Ipswich*, *St. Edmond's-Bury*, *Aldborough*, and *Lestoff*. *Ipswich*, situated on the River *Stour*, about twelve Miles from *Harwich*, was formerly called *Gippeswich*, which Denomination it took from the River then named *Gippin*, to signify its winding Stream. The first time we find any mention made of this Place by our Historians, is the Year 991, when the *Danes* plundered it, as they had done all the Coast, in such a savage Manner, that the miserable Inhabitants were forced to buy their Peace with a large Sum of Money. Afterwards in King *Stephen's* Wars it was besieged by that Prince, who so effectually demolished the Castle, that no Remains of it can now be discovered. *Ipswich*, when in its most flourishing Condition, had no less than twenty-one Churches. — In its present State it is a neat well-built Town, and exceeds

ceeds in Extent several of our Cities. The Trade, tho' short of what it has been even in the Memory of Man, is still considerable. The Tide rises here about twelve Foot, and brings large Ships within a small Distance of the Town; yet the Navigation and Tide stop here, for neither go any considerable Way higher. The Town-Hall, Council-Chamber, &c. make a good Appearance and are very commodious. The Market-place is large, beautified in the Middle with a handsome Cross. There are twelve Parish Churches, and a noble Hospital, provided by the Town, for poor Children, antient People in Want, and Mad-folks, besides a good Free-School. *Ipswich* enjoys several considerable Privileges, as the passing Fines and Recoveries, trying Causes both Criminal and Civil, and even Crown Causes arising among themselves. The Corporation is governed by two Bailiffs, a Recorder, twelve Portmen, of which the Bailiffs and four of the Portmen are Justices of the Peace, twenty-four Common-council Men, two Coroners, &c. Here are two Market Days every Week, *Tuesday* and *Thursday*.

St. Edmund's-Bury, generally thought to have been the famous *Villa Fauisini*, mentioned by *Antoninus* and other antient Authors; but who this *Faustinus* was, we are left entirely in the Dark. However, he show'd his Taste in choosing this charming Spot, which by some Moderns has been deservedly called the *Montpellier* of *England*, to express the Beauty of the Country and the Sweetness of the Air. About the Year 870, *Edmund* King of the *East Angles*, having made his Escape from *Framlingham* Castle in this County, where he had been besieged by the *Danes*, was taken in a Wood by those barbarous Robbers, and murdered with exquisite Torture. Some Years after his Body being discovered, was brought hither and buried with great Veneration, from whence this Town took the Name of *St. Edmund's-Bury*. Some of our Historians have related a very particular Story of this *St. Edmund's* appearing to *Sueno* the *Danish* King, and striking such a Terror into him that he survived it but a few Days. The Reason assigned for the Apparition, was the Cruelty of *Sueno*, in reducing this Town to Ashes, because the Inhabitants did not comply with his oppressive and exorbitant Demands. His Son *Canute* rebuilt the Town with greater Splendor than ever. In the Year 1446, we find a Parliament held here, famous for being instrumental in the Destruction of *Humphrey* the good Duke of *Gloucester*, who on the second Day of the Sessions was arrested and soon after privately made away with, to prevent his being rescued by the People, to whom his equitable Administration, during his Nephew King *Henry VI's* Minority, had much endeared him.—This Town is delightfully situated on a rising Ground in a fine Country, commanding very different yet charming Prospects; for on the South and South West

of it is a rich enclosed Country, on the North and North West are pleasant champain Fields to a great Extent, and on the East Side the Country is partly enclosed and partly open. The Streets are laid out so regularly, that most of them cut one another at right Angles. The publick Buildings are remarkable, particularly the Guild-Hall, the Shire-House, the Free-School, the Wool-Hall, the Marker-Cross, and the Abbey-Gate still standing, from which some Notion of the Abbey's Magnificence may be gathered. But the Fair, which is held on St. *Matthew's* Day, the 21st of *September*, and continued a considerable time, must not be forgot. It is a general Rendezvous of all the Nobility and Gentry from the neighbouring Counties, who flock hither for their Diverſion, for which Purpose, besides all sorts of Trades and Shops going forward, a Comedy is acted every Night.—The Corporation is governed by an Alderman, a Recorder, twelve capital Burgesſes, and twenty four common Burgesſes. It has two plentiful Markets on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Euston-Hall*, eighteen Miles North West from *Ipswich*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Grafton*.—As is also *Liwermore-Hall*, about three Miles from *Ixworth*.—*Ickworth*, not far from St. *Edmund's-Bury*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Bristol*.—*Eston*, a Seat of the Earl of *Rochford*.—*Helmingham-Hall* belongs to the Earl of *Dysart*.—*Sudborn-Hall*, near *Orford*, belongs to the Lord Viscount *Hereford*.—*Culforth-Hall*, not far from St. *Edmund's-Bury*, is the Seat of Lord *Cornwallis*.—*Penham-Hall*, fourteen Miles North from *Ipswich*, belongs to Lord Viscount *Townshend*.

Curiosities.] *Ikelingham*, in the Hundred of *Sackford*, has been a Place of Note in the Time of the *Romans*, as is gathered from several *Roman* Coins found here.—At *Ikeſworth*, about ten Miles to the North East of *Bury*, a large Pot of *Roman* Money was discovered about seventy Years since. Which good Fortune King *Henry VIII.* did not meet with, though his Avarice tempted him to make a diligent Search for hidden Treasure at *Norton* not far from hence, as the Trenches of Earth thrown up still show.—At *Dunwich*, the most antient Town in *Suffolk*, several Marks of Antiquity have been discovered. The Sea has swallowed up a great Part of it; in saving some of the Ruins, for the Sake of the Materials, while the Tide was out, the Inhabitants found a Grave in the Chancel of Saint *John's* Church, which contained a Man's Body with sharp picked-toe Boots on, and two Chaliceſ on his Breast; but upon being stirred, the Corpſe fell to Duſt: As *Dunwich* was a Biſhop's See for ſome Time, it is ſuppoſed this was the Body of one of its Prelates. The Biſhoprick,
after

after four hundred Years Continuance here, was translated first to *Thetford*, and from thence to *Norwich*, where it remains.—*Southwold* is the most Easterly Point of *England*; its Bay, commonly called the *Soul Bay*, has been made famous in several Sea Fights.—Along this Coast from *Orford Ness* to *Yarmouth*, when our Summer is over, incredible Numbers of Swallows are observed to gather into a Body, and with the first fair Wind to take Wing for some warmer Climate. They are sometimes Wind-bound for several Days, but it no sooner blows from any of the Northern Points, than they disappear till the following Spring.—*Blythborough*, commonly called *Bliburg*, shows evident Marks of its great Antiquity, by the Ruins of several Buildings, Roman Urns, Coins, &c. often discovered near it.—*Bunbury*, famous for its strong Castle built by the Family of the *Bigods* Earls of *Norfolk*, upon the River *Waveney*. It was of this Castle that *Hugh Bigod*, in the Wars between King *Stephen* and the Empress *Maud*, boasted in the following Rhimes :

*Were I in my Castle of Bunbury,
Upon the River Waveney,
I would not value the King of Cockney.*

Nevertheless the King of *Cockney*, as he stiles King *Henry II.* compelled him to save his Castle from being demolished, by paying down a large Sum of Money, and afterwards upon the Earl's endeavouring to dethrone the King, he actually stripped him of this as well as his Castles of *Walton* and *Framlingham*.—*Burgh Castle*, in the North East Point of the County, has been a Place of great Note. There are still standing 220 Yards of the East Wall, and about 120 of the North and South Walls. They are about seventeen or eighteen Feet in Height, strengthened with four round solid Towers. The Materials are Flints and Roman Bricks near a Foot and a half in Length and a Foot in Breadth. It is not unlikely that this was the *Gariononum*, or Fort on the River *Gariensis*, where a Roman Station was fixed to defend the Coast against the Saxon Piracies.—*Hemingston* Manor, remarkable for the odd Tenure by which it was held by *Baldwin de Petteur*, with some Allusion, I suppose, to his Name. The Tenure was this, The Lord of the Manor was obliged every Christmas Day, in the Presence of our Sovereign Lord the King, to exhibit a *Saltus*, a *Sufflatus*, and a *Bombalus*; in plain English, to cut a Caper, Puff with his Cheeks, and let a F—t.—At *Orford* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* if we may credit *Ralph de Coggeshal*, some Fishermen took in their Nets a Man-Fish, which answered exactly to the outward Appearance of the human Body, but was rough and hairy with a picked Beard.—At *Felixton*, a little to the Northward

ward of the *Landguard-Fort*, was an antient quadrangular Castle, where a *Roman Colony* was in all Probability settled, as appears from the *Roman Coins*, &c. often discovered among the Ruins; and perhaps *Colnies*, the Name of the Hundred in which it stood, is derived from thence. The Sea has destroyed the greatest Part of it, and the rest is daily mouldering away through the repeated Attacks of the Waves—And to conclude the Account of the Castles in this County, *Rendelsham* was famous for being the Royal Seat of *Redwald King* of the *East-Angles*. A silver Crown, perhaps belonging once to that Prince, weighing near sixty Ounces, was found here about fifty Years since, but was presently melted down and sold for ready *Sterling*.—And *Framlingham* was noted for its noble and strong Castle, the Seat of the *Mowbrays Dukes* of *Norfolk*, but now it belongs to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. The Area within the Walls still standing, is above an Acre of Ground, and what remains of it plainly shows that it has been a beautiful Building of great Strength. The Walls are forty-four Feet in Height, of a proportionable Thickness, and fortified with thirteen Towers, which are fourteen Feet higher than the Walls.

Remarkable Persons.] At *Brandon* was born *Simon Eyre*, Lord Mayor of *London* in the Year 1445. He built *Leaden-Hall* to serve as a common Granary for the City, and left 5,000 Marks to charitable Uses at his Death.—*Richard Hackluit*, who wrote three Volumes of Collections of Voyages and Discoveries of the *English*, a Work much esteemed, was born at *Wetheringset* on the North Part of this County.—*Dr. Joseph Beaumont*, Author of a Poem entitled *Psyche*, was born at *Hadley*.—*John de Mettingham* was born at the Place from whence his Family took its Name in the Hundred of *Colnies* in the South East Part of the County. This Gentleman and *Elias de Beckingham*, were the only two out of the whole Bench of Judges, who in the eighteenth Year of King *Edward the III*d's Reign were not fined and displaced for their corrupt Practices. Two Years after this we find a Writ directed to him and other Judges to limit the Number of Apprentices and Attornies at Law, as most convenient for the good of the People. In the Writ it is expressed, that the King and Council are of Opinion, that about 140 were amply sufficient for the whole Realm.—*Mr. William Whiston*, the Mathematician, was Vicar of *Kissingland* or *Kesslam*, about five Miles to the Eastward of *Berkes*.—*John Lydgate* was born at *Lydgate* in the South West Part of this County. He was a *Benedictine Monk* of the Abbey of *Bury St. Edmunds*, and famous for his polite Literature in the Time of King *Henry VI.* which he attained by his Travels through *France* and *Italy*. A Specimen of his Poetry may be found in *Mr. Wewer's Funeral Monuments of Suffolk*.—*Tho-*

mas Wolsey, Archbishop of *York* and Cardinal Legate, was the Son of a Butcher of *Ipswich*. His Story is too well known to be mentioned here: We shall only observe, that he is an Instance among many others, that a mean Birth is not incompatible with the brightest Qualifications.—In the same Town was born Dr. *Ralph Brownrig* Bishop of *Exeter*, to which See he was promoted in 1641. It is said, that *Oliver Cromwell*, when Protector, consulted this Prelate on some important State Affair, who very frankly gave him this honest, tho' dangerous Advice; *Render to Cæsar the Things that are Cæsar's, and to God the Things that are God's*.—Sir *Thomas Glemham* was born at *Glemham*, about four Miles to the Eastward of *Franklingham*. He learnt the Art of War in *Germany*, from whence he came into *England* to serve King *Charles I.* Being made Governor of *York* (which he had taken from the Parliament Forces) he bravely defended it against an Army of *English* and *Scots* eighteen Weeks, during which they had endeavoured to storm it 22 Times, but were as often repulsed with the Loss of four or five thousand Men during the Siege. After the rash Battle of *Marston-Moor*, which was fought contrary to the Advice of this gallant Officer, he was forced to surrender up *York*, but upon very good Terms both for the Garrison and Citizens. The next Exploit he performed was at *Carlisle*, which Place he maintained for nine Months against the *Scots*, Pestilence, and Famine, which last had reduced his Soldiers so low, that a Dog or a Cat was become a Dainty. He at last gave it up, having obtained very honourable Conditions. Towards the End of the War he was made Governor of *Oxford*, where he prepared for sustaining a long Siege; but being commanded by the King to give it up, he complied, but upon the best Terms that could be wished for. However, contrary to the Articles, he was soon after thrown into Prison, but upon being released he fled to *Holland*, where he died in the Year 1649.—*Thomas Cavendish*, Esq; famous for his Discoveries and Exploits perform'd in a Voyage round the Globe from the 21st of *July* 1586, to the 9th of *September* 1588. In the Year 1591 he began another Expedition, but perish'd, as is supposed, somewhere near the Streights of *Magellan*.—*Simon Theobald*, surnamed *Sudbury* from the Place of his Birth on the River *Stour* in this County, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was much esteemed for his great Learning and extensive Charity; yet this could not save him from the Rage of the Populace in *Tyler's* Rebellion: for at the Instigation of one *John Ball*, a furious fanatical Preacher among them, he was inhumanly butcher'd, his Head being hack'd off with no less than eight Strokes. His Head is still to be seen in *St. Gregory's Church* at *Sudbury*, the upper End of which he had built at his own Expence.

Varinus

Various Particulars.] Suffolk sends sixteen Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgeſſes for each of the following Boroughs: *Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmund's-Bury.*—It lies in the Diocese of *Norwich* and in the *Norfolk Circuit*. There are in it 95 Vicarages, 575 Parishes, and 1,500 Villages. The Division of it is into seventeen *Hundreds*, containing about 34,420 Houses, and 172,000 Inhabitants. The Area of *Suffolk* is computed at 995,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Aldborough* on the 26th of *April*, and 24th of *August*; at *Brandon* on the 14th of *February*, the 11th of *June*, and 11th of *November*; at *Bunbury* on the 25th of *June*; at *Bury St. Edmunds* on *Good-Friday*, the 21st of *September*, and the 11th of *November*; at *Clare* on the 7th of *April*, and 26th of *July*; at *Hadley* on the 29th of *September*; at *Haveril* on the 1st of *May*, and the 6th of *July*; at *Ipswich* on *Good-Friday*, the 23d of *April*, and 25th of *July*; at *Lavenham* on the 29th of *September*; at *Needham* on the 28th of *October*; at *Orford* on the 24th of *June*; at *Slow* on *Friday* in *Whitsun-Week*, and the 29th of *June*; at *Sudbury* on the 12th of *March*, the last *Tuesday* in *April*, the 29th of *June*, and 24th of *August*; at *Woodbridge* on the 3d of *May*.

S U R R E Y.

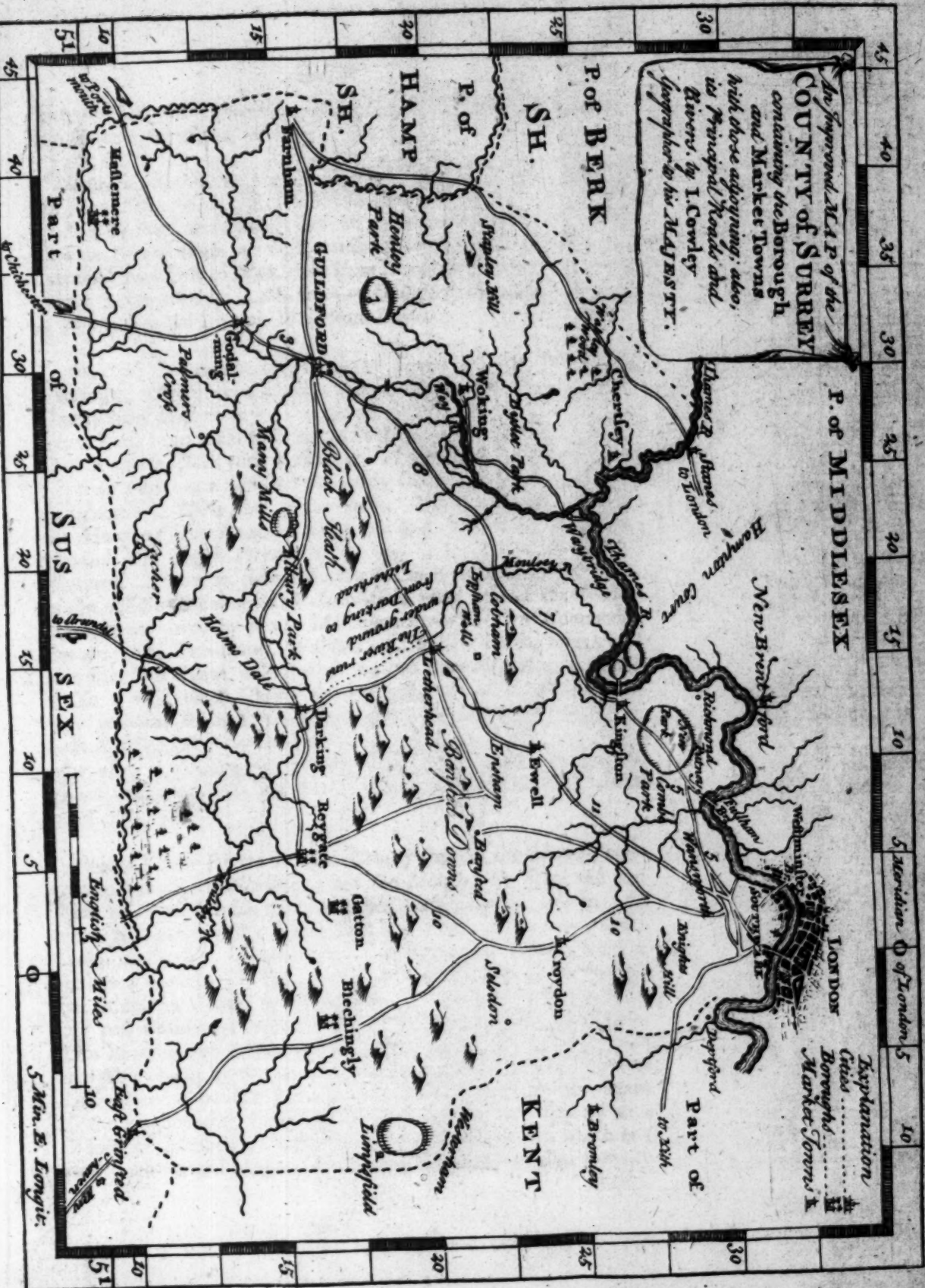
Name.] THIS County takes its Name from its Situation on the South Side of the River *Thames*. In the Time of the *Romans* what is now called *Suffex*, the Sea Coast of *Hampshire* and *Surrey*, made up the Country of the *Regni*, but from whence that People was so named is not very clear. It's true, some have derived the Word *Regni* from *Regnum*, a Kingdom; nevertheless there seems little more Foundation for this Etymology, than what is drawn from the Similitude of the two Words, neither do the Authors of it lay any great Stress upon the Suggestion.—In the *Saxon* Division of the South Part of the Island, *Surrey* was a Province depending on *Suffex*, the chief Seat of the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*. But this Establishment did not, nor indeed could not be expected to last long, since among so many petty Kings the Weakest must soon be swallowed up by the Strongest. Accordingly, what was called the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, after a short Succession of Kings, was subdued and made a Province by the *West-Saxons*.—When the *Normans* got Possession of Eng-



*An Improved MAP of the
COUNTY of SURREY
containing the Borough
and Market Towns
with those adjoining; also,
its Principal Roads and
Rivers, by I. Conley
Geographer to his MAJESTY.*

P. OF MIDDLESEX

Explanation
Cities
Boroughs
Market Towns



S. M. B. Longie.

land, we find the Conqueror rewarding his Followers with sixty-two Manors out of this County.

Situation.] *Surrey*, on the North, is divided from *Middlesex* by the River *Thames*; on the East it is bounded by *Kent*; on the West by *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*; and on the South by *Suffex*. Its Figure nearly resembles an equilateral Square, tho' something more extended from East to West, than from North to South. The four Sides are computed at 112 Miles.—*Guildford*, the County Town, is twenty-five Miles South West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of *Surrey* is very sweet and wholesome, which is the Reason why so many of the Nobility and Gentry have Seats in it.—The Soil is very different in the extreme Parts from what it is in the Middle, and has been compared to a coarse Cloth with a fine Lint. For the Edge of the County on all sides has a rich Soil extremely fruitful in Corn and Grass, particularly in *Holmesdale* in the South. But it is far otherwise in the Heart of the County, where we find wide Tracts of sandy Ground, and barren Heath, fit for very little else than Parks and Warrens. However, here and there we meet with delightful Spots in the middle of *Surrey*, and doubtless a great deal of the Wastes might be improved by proper Management.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Box-wood, Walnuts, and Fullers Earth, which last is worth four Pence a Bushel at the Pits near *Rygate*.—There is also a wild black Cherry growing near *Dorking*, of which a very pleasant Wine is made, not much inferior to *French Claret*.—It is observed of this Part of *Surrey*, that the Natives are generally of a pale Complexion, resembling the People of *Picardy* in *France*, and that even the Cattle are of a lighter Colour than is usual elsewhere.

Rivers.] The Rivers in this County (besides the *Thames*, concerning which see *Middlesex*) are the *Moulsey*, the *Wey*, and the *Wandle*.—The *Moulsey* rises in the Southern Edge of *Surrey*, and forms a Course mostly South East and South till it reaches the *Thames* at *Moulsey*. Concerning its subterraneous Course, see the Article of *Curiosities* in this County.—The *Wey* rises in *Hampshire*, and enters this County near *Farnham*. It winds very much till it has past *Godalming*, when it begins to run mostly Southward. This River is very advantageous to the County, having been made navigable chiefly by the Care and Industry of Sir *Richard Weston* of *Sutton-Place*, about four Miles South from *Guildford*. By this means all the neighbouring Parts of *Surrey* are plentifully supplied with all sorts of Commodities from *London*, particularly Coal, which had been much wanted here.—The *Wandle*, a small, but clear Stream, famous

famous for its fine Trout. It rises near *Carshalton*, and runs Southward to the *Thames*, into which it empties itself at *Wandsworth*.

Chief Towns.] *Guildford*, *Southwark*, *Kingston*, *Godalmington*, (commonly called *Godliman*) *Farnham* and *Chertsey*.

Guildford, or, according to the old Saxon Appellation, *Guldeford*, was once the Seat of the South Saxon Kings. Some Writers place here the cruel Murder of the Normans who attended Prince *Alfred*, by *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*; tho' others, as we have seen before, tell us it was done in *Kent*. In the Year 1234 we find some Lands held here by the Tenure of maintaining the King's Washerwomen, who being called in those Times by the Latin Word *Meretrices*, some Writers have been led into a Mistake, and very gravely asserted that the Lord of that Manor held his Estate by being Marshal of the King's Harlots. It is situated on the Banks of the River *Wey*, which thus far is rendered navigable by Art, and by that Advantage, and being a great Thoroughfare to the West of *Sussex* and the East of *Hampshire*, is in a flourishing Condition. Besides, the Inhabitants of the Town and neighbouring Country have retrieved their Credit in the Cloth Manufacture, and meet with suitable Encouragement. It has three Parish-Churches; that which is called the Upper-church, by the fall of the Steeple had its Roof beat in on the 23d of April 1740: It had been repaired not long before, but a farther Decay being discovered, the Workmen had begun to take it down, but luckily for them it was Fair-Day, and they had obtained Leave to divert themselves that Afternoon, when the Roof fell in, which it did with so much Impetuosity, that by the Explosion of the Air, all the Glass Windows were blown out as if it had been done by a Blast of Gunpowder. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. A plentiful Market for all sorts of Provisions, especially Corn, is held on Saturdays.

Southwark, a populous Borough generally comprehended under the Name of *London*. Its utmost Extent measures near nine Miles, viz. from *Vauxhall* to *Deptford*, which contains eleven large Parishes. But the greatest Part of this consists of one Street, but at the Center, over against *London-Bridge*, it is near a Mile broad, and well stocked with Inhabitants. Some are of Opinion that old *London* stood here, having the River *Thames* on the North Side of it; which Conjecture is not a little strengthened by some Discoveries made about sixty Years since, for which see the Article of Curiosities in this County.—The *Talbot-Inn* has a particular Inscription to draw Travellers to it, importing that in the Year 1383 Sir *Geoffrey Chaucer* and the twenty-nine Pilgrims lay there in their Way to *Canterbury*. The House mentioned by *Chaucer* was certainly in being till the Year 1676, but was then consumed by Fire, and

known by the Sign of the *Taberd*, i. e. a Coat without Sleeve. But when rebuilt, through a Mistake the Sign was changed to the *Talbot* or Dog, which was thought to be all one with a *Taberd* or Herald's Coat.—This was formerly a Corporation in itself, and governed by its proper Bailiff; but in the Year 1327, during the Minority of King *Edward III.* a Grant was made of it to the City of *London*, whose Mayor for the Time being was to be Bailiff of *Southwark*, and to govern it by his Deputy. Some time after this, the Inhabitants recovered their former Privileges, but in the Reign of *Edward VI.* it was united to the City of *London* as a Ward, under the Name of the *Bridge Ward without*.

Noblemen's Seats.] Besides the Royal Palace at *Richmond*, and the Archbishop's Palace at *Lambeth*; *Wimbledon*, about eight Miles South West from *London*, belongs to the Dutchess of *Marlborough*.—*Clare-Mount*, between *Kingston* and *Cobham*,—as also *Pepper-Harrow*, about five Miles South West from *Guildford*, belong to the Duke of *Newcastle*.—*Sudbrook*, not far from *Kingston*, belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.—*Nonesuch*, near *Richmond*, belongs to the Duke of *Grafton*.—*Weybridge*, about six Miles to the Westward from *Kingston*, belongs to the Earl of *Portmore*.—*Aldbury*, near *Blackbeath*, belongs to the Earl of *Aylesford*.—*Great Bockam*, five Miles from *Guildford*, belongs to the Earl of *Effingham*.—At *Thistleworth*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury* has a Seat.—*Durdans*, near *Epsom*, belongs to Lord *North* and *Guildford*.—At *Peckham*, three Miles from *London*, Lord *Trevor* has a Seat.—*Beachworth*, near *Dorking*, belongs to Lord *Windfor*.—*Woodcot*, not far from *Epsom*, belongs to Lord *Baltimore*.—At *Battersea* is a Seat belonging to the Lord *St. John*.

Curiosities.] The Hundred of *Chertsey*, in this County, has the particular Privilege of being exempted from the Jurisdiction of the High-Sheriff of *Surrey*, who must direct his Writ to the Bailiff of it, made for Life by Letters Patents issued from the *Exchequer*.—Near *Egham*, on the North Side, lies the famous *Runney-Mead*, in which the Liberties of *England* were secured by *Magna Charta* granted by King *John*.—Westward of this Meadow is *Cowper's-Hill*, whose delightful Prospect is the Subject of one of the finest Poems which ever appeared in the *English* Tongue, wrote by Sir *John Denham*.—In the Parish Steeple at *Esber* is an old Bell something more than two Feet in the Diameter. It was brought by Sir *Francis Drake* as part of the Spoils from the Island of *St. Domingo* in the *West-Indies*.—At *Walton* upon *Thames* are the Remains of a Roman Camp, as appears from its oblong square Figure. The Rampire with its Trench runs from *St. George's Hill* to the Town. The Camp contains about twelve Acres.

Acres.—*Battersea*, corruptly so called from the Saxon Appellation *Patricks-æa*. It was once the Residence of *St. Patrick*, Apostle and Patron of *Ireland*.—In *St. George's-Fields* are still seen the Ditches and Canals which were cut by *Canute the Dane*, when he besieged *London*, in order to turn off the River *Thames* from the Place where the King's Barge-House now stands, and to let it into its old Channel a little below the Bridge.—In the Year 1694 the *Thames* rose to an unusual Height, and overflowed the lower Parts of several Houses near the *King's Arms Stairs*; after the Waters were run off, there was found in the Sand near the Bank, a gold Ring very curiously wrought, weighing about forty Shillings. It had a Seal on it with a Dove carrying an Olive-branch, and round it this Motto, *Penci de Moy. Think on me*; within the Ring was engraved *de bon Cor, with good Heart*.—Near *Vaux-hall*, where the Road runs from the Turnpike towards *Newington*, are still very visible the Lines cast up by the *Romans*, which in the late Civil Wars were repaired for the Security of *London*. That here was a *Roman Camp* or Station seems past all Doubt, from the many Urns, Coins, tessellated Pavements, &c. frequently found here. Besides, the Military Way which cross'd the River at *Lambeth Horse-Ferry*, passed by here round the *Ducking-Pond*, from thence to the Windmill, and so to the End of *Kent-street*, where stood a Stone Fortrefs, whose Foundations were discovered in the Year 1685. Among the Ruins two Pillars were found with a *Janus's Head* curiously cut on each of them. From these Lines, which reach from *Lambeth* to *Deptford*, some Persons have conjectured, with great Appearance of Truth, that in the Time of the *Romans*, the Situation of *London* was on the South Side of the River *Thames*.—*Dulwich-Hospital* is said to be owing to a Fright of *Mr. Alleyn* the Player, who with six others performing a Play in which the Devil was supposed to be concerned, they were all terrified by his appearing as they thought in Person. *Mr. Alleyn* made a Vow to erect this Hospital, and accordingly signed the proper Deeds, but afterwards, when it was too late, would have gladly recalled it.—At *Beddington*, an antient Seat of the *Carews* near *Croydon*, is a fine Plantation of Orange-Trees about a hundred Years old, and planted in the open Ground, but secured in Winter by moveable Covers. They are supposed to be the first which were brought into *England*.—Near *Wimbledon* is a Military Work of an orbicular Form, called *Bensbury*, by Corruption from *Cneben*, as is supposed, one of the *Kentish* Generals in the first Battle of the *Saxons* among themselves, and which was fought on this Spot, *Cheaulin* King of the *West Saxons* gaining the Victory over those of *Kent*.—In *Woking Churchyard* an Observation has been made, that so long as there is any thing left of a Corpse beside the Bones, a kind of Plant is found growing from the Body about

about the Thickness of a Tobacco-pipe, whose Head, something resembling the Top of *Asparagus*, comes very near the Surface, but never appears above it. The outside is black, but the inside red; and when the Corpse is consumed, this Plant dies away. The same Observation has been made in other Places where the Soil of the Churchyard is of the same Nature, viz. a light red Sand. — *Effingham*, now a small Village, about three Miles to the South West of *Letherhead*, was formerly a Town of Note, containing according to Report no less than sixteen Parish Churches. This however is certain, that in the adjacent Fields and Woods, the Foundation of Buildings are often discovered, which plainly prove that it has been very large. But how it has dwindled thus away, we have no Account, which may be owing to this, that no particular Accident has happened to bring on its Decay, only Time has gradually undermined it. — At *Hedley*, about three Miles to the North East of *Darling*, is a Roman Highway very discernible. — Near *Aldbury*, about five Miles to the Eastward of *Guildford*, is the Platform of a Roman Temple on the Edge of *Blackheath*. The Foundations appeared very plainly about a hundred Years since, but by digging for the Stones and Roman Bricks the greatest Part is vanish'd, and nothing left but Rubbish, among which are still found some Roman Tiles with eight Angles. — *Ognersb*, about two Miles East of the Road between *Guildford* and *Godalming*, was famous near a Century ago for its Cloth Manufacture, by which it supplied the *Canary* Islands with blue Cloths. But some Persons not content with a fair Profit, took a Method to stretch eighteen Yards into twenty-two or twenty-three Yards, which being discovered by the Thinness of the Cloth, and its shrinking when wetted, the Merchants abroad left off dealing with their Correspondents in *England*, to the Ruin of this Place and the Discredit of the Nation. Would to God this were the only Instance that could be given of private Avarice affecting the publick Credit in this invaluable Branch of our Commerce. — At *Darling* we find the famous Roman Way called *Stone-street*. It is visible in several Parts both of *Surrey* and *Suffex*; it is composed of Pebbles and Flints from seven to ten Yards broad, and near a Yard and a half deep, which is the more remarkable, for that in some Places where it passes there is not a Flint to be found for many Miles, but what lie in this Causeway. — *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* had begun to trace it through *Suffex*, but the Civil Wars breaking out, a Stop was put to his Enquiry, which no body has pursued since. — At *Wotton*, on the South Edge of *Surrey*, upon opening the Ground in the Churchyard, a Skeleton was discovered, which measured three Inches above nine Feet; this they had the Precaution to do before the Bones were stirred, for upon being touched they crumbled to Dust. — In this Neighbourhood is

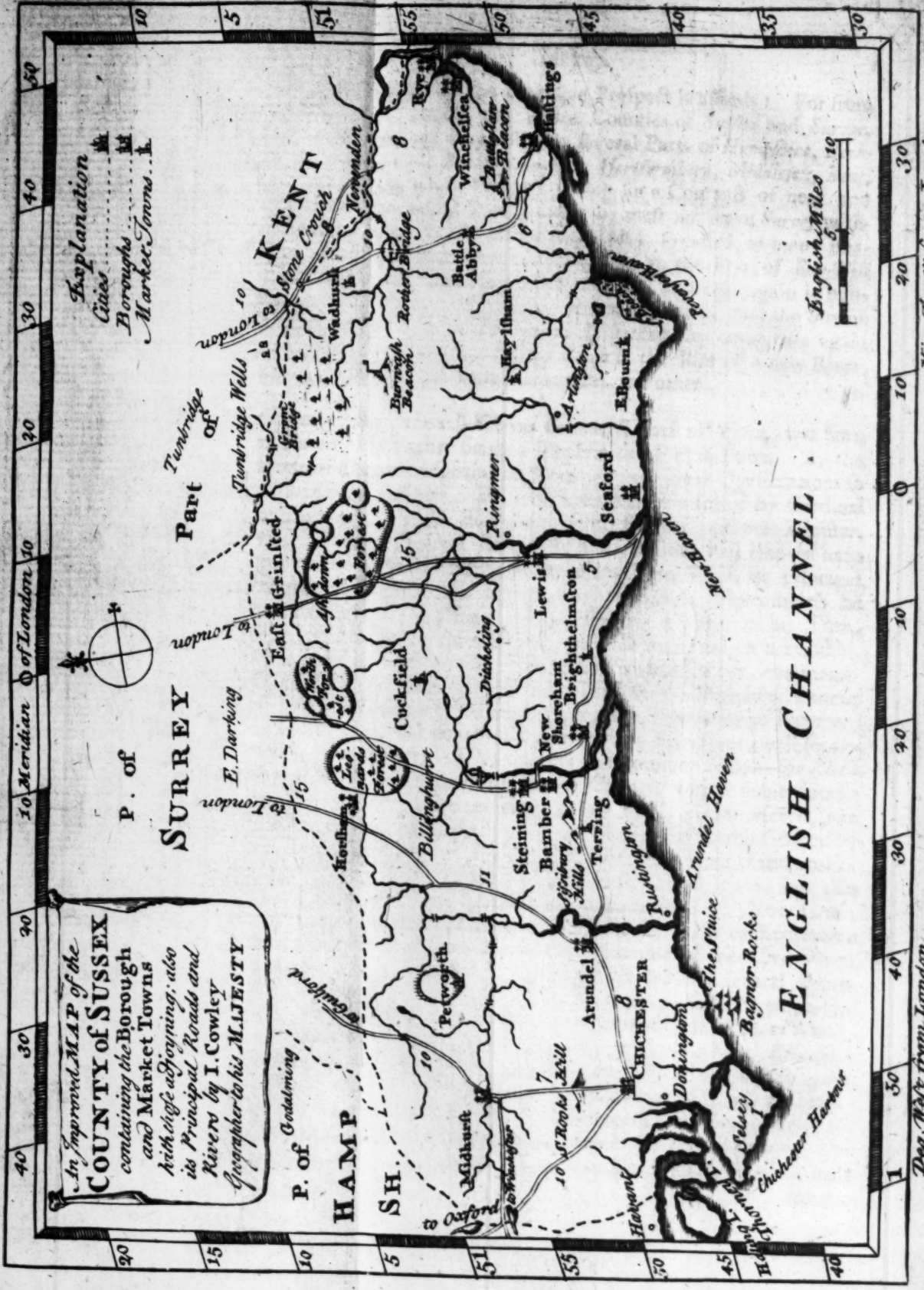
Lith Hill, famous for the extensive Prospect it affords: For from the Top of it, besides the entire Counties of *Suffex* and *Surrey*, there are discerned very distinctly several Parts of *Hampshire*, *Berkshire*, *Oxfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Hertfordshire*, *Middlesex*, *Kent*, and *Essex*; the whole Prospect taking in a Compass of near 200 Miles with the naked Eye.—But we must not leave *Surrey* without taking some Notice of the River *Mole*, so called, as many imagine, from its subterraneous Course; for at the Foot of *Box-Hill* it disappears at a Place called the *Swallow*, and rises again in bubbling Springs about *Letherhead*. But the truth is, that the Stream is lost indeed at *Box-Hill*, but in all probability never rises again at *Letherhead*; for what springs there is the Rise of a new River, though called by the same Name with the other.

Remarkable Persons.] *Thomas Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, was born at *Putney*, his Father being a Blacksmith of that Town. By the Force of a superior Genius he acquired very great Qualifications in all kinds of Business. He was first taken Notice of by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and made his Solicitor: after the Fall of that Minister, which *Cromwel*'s great Eloquence and Abilities had like to have prevented, he was employed by King *Henry VIII.* as principal Secretary of State, and created Earl of *Essex*. Nevertheless he experienced the Fickleness of his Master's Temper in his Turn, was impeached of high Treason, and lost his Head on a Scaffold.—*Charles Lord Howard of Effingham*, in this County, commanded the *English* Fleet against the falsely stiled *Invincible Armada* of *Spain*, which, notwithstanding the great Superiority of Number, he burnt, sunk and destroyed by his gallant Behaviour, well seconded by the Bravery of his Officers and common Men.—Sir *Richard Weston* of *Sutton Place* in this County, which noble House he built in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* He deserves our Remembrance not only for the Service he did to this County by bringing the River of *Stoke* to *Guildford*, and from thence making it navigable to the *Thames*, as we have hinted above, but also for bringing into *England* that great Improvement of *Clover Grass*.—*Charles Howard Esq;* remarkable for his Castle of Retirement which he built on *Frimley Heath* in the time of the Civil Wars. His Habitation consisted of one Floor divided into several Apartments. And that he might be secure from the Plunderers on either Side, his Utensils and Furniture were mostly of Earth or Wood, and consequently not worth carrying away.—Mrs. *Elizabeth Weston*, of the Family of that Name in this County, was so great a Proficient in polite Literature, as to be admired by all the learned Men in the beginning of the seventeenth Century.—Mrs. *Ann Baynard*, another Gentlewoman famous for her Learning, lies buried in the Church at *Barn-Elms*.—Dr. *William Sherlock*, well known

*An Improved MAP of the
COUNTY of SUSSEX
containing the Borough
and Market Towns
with the adjoining Roads and
its Principal Rivers by I. Cowley
Geographer to his MAJESTY*



Explanation
Cities
Boroughs
Market Towns



English Miles
10
5

Min. East from London

Deq. West from London

known by his Works, was born in *Southwark*.—The famous Beggar commonly known by the Name of *Dog Smyth*, was a great Benefactor to this County. He had been a Silversmith in *London*, but left his Business to go a Begging, followed by a Dog from which he had his Nickname. With the Estate he left, his Executors were enabled to give in Charity to every Market Town either 1000 *l.* in Money, or 50 *l.* a Year for ever in Land, besides six or eight Pounds yearly to almost every Parish. *Mitcham* indeed he had excepted by Name, having been whipt out of it as a common Vagrant.——*Mary Tofts*, an Inhabitant of *Godalmin*, infamous for imposing on the World by her lewd Contrivance in the Rabbit Affair.

Various Particulars.] This County sends fourteen Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, *Guildford*, *Southwark*, *Blechingley*, *Rygate*, *Gatton*, and *Haslemere*.——It lies in the Diocese of *Winchester* and in the Home Circuit. There are in it 35 Vicarages, 140 Parishes and about 450 Villages. It is divided into thirteen Hundreds, containing near 34,220 Houses, and 171,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 592,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Blechingley* on the 1st of November; at *Croydon* on the 24th of June, and 21st of September; at *Cherissey* on the first Monday in Lent and the 3d of May; at *Darking* on the Eve of the Ascension; at *Exel* on the 1st of November, and the 18th of October; at *Farnham* on the 24th of June, and the 10th of August; at *Godalming* on the 2d of Februar; at *Guildford* on Good-Friday, the 23d of April, and the 11th of November; at *Kingston* on Palm-Sunday, the 22d of July, and the 2d of November; at *Rygate* on the Wednesday in Easter-Week, and on *Whitson-Monday*; at *Southwark* on the 8th of September.

S U S S E X.

Name.] **T**HE antient Inhabitants of this County were the *Regni*, as we have remarked in treating of *Surrey*. Its present Name was given to it when the Saxons set up their Heptarchy; and this being the most Southern Part of the Island, they called it and *Surrey*, the Kingdom of the South Saxons. After the Arrival of the Normans, we find 224 Manors bestowed by the Conqueror on his Followers out of this County.

Situation.] *Suffex* is bounded on the North by *Surrey*, on the East and North East by *Kent*, on the West by *Hampshire*, and on the South by the Sea called the *English Channel*. It is in Length about fifty-three Miles, in Breadth sixteen, and in Circumference about 172. *Chichester*, the County Town, is about fifty Miles South West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air in this County is very various. Along the Sea Shore it is thought Aguish, tho' more so in regard of Strangers than the Natives or Inhabitants of any standing, who generally are very healthy. In the *Weald*, which is a rich deep Soil, it is apt to be foggy, yet not unwholsome. But upon the Downs the Air is exceeding sweet and healthy. The Soil is likewise various. The Soil on the Downs, and from them to the Sea, is very fertile both in Corn and Grass, which latter feeds Sheep, whose Wool is remarkably fine; the middle of the County abounds with Meadows and rich arable Ground; and the North Side is shaded with large Woods, supplying Fuel for the Iron Works. —The Commodities of this plentiful Country are very numerous, the chief are these following; Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Glass, Fish, and Fowl. This County is particularly famous for its *Wheat-Ear*, a small, but delicious Bird, not much inferior to an *Ortolan*. They are taken on the South-East Downs in the following Manner: A Turf is cut up about a Foot long and half a Foot broad; in the Cavity is placed a Snare of Horse Hair, and the Turf turned with the Grass downwards to cover the greatest part of the Hole. These Birds are naturally so very timorous, that the Shadow of a Cloud, or any thing that moves on the Ground, frightens them into these little Pits for shelter. The Season for them is when the Wheat ripens, but they are so very fat that they cannot be carried many Miles without being tainted, and even in plucking them great Care must be taken to touch them as little as possible. Besides these, a *Suffex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, and a *Selfey* Cockle, are all deservedly admired. The chief Manufactures of *Suffex* are Great Guns, and several Sorts of Works made in cast or wrought Iron, and the best Gunpowder in the World is made at *Battle*.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers in this County are the *Arun*, the *Adur*, the *Ouse*, and the *Rother*. —The *Arun* rises in *S. Leonard's* Forest, not far from *Horsham* in the North Edge of the County, and after running a little way to the Westward, it forms its course due South, passing by *Arundel*, about three Miles below which it falls into the Sea. This River has lately had a new Outlet cut for it in order

order to improve the Navigation, which carries Barges above *Pulborough*, and even Ships of hundred Tons as high as *Arundel*. Here are caught the Mulletts which are so much esteemed; they come from the Sea in the Summer Season in vast Shoals, and feeding upon a particular Weed in this River, attain that high luscious Taste which makes them so great a Dainty. But the opening of the new Harbour at *Little Hampton*, has made the Drawing for them very precarious, by letting in so strong a Tide that it is very difficult to manage the Net, so as to sweep any Number of this subtle Fish.—The *Adur*, by some called the *Beeding*, also comes from *St. Leonard's Forest*, forming its Course on the same Points of the Compass with the *Arun*. It passes by *Steyning* and *Bramber* (from whence it is sometimes named *Bramber River*) in its way to the Sea, just before reaching which it turns to the East for four or five Miles, and then forms the Harbour of *New Shoreham*.—The *Ouse* comes from two Branches, the one rising in *St. Leonard's Forest*, near the Source of the *Arun*, the other in the Forest of *Worth*; but they soon unite and run to the Southward by *Lewes*, and so to the Sea, where it makes the Harbour called *New Haven*.—The *Rother* takes its rise near *Rotherfield* in *Pewsey Hundred*; its Course is mostly Eastward, but about six Miles North of *Rye*, it makes an Angle to the Southward, and falling into the Sea forms *Rye Haven*.—From so many Rivers, one good Harbour at least might be expected on this Coast for the largest Ships, but none of them will admit of a Vessel of 500 Ton, by reason of the Sand and Beach continually thrown up by the Sea.

Chief Towns.] *Chichester*, *Lewes*, *Horsham*, *Arundel*, *Midhurst*, and *East-Bourne*.

Chichester, by the antient Britons called *Caercci*, and by the Saxons named *Cissanceaster*, is situated in a Plain on the little Rivulet called *Lavant*. It must have been a Place of some Strength before the Settlement of the Saxons in this Island, for we find the British King *Careticus* sheltering himself from the Fury of some Saxon and Norwegian Pirates under the Conduct of *Gurmund*. But the Town was set on Fire by a Stratagem of the Besiegers, and *Careticus* narrowly escaping the Flames, retired to the Mountains in *Wales*.—When the Saxon Heptarchy was established, *Cissa*, Son to *Ella* the first King of the South-Saxons, rebuilt this City, calling it after himself *Cissa's Ceaster*, or City. But after the South Saxon Kingdom became a Province to the West-Saxons, it fell into such Decay that *Domesday Book* reckons up but a hundred Houses in it at the Conquest. From this Period it began to recover itself, *Roger de Montgomery*, on whom the Conqueror bestowed it, making considerable Additions to the Buildings, which induced *Stigand*, Bishop of *Selfey*, to fix here his Episcopal Chair. His Successor *Ralph*, built

a Cathedral, but tho' he had the Mortification of seeing it burnt down, he chearfully began another, which the succeeding Bishops compleated. This second Cathedral, with the greatest Part of the Town, underwent the same Misfortune in the Reign of King *Richard I.* However, this melancholy Accident only served to rouse the Zeal of *Selfrid* the then Bishop, who employed all his Interest and Wealth in restoring both the Cathedral and City to their former Splendor. In its present State it is a compact neat Town, surrounded by a Stone Wall, the four Gates answering to the four Cardinal Points, from whence the Streets have their Names, and meet in the Center of the City. The Cathedral is adorned with the Pictures of all the Kings and Queens from *Cissa*, before mentioned, to this Time, on one Side; and on the other are placed the Pourtraits of all the Bishops. These Ornaments were begun by Bishop *Sherborn* and brought down to his own Time, and it has been continued to the present. The same Bishop being an able Statesman, and much employed by King *Henry VII.* had acquired a considerable Fortune, which he employ'd in beautifying his Cathedral, making good that Verse of the Psalms which he had often in his Mouth, *I have loved the Beauty of thy House, O Lord!* But a great deal of what he did was defaced in the late Civil Wars. The Spire is deservedly admired for its Workmanship, and a few Years ago it gave a convincing Proof of the Architect's Skill and Honesty. For a Flash of Lightning striking upon it about forty-five Foot from the Top, made a very large Breach, and drove the Stones out, carrying several of them, even of a Ton weight, to a considerable Distance. Notwithstanding this Shock the Spire stood firm, which saved the Body of the Church; for the Weight of the Spire, had it fallen in, must have carried all down with it. It is now well repaired.

— Besides the Cathedral there are five other Churches within the Walls, and before the Civil Wars two more in the Suburbs. What is called the *Friers* (now in the Possession of — *Williams Esq;*) was formerly a Convent of *Franciscans*, but originally a Castle and Seat belonging to the Earls of *Arundel*, who likewise stiled themselves Earls of *Chichester*. — The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. The Market-place is adorned with a very stately Cross, and on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* it affords great Plenty of Provisions of all sorts, especially Fish.

Lewes, so called, as is generally thought, from the *Saxon* Word *Lefwa*, or Pasture, is a Place of great Antiquity, as appears from King *Athelstan's* having appointed his Royal Mint to be kept here. It is pleasantly situated on the Edge of the *South Downs*, the most delightful that *England* affords, and consists of six Parishes, in which are many handsome Houses belonging to Gentlemen of Fashion and substantial Tradesmen. All which put together makes it

it one of the best Towns in *Suffex*. It is governed by two Constables, and has a good Market on Saturdays.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Arundel-Castle*, the Possession of which gives the Title of Earl of *Arundel*, belongs to the Duke of *Norfolk*.—*Petworth*, about ten Miles North North West from *Chichester*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Somerset*.—*Goodwood*, near *Chichester*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Richmond*.—*Holland*, six Miles to the North East from *Lewes*, belongs to the Duke of *Newcastle*.—*Buckhurst*, sixteen Miles North from *Lewes*, the Seat of the Duke of *Dorset*.—*Halnaker*, about four Miles to the Northward from *Chichester*, belongs to the Earl of *Derby*.—At *Winchelsea* is a Seat belonging to the Earl of that Name.—*Bolbrook*, four Miles East of *Horsham*, belongs to the Earl of *Thanet*.—*Stanslead*, five Miles West from *Chichester*, belongs to the Earl of *Scarborough*.—*Up-Park*, a little to the Northward of *Stanslead*, belongs to the Earl of *Tankerville*.—*Asburnham*, about eight Miles North West from *Hastings*, a Seat belonging to the Earl of that Name.—*Cowdrey*, near *Midhurst*, belongs to the Lord Viscount *Montague*.—*Earidge*, about eight Miles East from *East-Grinstead*, is the Seat of Lord *Abergawenny*.—*Hills*, near *Horsham*, belongs to Lord *Irwin*.

Curiosities.] From *St. Rook's* (or *Roche's*) Hill, a little to the Northward of *Chichester*, is a delightful Prospect stretching to a great Distance both by Sea and Land. On this Hill is an antient Camp, which by its orbicular Form seems to have been *Danish*; the Diameter is something more than a quarter of a Mile. At some Distance are the Remains of an oblong square Camp, which was the *Roman* Manner of encamping. Nearer to *Chichester* is a third Camp larger than the others, called the *Brill*. It is an oblong Square, above half a Mile in Length and half as broad, and generally thought to be the Spot whereon the Emperor *Vespasian* encamped when he first entered this Island.—In the Year 1723 a Stone was discovered at *Chichester* several Feet deep in the Ground, the Inscription whereof, though something defaced, shew'd plainly that it was the Foundation Stone of a Temple dedicated to *Neptune* and *Minerva*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*. This Stone is now placed between two Statues of *Neptune* and *Minerva*, by his Grace the Duke of *Richmond* in his Gardens at *Goodwood*.—*Boseham* Lordship, a little to the West of *Chichester*, famous for a pitiful Trick employed by *Godwin* Earl of *Kent* to wrest it from the See of *Canterbury*. The Earl meeting the Archbishop, accosted him with *Da mihi Basum*, that is, *Give me a Kiss*; which the Archbishop complying with as a Token of Charity, the other, by a Jingle of Words, said he asked *Boseham*, not *Basum*, and

immediately took Possession of the Lordship — A few Miles to the Eastward of *Chichester*, lies *Charlton*, a Village famous for the noble Company of Foxhunters who meet here every Season. Besides the Hall, designed by the Earl of *Burlington*, where the Company meet at Dinner, several of the Nobility and Gentry have little Boxes for their better Accommodation during their Stay at *Charlton*. — The Forest of *Charlton*, lately purchased by his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*, is beautified with a Star shooting seven Vistas from its Center, which, besides the charming Prospect they afford to the Eye, are very convenient for the Hunters. In this delightful Spot, under a spacious Tent, the Duke often entertains his Guests in an elegant Taste. — Between *Findon* and the Sea is an antient Camp, which not only goes by the Name of *Cæsar's-Hill*, but the very Spot is pointed out where his Tent stood. But the Form of the Camp plainly discovers the Mistake; for being round, it must have been *British* or *Danish*, not *Roman*, whose Camps, as we have observed above, were always quadrangular. — On the West Side of *Brightelmston*, are a great Number of human Bones, which evidently show that a very considerable Battle has been fought in that Neighbourhood. It is thought by many that *Cæsar* landed here in one of his Expeditions against the antient *Britons*. — *Beachy-Head*, infamous for the Number of Ships lost here in stormy Weather. Above it are the Downs, which here project over the Beach to a greater perpendicular Height than the Monument at *London*. Sometimes Hares, when closely pursued, have tumbled over the Edge with a Hound or two after them, and been dashed to Pieces on the Shore. — *Pevensey* Haven, famous for being the Landing-Place of *William* the Conqueror. He no sooner brought his Men on Shore, but immediately set fire to his Ships, to let them see they had nothing left to trust to but their Swords. He was encountered by *Harold*, at the Place called *Battle Abbey*, about ten Miles to the North East of *Pevensey*, and after a furious Fight obstinately maintained on both Sides, *Harold* being killed, the *English* were defeated with the Loss of near seventy thousand Men. On the Spot where *Harold's* Body was found the Conqueror built *Battle Abbey*, as an Atonement for so much Christian Blood shed on this Occasion. — *Winchelsea*, situated in the Eastern Point of *Sussex*, once a noble City, but swallowed up by the Sea in the Year 1250. It had formerly eighteen Parish Churches; the Streets, which intersected each other at right Angles, divided it into 32 Squares or Quarters. The Sea did the new Town as much Damage by falling away, as it had done the old one by swallowing it up. For their Trade being lost with their Harbour, the Town is gone so far to decay, that the Streets, though paved, have some Years yielded four Pounds in Grass.

Remarkable

Remarkable Persons.] *Thomas Bradwardine* was born at *Cbichester*. He studied in the University of *Oxford*, where for his great Learning he was stiled *Doctor Profundus*. He attended King *Edward III.* in his Expeditions against *France*, in Quality of Confessor and Preacher, and greatly contributed to the Success of his Prince's Arms, by the great Regularity he preserved among the Soldiery, for which good Service he was rewarded with the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*.—*Sir Edward Ford* was born at *Up-Park*. He served King *Charles I.* in the Post of Colonel, and suffered very considerably for the Royal Cause. Nevertheless, as he was an excellent Mathematician, *Oliver Cromwel* and the City of *London* employed him to raise the *Thames* Water into the highest Streets of the City, which he performed, throwing the Water ninety-three Feet above its Level in Eight-Inch Pipes.—*Thomas Otway*, the deservedly admired Dramatick Poet, was born at *Trotton*, a little West of *Midhurst*.—The three *Palmers*, Sons to *Edward Palmer*, Esq; of this County, remarkable for their surprizing Birth. Their Mother was in Labour fourteen Days: On *Whitsunday* was born *John*, on *Trinity-Sunday* came *Henry*, and on the *Sunday* following *Thomas*. They all lived to be very brave Men, and were knighted for their valiant Exploits.—*Nicholas Horsham*, a skilful Physician in the beginning of the fifteenth Century, was born at *Horsham* in this County. His Book concerning the Stone is a demonstrative Refutation of a vulgar Error, viz. that the Stone was never heard off in *England* till Hops were infused in the Drink. For that Plant was not brought into this Island till near seventy Years after the Doctor's Decease.—*Mrs. King*, an Inhabitant of *Steyning*, was delivered of four live Children, two Boys and two Girls, in the Year 1710.—The great Mr. *John Selden* was born at *Terring* not far from *Lewes*. He is well known to the learned World as an Author, Lawyer, and Antiquary.—*Thomas Stapleton*, born at *Henslead* near *Grinstead*, and educated in *New College*, *Oxford*. He was a Canon of *Cbichester* Cathedral, but at the Reformation he left *England* and fixed at *Dorway*. He encountered Dr. *Whitaker* in the controversial Disputes of those Days, and the Doctor speaking of Cardinal *Bellarmino* and *Stapleton*, says, the first was the fairer, and the second the shrewder Adversary.—*Sir Robert Dudley*, natural Son of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, was born at *Offington* in this County. Being disgusted at Court in the Reign of King *James I.* he went to *Italy*, where, in the Service of the Duke of *Florence*, he exerted his great Abilities in the Mathematicks, Architecture and Navigation. He destroyed and took nine Spanish Ships of Force. He likewise met with great Encouragement in *Germany*, where the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* created him a Nobleman of the Empire.—*Hayme*
of

of Offington, Abbot of *Battle Abbey*, famous for putting a Stop to the great *French Invasion* in the Reign of King *Richard II.* by fortifying and defending *Winchelsea*.

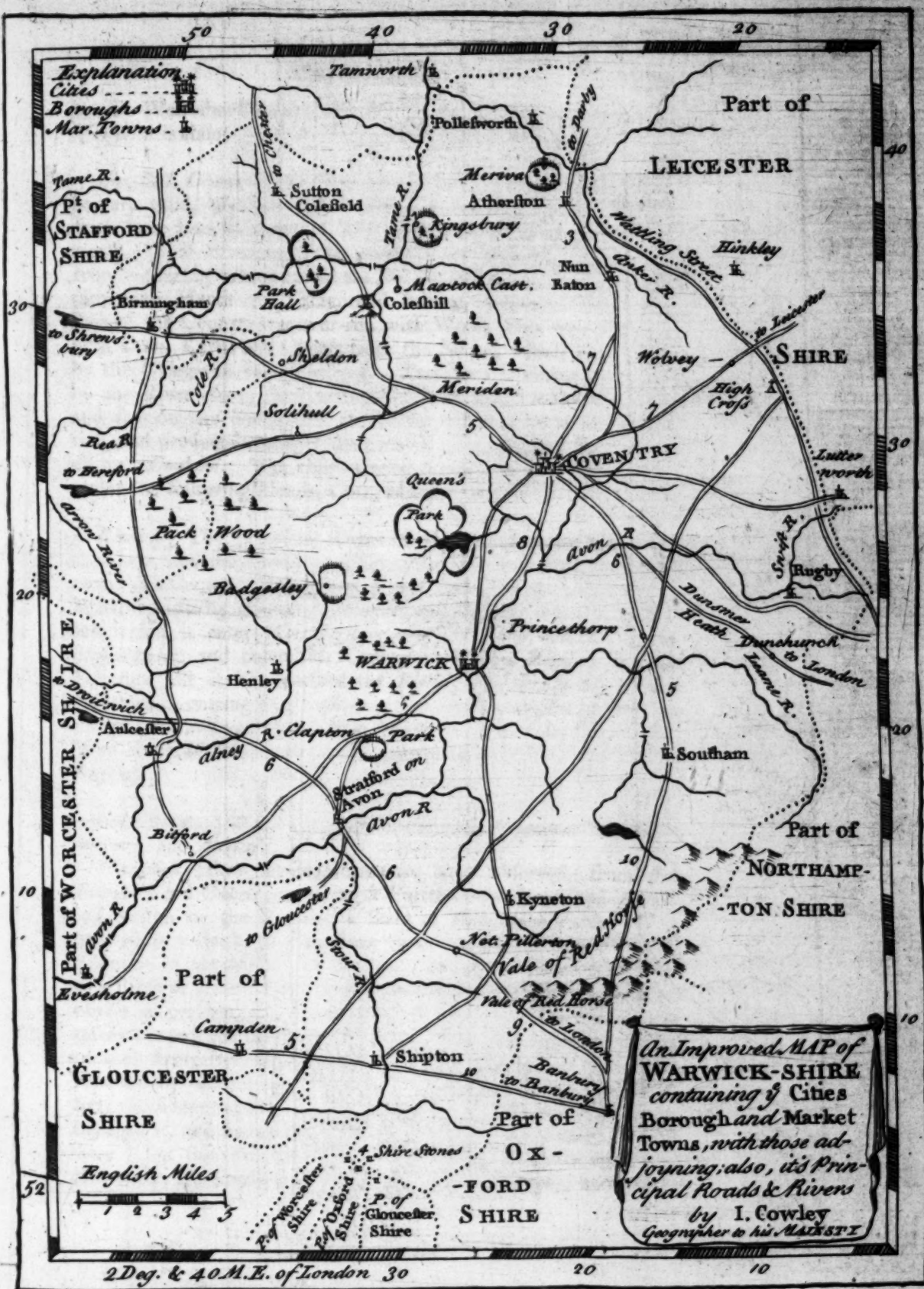
Various Particulars.] *Suffex* sends twenty Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs; *Chichester*, *Horsbam*, *Midhurst*, *Lewes*, *Shoreham*, *Bramber*, *Steyning*, *East-Grinstead*, and *Arundel*. This County lies in the Diocese of *Chichester*, and the Home Circuit. It contains 123 Vicarages, 312 Parishes, and 1060 Villages. The Division of it is into six *Rapes*, containing about 21,500 Acres, and 107,600 Inhabitants.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Arundel* on the 3d of May, and 6th of December; at *Chichester* on *Asb-Wednesday*, and *Whitson-Tuesday*, the 23d of April, the 27th of September, and the 8th of October; at *East-Grinstead* on the 2d of July, and 30th of November; at *Horsbam* on the 3d of May, the 24th of June, the 27th of July, and the 19th of November; at *Lewes* on *Whitson-Monday*; at *Midhurst* on *Whitson-Tuesday*, on the 25th of March, and the 20th of July; at *Rye* on *Whit-Sunday*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Name.] THE antient Inhabitants of this County by some are thought to have been the *Catiwelani*, as we have remarked above; others again have asserted, that *Warwickshire* was part of the Country of the *Cornabii* or *Cornarii*. However that be, it was certainly a Part of the *Mercian Kingdom* during the *Saxon Heptarchy*, and was called *Weringscire* by that People, from the *British* Appellation of the chief Town, viz. *Caer-Guarnick*, implying a Fortrefs or Station of Soldiers.—After the *Normans* had made themselves Masters of *England*, the Conqueror bestow'd 199 Manors belonging to this County among his Followers.

Situation.] It is bounded on the North with *Staffordshire*, on the East by *Leicestershire* and *Northamptonshire*, on the West by *Worcestershire*, on the South West by *Gloucestershire*, and on the South East by *Oxfordshire*.—The old Roman Causeway called *Watling-street*, parts *Warwickshire* from *Leicestershire*.—The Length of this County from *Newton* in the North to *Compton* in the South is near forty Miles, the Breadth from *Hilmorton* in the East to *Herwel-Grange* in



in the West about thirty, and the Circumference near 122.—
Warwick is about 68 Miles North West distant from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of *Warwickshire* is allowed to be very mild, pleasant, and healthy, and more so since the *Woodlands* have been thinned and laid more open than they were formerly. This is owing to the great Consumption of Wood in the Iron Works, by which means the *Woodlanders* have been obliged to turn their Hands to Tillage and Pasture, whereas when their Part of the Country was over-run with Wood, they were supplied with Corn, Cattle and Cheese from the *Feldon*, which now suffers by this Change in the *Woodland*. These two Divisions are parted by the River *Avon*, the Country North of which is the *Woodland*, and that on the South Side the *Feldon*. But the Soil of both is rich, and produces excellent Corn and Cheese, which last is famous all over *England*. The chief Commodities may be reckoned up under the following Heads, Corn, Malt, Wood, Wool and Cheese.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers of *Warwickshire* are the *Avon*, the *Tame*, and the *Arrow*.—The *Avon* rises in *Leicestershire*, and enters this County a little above *Rugby*, and running mostly South West, it passes by *Warwick*, *Stratford* and *Bitford*, a few Miles below which it enters *Worcestershire*.—The *Tame* which rises in *Staffordshire*, and enters this County at *Wolfsord-Bridge*; it runs Eastward till it has received the *Blythe*, and then turns to the Northward, entering *Staffordshire* at *Tamworth*.—The *Arrow* has its Spring in *Worcestershire*, from whence it crosses the West South West Skirts of this County, and then joins the *Avon* a little below *Bitford*.

Chief Towns.] *Warwick*, *Coventry*, *Birmingham* (commonly *Bromicham*) and *Alcester*.

Warwick takes its Name, as we have observed, from the British Word *Guarth*, implying a Fortrefs; for here was placed in Garrison by the *Romans*, a Body of *Dalmatian* Horfe. It is situated on a Rock of Free-stone upon the River *Avon*. Such a Situation in the Middle of *England*, has made it been consider'd as a Place of great Importance, when contending Nations strove to obtain or preserve the Sovereignty of *Britain*. This of Consequence exposed it to many Disasters. The *Picts* and *Scots* in one of their Irruptions demolished this Town, after which we find it repaired by *Caractacus*, General of the *Silures*, famous for their brave Resistance against the *Roman* Invasion. Nevertheless *Osfrius* besieged it, and becoming Master of it, placed a strong Garrison here. But this did not secure it from being plundered again and laid waste, till *Constantine*, Father of *Uter Pendragon*, once more rebuilt

rebuilt it. *Warwick* has likewise suffered greatly from the *Saxons* and *Danes*; after which that renowned Lady *Ethelfleda*, mentioned in our Account of *Staffordshire*, restored it to its former flourishing State, and in which the *Normans* found it at the Conquest. The last great Disaster which befell it was by Fire in the Year 1694, when it was almost destroyed by that merciless Element. The Damage was computed at near 100,000 *l*. It was rebuilt again by Act of Parliament, and now makes an elegant Appearance. The Rock which is its Foundation, has likewise afforded the Materials for the Superstructure, the Buildings being generally Freestone dug from the Quarries under it. The Castle is a very commodious Edifice, though originally designed for a Place of Strength. Its Terrace overlooks the River *Avon* at the Foot of the Rock, and a beautiful Country beyond it. The Apartments are contrived with great Judgment, and adorned with many original Pictures, particularly by the Hand of *Vandyke*. It has but two Parish Churches, notwithstanding the Town is so populous. *St. Mary's* Church is a beautiful Edifice, the greatest Part of which with the lofty Tower is new built, but the East End is antique, yet not at all despiseable for the Workmanship. Over the River is a Stone Bridge of twelve Arches. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, twelve Brethren, twenty-four Burgesses, &c. Here are to be seen the Sword, &c. of *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, whose Exploits are related with so many romantick Additions, that it is difficult to distinguish between Truth and Falshood in his History. His Combat with *Colebrond* the gigantick *Danish* Champion is generally allowed of, he being pitched upon by King *Athelstan* to decide the Fate of *England* by his single Arm, which added the Slaughter of the *Dane* to his other Atchievements. The Market Day here is *Saturday*.

Coventry, so called from a Convent of Nuns, to which this City owes its Origin, but was destroyed by the *Danes* in the Year 1016. How long this Monastery and Town had been then in being, is not known, but they are generally thought to be very antient. In *Edward* the Confessor's Time this City was under the Government of *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, who having laid very heavy Taxes on the Citizens, was prevailed upon by his Lady *Godiva's* Intreaty to take off the Imposts. The Pictures of the Earl and his Countess are set up in *Trinity* Church Windows, with these Lines:

*I, Lurick, for the Love of Thee,
Do make Coventry Toll-free.*

What Method the Lady took to succeed is not at present very clear, but the Inhabitants not only tell a formal Story of *Godiva's* riding through the Town naked on this Account, but keep a yearly
Comme-

Commemoration of it by a Procession with the Figure of a naked Woman riding on Horseback.—In the Reign of *Henry IV.* we find two Parliaments held here, but both stigmatized with very opprobrious Epithets: The first was called *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, because the Writs, directed to the Sheriffs for the Election of Members, had intimated that no Lawyers, nor any skilled in the Laws should be returned: The second was called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, for its sanguinary Acts against the House of *York* and its Adherents.—In the middle of a spacious Market-place is the famous Cross sixty-six Feet in Height, beautifully ornamented, and the Statues of several *English* Kings placed in the Niches. It was erected by Sir *William Hollis*, Lord Mayor of *London* in the Year 1541.—The Spire of the great Church, 300 Feet in Height, is deservedly admired.—*Coventry*, as to its present State, is a City (being united with *Litchfield* in the Title of the Episcopal See) of a considerable Extent, and very populous: Here is a brisk Trade and Manufacture in Tamames and black Ribbons, which employ many Hands. The Buildings are generally old and mean; the Stories projecting one over another, bring the Tops of the Houses almost to meet. It is a County incorporate, with several Towns under its Jurisdiction; the Government is in the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. It has a plentiful Market on *Fridays*.—The Walls of this City were demolished after the Restoration; however the Gates, which are left standing, sufficiently show what it has been in point of Strength.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Milcote-House*, near *Stratford upon Avon*, belongs to the Duke of *Dorset*.—*Tamworth-Castle* belongs to Earl *Ferrers*.—*Newnham-Paddox*, near *Rugby*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Denbigh*.—*Compton in the Hole*, the Seat of the Earl of *Northampton*.—*Hewel-Grange*, about fifteen Miles West from *Warwick*.—*Castle-Bromwich* belongs to the Lord Viscount *Hereford*.—*Stonely-Abbey*, five Miles North East from *Warwick*, is the Seat of Lord *Leigh*.—*Rugby* and *Popham* both belong to Lord *Conway*.—*Warwick-Castle* belongs to Lord *Brook*.—At *Colehill*, nine Miles North West from *Coventry*, is a Seat belonging to Lord *Digby*.

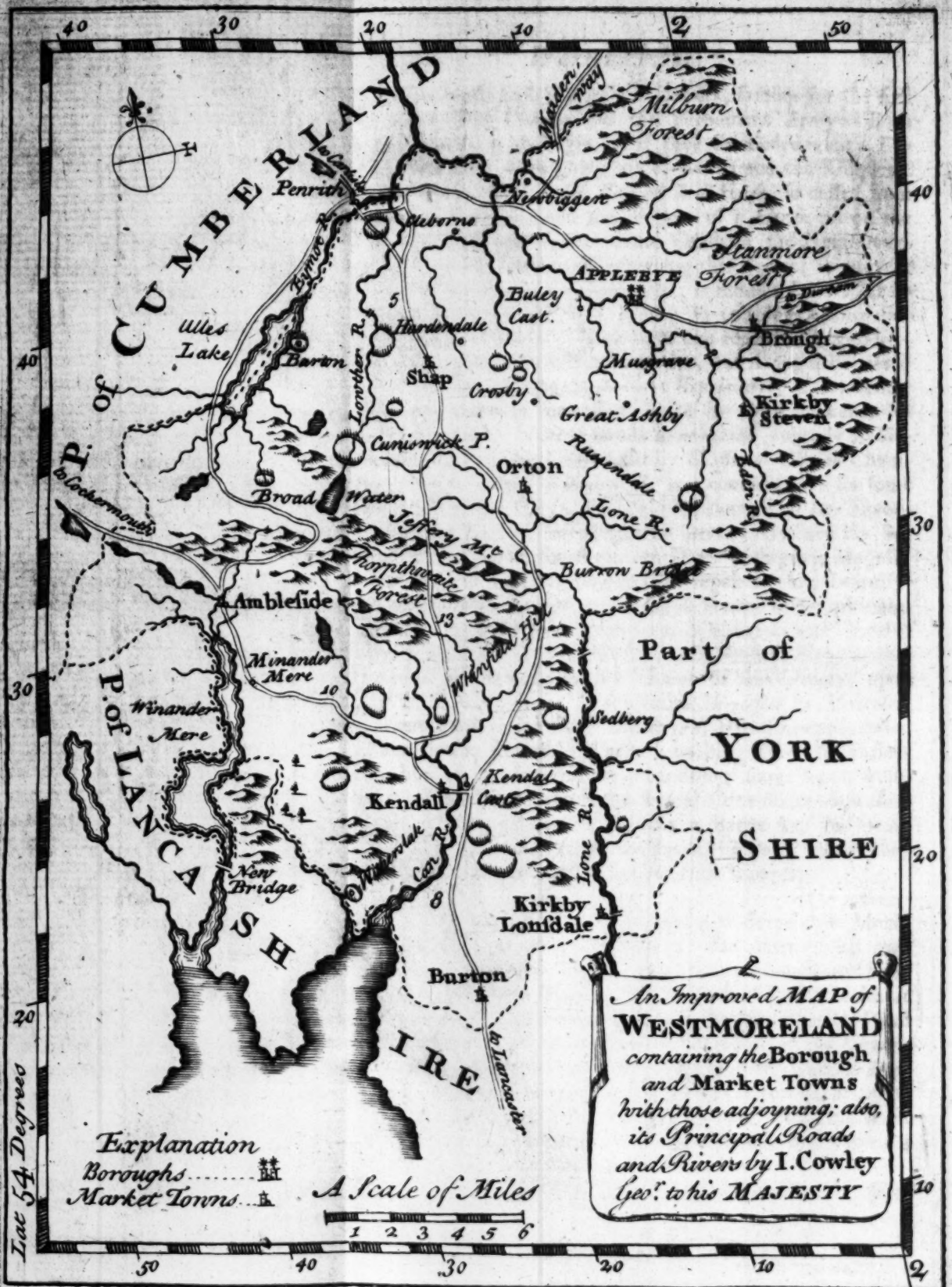
Curiosities.] *Aulcester*, on the Western Edge of the County, remarkable for its great Antiquity. *Ickenil-street*, the old *Roman* Way, which still retains so much of its Name here, as to be call'd *Ikle-street*, passes through it. The Foundations of the old Buildings are frequently discovered, as also *Roman* Bricks, Gold, Silver, and Brass Coins. Particularly about fourscore Years ago, a *Roman* Urn was found in *Ickenild-street*, containing about 600 Pieces of Money, eight of them were Gold, and the rest Silver.—

Edgehill,

Edgehill, in the South East Side of the County, famous for the first Battle between King *Charles* and the Parliament Army. Both Sides seemed unwilling to begin, as if they foreboded what a Deluge of Miseries they were going to let loose upon the Kingdom. — Not far from hence is the *Vale of Red Horse*, so called from the Redness of the Soil, and the Figure of a Horse cut on the Side of a Red Hill near *Tysoe*. Some Lands in the Neighbourhood are held by the Service of trimming this Figure, to prevent its growing out of Shape. — *Newnham*, is famous for its Medicinal Waters, esteemed for their Effects in calculous Complaints and healing green Wounds. They have this remarkable Quality, that being taken with Salt they are laxative, but if Sugar be mix'd with them they are restraining. — At *Kenelworth*, in the Center of the County, there is formed a Lake by the Confluence of several small Streams. Near it stands *Kenelworth* (vulgarly *Killingworth*) famous for its noble Castle built by *Geoffry de Clinton* Chamberlain to *Henry I.* King *Edward II.* was confined here for some time. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it belonged to her Favourite *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leicester*, who here entertained his Sovereign and all her Court for seventeen Days with great Magnificence, after he had laid out 60,000*l.* in repairing and beautifying the Castle. Near it are often found Stones of an orbicular Form, supposed to have been thrown out of Slings in the Time of the Barons Wars, who here maintained a six Months Siege against King *Henry III.* — In the Northern Point of this County, upon *Watling-street*, stands a small Village called *Mancester* or *Manceter*, whose antient Name was *Caer Mancegued*, but afterwards called *Manduesfedum* by the Romans. There is nothing left of its antient Grandeur, but an old square Fort, containing about seven Acres of Ground. Here have been found several Flint-stones about four Inches long, and shaped at one End like a Battle Ax, and in all Probability were used as such by the antient Britons, before they were acquainted with the use of Brass or Iron Weapons.

Remarkable Persons.] *Walter* of *Coventry*, a *Benedictine* Monk. He wrote a History of the Bishops of this See down to his own Time, which is esteemed for its Impartiality. — *Samuel Fairfax*, born at *Burford* near *Warwick* in the Year 1647, remarkable for that, when twelve Years old, he lived under the same Roof and sat at Table with his Father and Mother, Grandfather and Grandmother, great Grandfather and great Grandmother, who all lived very happily together. — In the old Parish Church of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, lies buried our celebrated *Shakespeare*. His Bust is set up in the Wall on the North Side of the Church, and upon the Tomb Stone are the following Lines.

Good



Degrees W. Longitude from London.

Good Friend, for Jesus' Sake forbear
To move the Dust that resteth here.
Blest be the Man that spares these Stones;
And curst be he that moves my Bones!

Various Particulars.] *Warwickshire* sends six Member to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, two Burgesses for *Coventry*, and two more for *Warwick*.—This County lies partly in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and partly in that of *Worcester*, and in the *Midland Circuit*.—There are in it 87 Vicarages, 158 Parishes, and 780 Villages. It is divided into four *Hundreds*, and one *Liberty*, containing about 21,970 Houses, and 109,860 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 670,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Atherton* on the 27th of *March*, and the 4th of *December*; at *Birmingham* on *Ascension-Day*, *Corpus Christi-Day*, and the 29th of *September*; at *Coventry* on the *Friday* in the first Week in *Lent*, on *Easter-Tuesday*, on *Corpus Christi-Day*, and the 21st of *October*; at *Henly-Arden* on the 18th of *October*; at *Kyneton* on the 24th of *June*, and the 21st of *September*; at *Nuneaton* on the 3d of *May*; at *Rugby* on the 10th of *August*, and the 10th of *November*; at *Southam* on the 29th of *June*; at *Stratford upon Avon* on *Ascension Day*, on the 1st of *May*, and the 8th of *September*; at *Warwick* on the 1st of *May*, the 24th of *June*, and the 28th of *October*.

WESTMORELAND.

Name.] **W**ESTMORELAND takes its Name, according to some Authors, from the Mores and Waste Grounds with which this County abounds. But this agrees only with part of it, and consequently ought not to be assigned for the whole, wherein is contained a Tract of good Arable Land, twenty Miles in Length and fourteen in Breadth, with few Hills intervening, from whence it is called the Bottom of *Westmoreland*. So that with greater Probability we may derive the Name from its Western Situation, with respect to the Ridge of Hills or Mores, which run through this Part of *England*.—It was formerly a part of the Country belonging to the *Brigantes*, and at the Establishment of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was annexed to the Kingdom of the *Nor-thumbers*.

Situation.]

Situation.] *Westmoreland* is bounded on the North and North West by *Cumberland*, on the East and North East by Part of *Yorkshire* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, on the South East by the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, and on the South and South West by *Lancashire*.—The Extent of it from North to South is about thirty-five Miles, from East to West about twenty-four, and the Circumference near 110 Miles. It is generally divided into the Baronies of *Kendal* and *Westmoreland*. The former is very Mountainous, but the latter is a large champaign Country.—*Appleby*, the County Town, is 212 Miles North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is sharp and clear, and to the Natives or those of a robust Constitution very healthy; such are seldom troubled here with Diseases, but generally live to a good old Age.—The Soil is various; on the Hills it is very barren, but in the Vallies fertile, producing good Corn and Grass, especially in the Meadows near the Rivers. There are some Cloths manufactured here, which with Stockings are its chief Commodity. In the Hilly Parts on the West Edge it is generally believed there are vast Quantities of Copper Ore, not without some Veins of Gold; but as the Expence of winning the Ore, by reason of the Depth where it lies, and other Inconveniences, makes the Metal exceed the current Price of the Market, there it must lye, unless a Change should happen in the Value of such Commodities. However, in some Places the Copper Ore answers at least the Expence of bringing it above Ground, and refining it for Sale.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Eden*, the *Lone*, and the *Kan*.—The *Eden* rises in *Wildbore Fell*, and runs mostly Northward by *Kirby-Steven*, *Appleby*, and so to the North Point of the County, where joining the River *Eimot*, it enters *Cumberland*. In this Course it receives eight smaller Rivers, which water this part of *Westmoreland* very plentifully.—The *Lone* has its Source within a few Miles of the *Eden*, and after running a little way Eastward it makes a turn to the Southward, passing by *Kirby Lonsdale*, to which it gives it a Name, and soon after leaves *Westmoreland* and enters *Lancashire*.—The *Kan* springs from *Kan* or *Kent-Meer*, forming a Course mostly Southward. After it has passed *Kendal* (which Name is taken from this River) it falls into the *Irish Sea* at the South West Point of the County. These Rivers are generally swift limpid Streams, well stored with excellent Trouts.—As to *Wynander-Meer*, we have already mentioned it in treating of *Cumberland*, though in fact it belongs to *Westmoreland*, as appears from the Right of Fishing and the Tythe of it being annexed to this County.—*Ulles Lake*, is another Body of Water,
about

about ten Miles to the Northward of *Wynander-Mere* to which both *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* lay claim.

Chief Towns.] *Appleby*, *Kirby-Kendale*, and *Kirby-Lonsdale*.

Appleby, the County Town, but otherwise of little Note except for its Antiquity, having been known to the *Romans* under the Name of *Aballaba*, where were stationed a Body of Soldiers under the Name of the *Mauri Aureliani*. It is situated on the River *Eden*, and the Roman Military Road which crosses this County from *Rear-Croft* or *Ree-Croft* on *Stainmore* in the East, to the River *Eden* a little below *Perith* in the West.—That it has been regarded by several of our Kings with a favourable Eye, is evident from its several Charters granted by the three first *Henries*, who thought proper to place it on an equal Footing with *York* itself. But its great Privileges could not secure it from falling to Decay, which is chiefly owing to the frequent Inroads of the *Scots*, who sometimes neither spared Age nor Sex. In one of these Devastations *William King of Scotland* reduced 2,200 Burgages in this Town to 220, this happened in the Year 1176, and left the Streets, which escaped the Flames, in such a straggling Condition that they scarce look as if they belong'd to the same Town. Another Misfortune of a different kind afflicted them in the Year 1598 when the Plague raged so furiously among them as to compleat the Ruin of the Place. There is one broad handsome Street called *Burghgate*, in the upper part of which stands the Castle now the County Goal. The River almost surrounds it, which renders the Situation very pleasant. It is governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen. The Market which is held on *Saturdays*, is the chief Market for Corn in these Parts.

Kendale, or *Kirby-Kendale*, takes its Name, as we have observ'd from the River *Kan* on which it is situated. Some have placed here the *Brownaca* of *Antoninus*, and the Station of the *Romans*, called *Concangi*, both which Points are disputed by others. This Town has been of Note for its Cloths, ever since that Manufacture was set on Foot by our glorious Monarch *Edward III.* several Laws having been enacted since his Reign concerning *Kendal* Cloths. The Church is beautiful and large, supported by five Rows of handsome Pillars, but as the Place is very populous, there are twelve Chappels of Ease belonging to it. The two principal Streets intersect each other, making the Town to represent the Form of a Cross. Here are seven Companies, *viz.* *Mercers*, *Shearmen*, *Cordwainers*, *Glovers*, *Tailors*, and *Pewterers*, each of which has its proper Hall. Of late Years besides the coarse *Kendal* Cloths, the Inhabitants have employed themselves very industriously in making of *Druggets*, *Serges*, *Hats*, worsted *Stockings*, &c. Near the Church stands the Free-School, a large Building and well

endowed. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, twenty common Council Men, Recorder, Town-Clerk, and two Attornies. Of which the Mayor, Recorder, and two Senior Aldermen are always Justices of the Peace for this Corporation. The Market, which is plentifully supplied, is held on *Saturday*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Pendragon-Castle*, about twelve Miles South East of *Appleby*, is a Seat belonging to the Earl of *Thanet*.—*Beltbam-Castle*, seven Miles South of *Kendal*, is a Seat belonging to the Earl of *Derby*.—*Lowther-Hall*, a little to the North East of *Ulles Lake*, is the Seat of the Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*.

Curiosities.] A little below *Kendal* are the Remains of an old square Fort, which by the Altars, Coins, &c. often discover'd hereabouts, is judged to have been a *Roman* Fortification.—Something lower are two Water Falls of the River *Kan*, from which the Country People prognosticate concerning the Weather, which they might do with as much certainty by considering whence the Wind blows, for according to that they hear one or the other Waterfall more or less distinctly, upon which they build their Surmises.—*Amblefide*, at the North End of *Winander-Meer*, by some supposed to have been the *Ambozlana* of the *Romans*, who were stationed the first *Ælian* Cohort of the *Daci*. This is certain that *Amblefide* has been a large City as manifest from the Ruins of ancient Buildings. Here was a *Roman* Fortrefs of an oblong Form secured by a Ditch and Rampire. The Bricks and Mortar prove it to have been a Work of that People, to say nothing of the Urns, Vessels and Coins often found here. The Length of the Fort was between six and seven hundred Feet, the Breadth near four hundred.—Near the River *Lowther*, not far from the little Town of *Shap*, is a remarkable Spring, which ebbs and flows several times in a Day. Near the same Place are several large pyramidical Stones, about nine Feet in Height and fourteen in Breadth, placed in a Line at equal Distances for the Space of a Mile.—At *Kirby-Thore*, begins the old Causeway known by the Name of the *Maiden-Way*, which runs from hence about twenty Miles till it reaches *Caer-Vorran* near the *Picts-Wall*. It is imagin'd by some, that at this Town of *Kirby Thore*, was formerly a Temple dedicated to the Heathen Deity called *Thor*; which Conjecture they endeavour to strengthen by these two Authorities, *viz.* the Name of the Place, and an antient Coin found here some Years since. As to the first, it is at best but very precarious; and as for the second, all the Force of it depends on the reading of a *Runic* Inscription; which bears very different Interpretations. For some have asserted it to be a Medal representing our Saviour, others that it was an Amulet or Talisman used for a Charm, and others a
again

gain will have it to be a Medal in Honour of a *Danish* Admiral who block'd up the Port of *London*.—At *Crowdendale*, near *Whelp-Castle*, are several Works thrown up by the *Romans*. Among them was found on a rough sort of a Rock a double Inscription; the first importing that *Varronius* with the twentieth Legion, which he commanded, encamped here; the second informs us that *Aelius Lucanus* with his Legion, called the *Second Augustan*, was likewise encamped at this Place; but as the two Inscriptions are very different as to the Form and Cut of the Letter, in all Probability a considerable Time had intervened between those two Incidents.—A little to the Southward of the Confluence of the *Lowther* and the *Eimot*, is King *Arthur's* Round Table, as it is called by the Country People. By the *Trench* on the Inside of the Work, it seems to have been a Place for Jufts and Tournaments.—Not far from hence is a kind of Fortification consisting of Stones heap'd up in the Form of an Horse-shoe, called *Mayburgh*, though by some it is stiled King *Arthur's* Castle. Here was concluded a Peace in the Year 926, between King *Eibelsan*, *Constantine* King of *Scots* and other Princes, which it is thought gave Occasion to the Name, that implying intimate Union.

Remarkable Persons] *John de Kirby*, the stout Bishop of *Carlisle*, who defeated the *Scotch* Army, as we have mentioned in treating of *Cumberland*, was born at *Kirby Lonsdale* in this County.—Lady *Katherine Par*, sixth Wife to King *Henry VIII.* whom she had the good Luck to survive. She afterwards married *Thomas Seymour*, Lord High Admiral of *England*. She was born at *Kendal Castle*.

Various Particulars.] *Westmoreland* sends four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for the Borough of *Appleby*.—It lies partly in the Diocese of *Chester*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*, and in the Northern Circuit. There are in it 26 Parishes, and 220 Villages. The two Baronies of *Westmoreland* and *Kendale*, are the only principal Division of this County; for not being thought able in former Times to pay any Subsidies, considering the Charge the Inhabitants were at in the Border Service, it was never divided into *Hundreds*, *Rapes*, or *Wapontakes*, like other Counties. The Earl of *Thanet* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are reckoned in it about 6,500 Houses, and 33,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 510,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Appleby* on *Whitson-Monday*, and the 30th of *May*; at *Burton* on the 25th of *March*, and *Whitson-Monday*; at *Kirby Kendale* on the *Monday* before *Lady-Day*, and the *Monday* after *Trinity Sunday*; at *Kirby-Steven* on *Whit-Monday*.

WILTSHIRE.

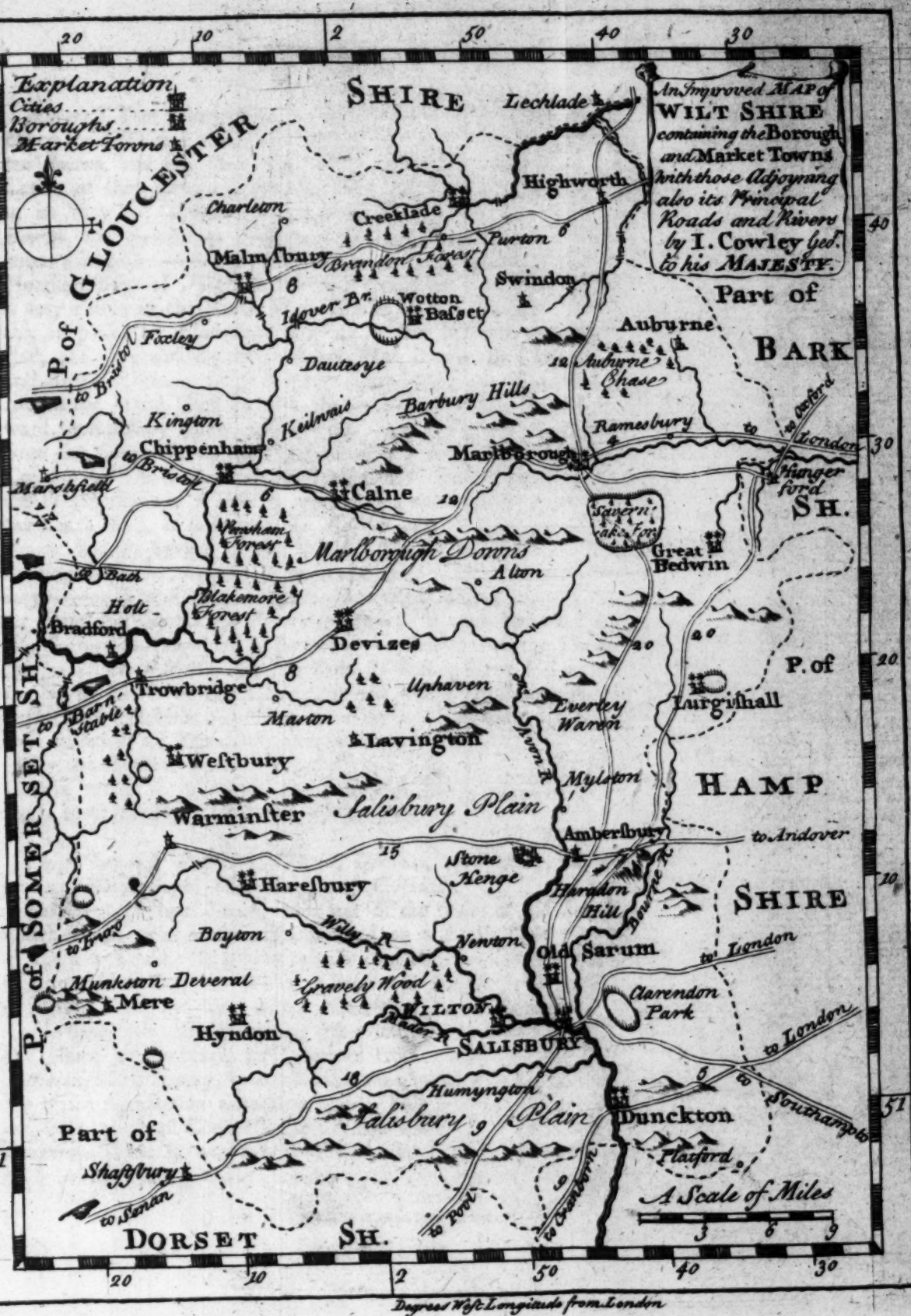
Name.] **T**HIS County received its Name from *Wilton*, once the chief Town, so called from its Situation on the River *Willey*, being from *Willeystown* contracted to *Wilton*. The first Inhabitants of this Country, of whom we have any Account, were the *Cangi* and the *Belgæ*, who shared what is now called *Wiltshire* between them; the former having the Northern Part, and the latter the Southern.—In the *Saxon* Division of *England* into Kingdoms, the *West-Saxons* acquired this County as part of their Dominions, though we find a War carried on here between them and their Neighbours the *Mercians*, till the whole Heptarchy came under the Power of *Egbert*, the first *English* Monarch.—During the *Danish* Invasions, *Wiltshire* bore a large Share of the Miseries of those Plunderers brought upon the Island, which the oppress'd *Saxons* endeavoured to retalliate by the Massacre of the *Danes*, carried on through *England*, without the least Remorse on the 9th of *July*, in the Year 1002.

Situation.] This County is bounded on the North and North West by *Gloucestershire*, on the East and North East by *Berkshire*, on the South West by *Somersetshire*, on the South East by *Hampshire*.—The Length of it from North to South is near fifty-two Miles, the Breadth of it from East to West thirty-eight, and the Circumference about 142.—*Salisbury*, now the County Town, is seventy Miles South West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of *Wiltshire* is very sweet and healthy, though something sharp on the Hills in Winter, but mild during that Season in the Vales.—The Soil in the Northern Parts is generally Hilly and Woody, in the Southern very rich and fruitful, and in the Middle of it is chiefly Downs affording the best of Pasture for Sheep; in the Vallies which divide the Downs are abundance of Corn Fields, and rich Meadows. In some Places is found *Knot-Grass*, near twenty Feet in Length, with which Hogs are fed, especially about *Market-Lavington*.—Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, and Stone. Of this last there are exceeding good Quarries at *Chilmark* on the Banks of the River *Nadder*. The Dimensions of the Stones are very large, some of them running to twenty Yards in Length, and four in Thickness without a Flaw. The chief Manufacture here are the Materials for the Cloathing-Trade, which has, and we hope will again, be of immense Advantage to this Kingdom.

Rivers.]





Rivers.] The principal Rivers in *Wiltshire* are the two *Avons*, called for distinction the *Upper* and *Lower*, the *Nadder*, the *Willey*, the *Bourne*, and the *Kennett*.—The *upper Avon* rises near the Center of the County and running Southward passes by *Ambresbury* in its Way to *Salisbury*, where it receives the *Nadder* and the *Bourne*, and then leaves *Wiltshire* a little below *Dunk'ton*, where it enters *Hampshire*.—The *lower Avon* takes its Source from the Northern Edge of *Wiltshire*, where it crosses the *Fosse-Way*, which is very visible in the North West Limits of this County. After this it passes by *Malmshury* running a few Miles to the South East, and then winding to the South West it runs by *Chippenham* and *Bradford*, below which it enters *Somersetshire*.—The *Nadder* rises in the South West Point of the County and gently flows Eastward to *Salisbury* where it joins the *Avon*. It takes its Name from the Saxon Word, signifying an *Adder*, to express its winding Course.—The *Willey* hath its Spring-Head near *Warminster*, on the Western Side of *Wiltshire*, and running near *Hatesbury* towards the South East, it falls into the *Nadder* near *Salisbury*.—The *Bourne* has its Spring in the Eastern Limits of *Wiltshire*, and running to the Southward, it joins the *Avon* a little below *Salisbury*.—The *Kennet* rises near the Middle of the County, not far from the Source of the *upper Avon*; it runs Eastward by *Marlborough* to *Hungerford* in *Berkshire*.—Besides these the *Thames* (or *Isis*) enters *Wiltshire* not far from its Spring-Head and waters the North Skirts of this County, which it soon leaves after it has passed by *Cricklade*.—Thus is *Wiltshire* plentifully supplied with Rivers in all Parts, affording great plenty of Fish, and watering the Meadows in their several Courses between the Hills and Downs, which surprise Strangers with the sudden beautiful Prospects they afford into these delightful Vallies.

Chief Towns.] *Salisbury*, *Wilton*, *Devizes*, *Ambresbury*, *Chippenham*, *Marlborough*, *Malmshury*, and *Cricklade*.

Salisbury, or new *Sarum*, rose out of the Ruins of old *Sarum* which stands, or at least its Ruins stand on a Hill a little North of the new Town. It is very certain that old *Sarum* was a Place of great Antiquity, but when it began to flourish is altogether doubtful. There are some who pretend that *Julius Cæsar* built a Castle here, and alledge among other Reasons for their Opinion, the Name of *Sarisbury*, as if derived from *Cæsar's Bury*. But *Antoninus* in his Itinary, calls it *Sorbiadunum*, which is borrow'd from the *Welsh* Appellation expressing its dry, hilly Situation, and cannot have the least Connection with *Cæsar's* Name. In the latter Emperors Time, it was honoured with the Residence of some of those Princes, being always looked upon as a Place of Strength.

the Year 553 we find it in the Possession of *Kenrick the Saxon* & in 960, here was assembled a great Council of the *Saxons* by *Edgar*, and many Regulations made for the better Governing the Monarchy. In the Year following the *Danish* Massacre, *Sarum* was one of the Places which felt the Severity of the *Dane's* Revenge, who led by King *Sueno*, first pillaged it and then set it on Fire. In this Condition it lay for some Years, but began again to flourish about 1078, when it became a Bishop's See, the Episcopal Chair being removed from *Sherborn* to *Sarum*, by Bishop *Herman*, and a Cathedral built by his Successor *Osmund*. After the Conquest this City was frequently the Residence of the *English* Monarchs, and in the Year 1116, King *Henry I.* assembled here, his Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and as some think, gave Rise by it to our Parliaments. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, upon some Difference arising between that Prince and *Roger* Bishop of *Sarum*, the King seized the Castle and placed a Garrison in it. This was thought not only an Infringement on the Rights of the See, but proved very vexatious to the Citizens, who suffered considerably from the Insolence of the Soldiers. From this Time the Inhabitants began to look down into the Vale below them, as a Situation preferable to that in which they then were, not only on Account of the Garrison, but also by reason of the great Scarcity of Water. By Degrees they quitted old *Sarum*, beginning to move in the Reign of King *Richard I.* The Bishop and Chapter would have presently followed them, but the turbulent Reign of *K. John*, in which a Place of Security was highly necessary, stopped them and part of the Citizens for a while, till King *Henry III.* had got quite Possession of the Throne, when Bishop *Poore* removed his See to the new Town, and joined his Endeavours with those of the Inhabitants in establishing the present *Salisbury*, and building a Cathedral. What they had suffered from a Penury of Water in their old Situation, drove them into the other Extreme; for taking Advantage of the Vicinity of the *Avon* and *Nadder*, nothing would contend them but Canals through every Street, which by the Weeds, Mud and Filth, they are encumber'd with, must certainly diminish the Beauty of the Town. In the Reign of King *Edward III.* a Licence was granted the Inhabitants for making Fortifications for its Security, which was effected by a Foss to strengthen it where the Rivers do not defend it.—*Old Sarum* in the mean Time dwindled away daily, and is at present reduced to a single Farm-House, yet preserves its Right of sending two Members to Parliament.

Salisbury is a spacious pleasant City, very populous and well built. Here is a considerable Manufacture carried on, by which the Poor are continually employed in making what are called *Salisbury Whites*, consisting of fine Flannels, and long Cloths for

the *Turkey Trade*.—The Cathedral with the Close adjoining, where the Prebendaries, &c. live, make a noble Appearance being little inferior in point of Extent to some Cities. The Spire of the Cathedral is deservedly admired; it doubles the Height of the Monument at London, the Top of it being four hundred and ten Feet from the Ground. Yet the Walls of it are very thin for this vast Height; for upon Examination after the great Storm in the Year 1703, they were found to be little more than four Inches thick. They are strengthened now with Bands of Iron, which 'tis thought will secure the Spire, as long as the rest of the Church will stand. The whole was forty Years in Building, and is said to have cost twenty-six thousand Pounds *Sterling*, which was a very large Sum for those Days. The outside is certainly very magnificent, but the Inside falls much short of it; the Carving, what little there is of it, is good, but the Painting very indifferent. The Number of its Windows, Pillars, and Gates. is summed up in the follow Lines:

*As many Days as in one Year there be,
So many Windows in one Church we see;
As many Marble Pillars there appear,
As there are Hours throughout the fleeting Year;
As many Gates as Moons one Year do view;
Strange Tale to tell, yet not more strange than true!*

The Chapter-House is very remarkable. It is an Octagon, no less than one hundred and fifty Feet in Circumference, yet the Roof has no other Support in the Center than a small Marble Pillar.—The Corporation is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. The Market, which is very well furnished with all sorts of Provisions is held on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. The Town-House makes a noble Appearance.

Divizes, by some Authors called *Diwiso*, *Divisie*, and *Vise*. Its Name is supposed to be derived from the Division of the Town between the King and the Bishop of *Salisbury*, which Appellation it still retains, though the Origin of it has been long since taken away. It is very well situated having the Hills about two Miles Eastward of it to break off the Winds, but it suffers some Inconvenience by not being well supplied with Water, though at the Foot of *Round Way Hill* is an excellent Spring, and which it is to be hoped may by some Contrivance or other be brought to the Town. The Buildings are old and mostly Timber, yet having been built on good Model, they make a tolerable Appearance. It consists chiefly of two long Streets running in Parallel Lines, with other small Streets which take up a large Extent of Ground and are well filled with Inhabitants, generally employed in the Woolen Manufactures, which here run mostly on Druggets. Besides this, here is carried on a considerable Trade in Malt.—The

Castle

Castle was formerly a Place of great Strength, though now gone to Decay. Some have asserted that it was built by King *Alfred*; but it is certain that *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury* either built, or greatly improved it in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who thought it a Place of too much Importance to belong to a Subject, and therefore stript that Prelate not only of this Castle but of all his great Wealth.—The Town is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, eleven Masters, &c. and has a Weekly Market on *Thursdays*.

In the Year 1714 near the *Devizes*, there was discovered by a Gardener a Collection of Heathen Deities, in an Urn buried under the Ruins of a very antient Building. They were carried about *England* as a great Curiosity consisting of the following Brass Figures: 1. A *Jupiter Ammon* about four Inches long, and weighing something more than four Ounces. 2. *Neptune* with his Trident, the Teeth of which are much shorter than usually represented: The Figure about four Inches, and weighing as many Ounces. 3. *Bacchus*, much about the same Weight and Dimensions. 4. *Vulcan* something less. 5. *Venus* about six Inches long; the left Arm broke off, but much the most finished Piece of the whole Collection. 6. *Pallas* with a Spear, Shield and Helmet between three and four Inches in Length. 7. *Hercules* a little above four Inches, weighing six Ounces and a half. Besides these there was a *Mercury*, a *Vestal Virgin*, the *Wolf*, with *Romulus* and *Remus*, some *Egyptian* Deities, and a Coin of the Emperor *Alexander Severus*. They are supposed to have been buried about the Year 234, when the *Roman* Troops were called out of *Britain* to defend the Empire against the *Germans*.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Allington-House*, seven Miles North from *Salisbury*, belongs to the Duke of *Somerset*.—As also *Marlborough-House*, near the Town of that Name, belongs to the same Nobleman.—*Eddington*, about four Miles to the South East of *Trubridge*, belongs to the Duke of *Bolton*.—*Damerham* not far from *Mere*, belongs to the Duke of *Newcastle*.—At *Ambresbury* the Duke of *Queensborough* has a Seat.—*Tisbury* belongs to the Earl of *Gordon*.—*Charlton* is the Seat of the Earl of *Berkshire*.—*Wilton*, near *Salisbury*, the noble Seat of the Earl of *Pembroke*.—*Lydiard-Tregoze*, near *Wotton-Basset*, belongs to the Lord Viscount *St. John*.—*Longleat*, about four Miles to the Westward of *Warminster*, the Seat of Lord Viscount *Weymouth*.—*Wardour-Castle*, twelve Miles to the Westward of *Salisbury*, is the Seat of Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*.

Curiosities.] *Wandyke*, a Ditch crossing this County, in the Middle from East to West. The common People will have it to be the Work of the Devil, cast up on a *Wednesday*, and from thence named

named *Wandyke*. Among the Learned there are various Opinion concerning it: Some think it was made as a Boundary between the *West-Saxons* and *Mercians*, but others make it a Work of a much antienter Date, and that it was a Boundary between the *Dobuni*, the old Inhabitants of these Parts, and the *Belgæ* who came after them from *Gaul*, and settled here. By the Former it was called *Guaban-Glaudh*, that is the *separating Ditch*, from whence the *Saxons* coined the present Name of *Wandyke*.—*Sherston*, about five Miles to the Westward of *Malmsbury*, now an obscure Village, was once a considerable *Roman* Station on the *Foss-Way*. Here have been found many Coins, especially of *Antoninus*, *Faustina*, *Gordianus*, &c. which have contributed to enrich the *Asbmolean* Collection at *Oxford*. Here likewise was fought a furious Battle between the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, and the *Danes* in the Year 1016.—In the Park, belonging to *Farley* Castle, on the West Edge of the County, was discovered a Chequer-work *Roman* Pavement, a Piece of which is to be seen among the *Asbmolean* Curiosities abovementioned.—Upon the Downs, not far from the *Devizes*, is *Roundway-Hill*, famous for the Fight of that Name, wherein Prince *Maurice* and the Earl of *Carnarvon* routed Sir *William Waller* who commanded the Parliament Forces, in the Year 1643.—*Heddington*, about four Miles to the North of the *Devizes*, was a *Roman* Colony; the Foundations of the Houses being still visible for a Mile together, and several *Roman* Coins are often found. Here the great *Alfred*, encountered the *Danes*, and gave them the most signal Defeat they ever met with in *England*. The shattered Remains of their Army took an Oath, and gave up Hostages for the Performance of it, to depart the Kingdom immediately.—At *Marlborough* we find a Parliament held in the 5th Year of King *Henry* the III^d's Reign, wherein many Grievances of the Subject were redressed, and particularly a punctual Compliance with *Magna Charta* was enacted.—*Abery*, on the Downs near *Marlborough*, was once a stupendous Temple of the antient *Druids*, whose Circumference was so large, that the whole Village is now contained in it: A high Rampire with a proportionable Ditch on the inside surrounds it, which Particular plainly evinces that it was not a Fortification, for then the Ditch would have been on the outside.—Between this Place and *West-Kennet*, is a kind of Walk which was once enclosed on both Sides with large Stones; one Row of them is still entire. On the Brow of the Hill just above it is a Monument with a circular Trench round it, consisting of a double Circle of Stones about five Feet in Height; the Diameter of the greater Circle is near 40 Yards, the lesser Circle is about 45 Yards in Circumference. Great Quantities of human Bones have been discovered near it, where in all Probability the Bodies of the Slain in the Battle of *Kennet*, between the *Saxons* and *Danes* in the Year 1006, were buried.—At *Ambresbury* was a Monastery of Nuns built and endowed by *Alfrida* Wife

to King *Edgar*, to expiate her Crime in murdering her Son in Law. In the Year 1177, we find the Abbess and thirty Nuns expelled this House and dispersed into different Convents to do Penance for their bad Conduct. Their Places were supplied by others, whose Behaviour retrieved the Credit of the Monastery, and in the Year 1285 the Princess *Mary*, Daughter to King *Edward I.* with thirteen young Ladies of Quality were here professed on the same Day. — A little East of *Salisbury*, and about half a Mile from *Clarendon* Park, is a Roman Fortification of an orbicular Form, supposed to have been made by *Constantius Chlorus* (from whom the Name of *Clarendon* is derived) Father to the Emperor *Constantine*. Here likewise was a Palace built by King *John*, wherein several Parliaments were held in former Times.

But the greatest Curiosity of this County, and one of the greatest in the known World is *Stone-Henge* about nine Miles North of *Salisbury*. It is encompassed by a Trench near thirty Foot broad, and which originally was of a proportionable Depth; on the outside of this Trench are large Stones set up Gatewise as Entrances in three different Places; that on the North East Side being the principal. Within the Trench answerable to each of these, are two more of a lesser Size. The Body of the Work consists of two Circles and two Ovals, which are thus composed. The upright Stones are placed at three Feet and a half distance from each other, and joined at top by over-thwart Stones with Tendons fitted to the Mortaises in the Uprights, for keeping them in their due Position. Some of these Stones are vastly large, measuring two Yards in breadth, one in Thickness and above seven in height; others are less in Proportion. The upright are wrought a little with a Chissell, and something taper'd, but the Transomes, or Over-thwart Stones, are quite plain. The outside Circle is near one hundred and eight Feet in Diameter; between which and the next Circle there is a Walk of three hundred Feet in Circumference which has a surprizing and awful Effect on the Beholders. All the Uprights are fixed as it were in Sockets dug in the Chalk Soil and rammed in with small Flints, so that they who threw any of them down must have taken very great Pains. In the middle stood the Altar, though now almost sunk into the Ground by the Weight of the great Stones lying upon it. This being to resist the Fire, is of a different kind of Stone from the rest, resembling the *Derbyshire* Marble. In viewing the whole of this stupendous Work, an awful kind of Pleasure, not to be expressed, arises in the Mind, owing to that Geometrical Proportion which was observed by the Founders of *Stone-Henge*, and which, tho' it escapes the Notice of most People, the ingenious Dr. *Stukely* has demonstrated in his Treatise on this Work entitled *Stone-Henge, a Temple restored to the British Druids.* — The Opinion

con-

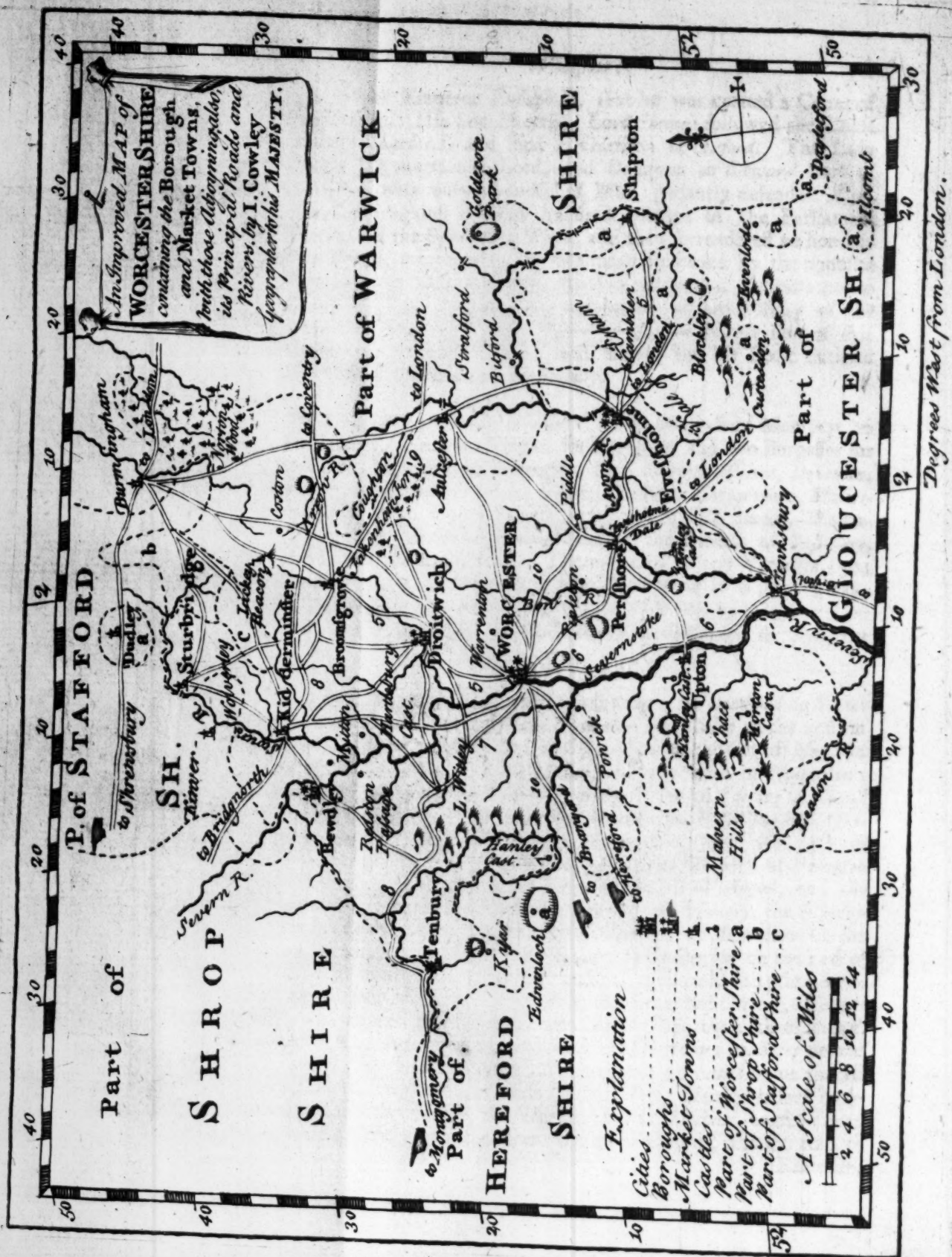
concerning the Origin of this Work are very different; some attributing it to the *Phœnicians*, some to the *Britans*, and others to the *Romans* or *Danes*. But the most propable Conjecture is that of Mr. *Aubrey* and Dr. *Stukely* who strenuously contend that it was a *British* Temple, and erected in the Time of the *Druids*. There was a Tablet of Tin with an Inscription found here in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* which might probably have set this Mystery in a clear Light. But as the Characters were not then understood by those who were consulted on the Occasion, the Plate was destroyed or at least thrown by and lost.—Around this Temple are a great number of Barrows, or monumental Earth thrown up in the Form of a Bell, surrounded with Trenches from sixty to a hundred Cubits in Diameter. The most remote of them from the Temple (for they extend to a considerable Distance) are so placed as not to be out of Sight of *Stonge-Henge*. In those which have been opened, Skeletons or the Remains of burnt Bones, &c. have been found. In one of them Dr. *Stukely* found an Urn which contained what the funeral Pile had not consumed; by the Collar Bone, and one of the Jaws still entire, it was judged that the Person there buried, must have been about fourteen; and from the Trinkets, a Girl, who had carried Arms as the *British* Virgins were accustomed to do, for the Brass Head of her Javelin was found amongst the other Things.

Remarkable Persons.] *Aldham*, the learned Monk of *Malmsbury*, in the latter End of the seventh and beginning of the eight Century. He had acquired in his Travels an uncommon Knowledge for that Age, of the *Latin* Tongue in its greatest Purity, which with the other polite Literature, he introduced among his Countrymen the *Saxons*.—*William* of *Malmsbury*, whose Family Name was *Somerfet*, another Monk of the same Place. He compiled a judicious Abridgement of *English* History from the first coming of the *Saxons*, to the twenty-eight Year of King *Henry I.* He died in the Year 1142.—*Joannis Sarisburiensis*, a Man of great Learning. He wrote the *Polycraticum*. A little before his Death he was made Bishop of *Chartres* by King *Henry II.*—*Philip Massinger*, Author of several Poetical Performances, particularly the *Looking-Glass of the Muses*, was born at *Salisbury*.—*Thomas Stumps*, the famous Clothier of *Malmsbury*. The number of Men he employed was so great that what was provided for their Dinner, sufficed to entertain King *Henry VIII.* with a large Train of Courtiers and their Servants. He redeemed the Abbey Church of *Malmsbury* from the Commissioners at the Dissolution, and then bestow'd it on the Town.—*Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour*; before he received this Title from K. *James I.* his valiant Exploits against the *Turks* at *Gran* in *Hungary*, had so well recommended him

him to the Emperor *Rodolph II.* that he was created a Count of the Empire. His Son likewise, Lord *Thomas* followed the Cause of King *Charles I.* and died in Garrison at *Oxford.* The Lady of this last mentioned Lord, and Daughter to *Edward Earl of Worcester,* with only a handful of Men, gallantly defended *Wardour-Castle* against thirteen hundred Soldiers of the Parliament Forces, for the Space of a Week, and then surrendered on honourable Terms, which were as dishonourable broke by the opposite Party.—Sir *Edward Hyde,* Earl of *Clarendon,* Grandfather to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Anne,* and Author of the History of the Rebellion, was born near *Higworth* in the North Part of this County.—*Thomas Hobbes,* well known by his Book entitled *Leviathan,* was born at *Malmsbury.*

Various Particulars.] *Wiltshire* sends thirty-four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, *New Sarum, Wilton, Downton, Hinton, Heytesbury, Westbury, Calne, Devizes, Chippenham, Malmsbury, Cricklade, Great Bedwin, Lurgershall, Old Sarum, Wootton-Basset,* and *Marlborough.*—It lies in the Diocese of *Salisbury,* and in the Western Circuit. There are in it 107 Vicarages, 304 Parishes, and 950 Villages. The Division of it is into twenty-nine Hundreds, containing near 27,100 Houses, and 108,170 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 676,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Bradford* on *Trinity-Monday,* and the 29th of *November*; at *Calne* on the 25th of *April,* and the 21st of *July*; at *Chippenham* on the 6th of *May,* the 11th of *June,* the 18th of *October,* and the 30th of *November*; at *Cricklade* on the 3d *Wednesday* in *April,* the 3d *Tuesday* in *August* and the 21st of *September*; at the *Devizes* on *Holy-Thursday, Trinity-Thursday,* the 2d of *February,* the 24th of *June,* the 29th of *August,* the 21st of *September,* and the 9th of *October*; at *Downton* on the 12th of *April*; at *Higworth* on the 1st of *August,* and the 21st of *September*; at *Hinton* on the 2d of *February,* the *Monday* before *Whit-Sunday,* and the 8th of *October*; at *Heytesbury* on the 3d of *May,* and the 14th of *September*; at *Ludgershal* on the 22d of *July*; at *Malmsbury* on the 17th and 31st of *March,* the 17th of *April,* the 25th of *May,* the 25th of *July,* and the 17th of *October*; at *Marlborough* on the 29th of *June,* the 20th of *July,* the 15th of *August,* the 21st of *September,* and the 11th of *November*; at *Mere* on the 4th of *May,* and the 29th of *September*; at *Salisbury* on the 1st *Sunday* in *Lent,* *Tuesday* after *Twelfth-Day,* *Monday* before *Lady-Day,* *Whitsun-Tuesday,* the *Thursday* after *St. Michael,* on the 6th of *January,* the 25th of *March,* the 2d of *October,* and the 29th of *December*;



December; at *Truebridge* on the 25th of July; at *Westbury* on the 1st Friday in Lent, and *Whitson-Monday*, at *Wilton* on the 23d of April, the 1st of September, and the 1st of November, at *Wotton-Basset* on the 23d of April, the 2d of November, and the 8th of December.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HE antient Inhabitants of these parts were the *Cor-narii*, who were spread over what is now the several Counties of *Cheshire*, *Staffordshire*, *Warwickshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Worcestershire*. As to this particular Shire, its Name is derived from the Roman Appellation of *Worcester*, which by *Antoninus* is called *Branonium*, and *Branonium* by *Ptolemy*. From hence the Britons named it *Caer-Wrangan*, and from thence the Saxons called it *Weagorcester*, which easily became *Worcester*. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was part of the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, during which there was a Sub-Division, called *Wiccia*, which included a part of *Worcestershire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Gloucestershire*, and was under the Government of a kind of a Viceroy, or *Subregulus*, as *Florence of Worcester* styles him. One of these Viceroys called *Osbert* persuaded King *Ethelred* to place a Bishop over the *Wiccia*, which Honour that Prince granted them by fixing a Prelate at *Worcester*, but who was called the Bishop of *Wiccia*.—When the Normans came in, the Conqueror bestowed sixty-three Manors belonging to this County on his Followers.

Situation.] *Worcestershire* is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*, on the East and North East by *Warwickshire*, on the West by *Shropshire*, and *Herefordshire*, and on the South by *Gloucestershire*.—From the South West Point to the North East it is reckoned about thirty-eight Miles, from the North West to the South East about thirty-one, and in Circumference near 137. *Worcester* is about eighty-six Miles North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is deservedly esteemed, it being exceeding sweet and wholesome. For though *Worcestershire* abounds with Rivers and Rivulets, yet those quick Streams naturally purify the Air by communicating a kind of perpetual Motion to it.—The Soil is very rich, and where it is Hilly it scarce can be called mountainous, for except *Malvern Hill*, the Ascents are very moderate. It produces Corn in great Abundance

Abundance almost every where, but particularly in the rich Vale of *Evesham* (vulgarly *Esbam*) which is very justly stiled the Granary of these Parts. This County had formerly two large Forests, viz. *Wire*, and *Feckenham* Forest, but the Iron and Salt Works, have in a Manner destroyed them. These Works are now chiefly carried on with Coal. The Rivers water their fine Meadows, and gave them a Richness that is easily perceived in their Butter and Cheese. Neither are their Pastures inferior to the rest, affording great Plenty of Grass. Here is also plenty of Fruit of most Sorts, especially Pears, with which the Hedges every where abound.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Cloth, Cheese, Cyder, Perry, and Salt.—*Stower-bridge*, is famous for its Works in Iron, and Glass; *Kidderminster* for Stuffs, and *Droitwich* for its Salt.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers which water this County are the *Severn*, the *Temd*, and the *Avon*.—The *Severn* enters *Worcestershire* a little above *Bewdley*, on the North West Edge of the County, and from thence runs Southward by *Worcester*, a little below which it receives the *Temd*, and then passing by *Upton*, it leaves this County and enters *Gloucestershire*.—The *Temd* enters *Worcestershire* on the West Border, and runs to the South East till it joins the *Severn*, as was mentioned before.—The *Avon* comes out of *Warwickshire*, and entering the Eastern Side of *Worcestershire* runs through the Vale of *Evesham*, then by *Pershore*, and leaves this County at the Southermost Point.—All these Rivers abound with the usual Sorts of Fish, but the *Severn* has its *Lamprey* almost peculiar to itself. They resemble an Eel in Shape, but instead of Gills have nine Holes on each Side of the Neck. Their Season is the Spring of the Year, when they have a high delicious Taste, which abates as the Summer advances.

Chief Towns.] *Worcester*, *Evesham*, *Tenbury*, *Stourbridge*, *Droitwich*, and *Pershore*.

Worcester, whose antient Appellations we have already mentioned, is pleasantly situated on the Banks of the River *Severn*, which here seems to have changed its Nature, for every where else, it runs with a rapid Course, but at *Worcester* glides gently along. The most probable Account of the Origin of this Town carries it as high as the Time of *Constantius Chlorus*, Father to the Emperor *Constantine* the Great. It was designed to be a Place of Strength sufficient to curb the *Britons* on the other Side of the *Severn*, whose frequent Incursions found Employment for the choicest of the *Roman* Troops. To answer this End, it was strongly walled about, as we learn from an antient Parchment Roll. But these Walls have been long since destroyed.—In the Year 1041, it was plundered, set on Fire, and its Inhabitants massacred by

by the Command of King *Hardicanute*, to revenge the Death of some of his Tax Gatherers, whom the People exasperated with heavy Taxes, had foolishly murdered. Nevertheless, in K. *Edward the Confessor's* Days, it was so well recovered, that *Wolstan* the Bishop, with the Sheriff of the City were able to maintain the Passage over the *Severn* against the Earls of *Hereford* and *Cambridge*, who had taken Arms against the *Confessor*; but this Disappointment broke the Neck of that Rebellion. In the Reign of *William Rufus*, we find the Inhabitants with the Bishop at their Head making a stout Defence, when besieged by the *Welch* under the Command of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*. After some time they made a furious Sally, and routed the Earl, killing and taking Prisoners five thousand of his Men. Twenty-five Years after this *Worcester* was burnt down, not without some Suspicion of the *Welch* being the Incendaries, which was not a little confirmed from their taking the Advantage of the Confusion such a Misfortune occasioned, to ravage and plunder all the neighbouring Country. *Worcester* likewise felt the Fury of Civil War, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who besieged it in the Year 1150, and upon becoming Master of it, he burnt it to the Ground. But the Castle held out both this and another Siege; so that he was forced to turn the Siege into a Blockade, which lasted till Affairs were comprised between him and the Empress *Maud*. It would exceed the Bounds we have prescribed to ourselves to particularize every Disaster this City had undergone; the last of its Calamities was in the Civil Wars when *Oliver Cromwel*, after beating King *Charles II.* and his Army, gave the City up to the Plunder of his Soldiers.—At present *Worcester*; is a large well-built populous City; the *Foregate street* is remarkably beautiful and regular, beyond any thing we meet with in Country Towns, and the whole City is extraordinarily well paved. The publick Buildings make a noble Appearance, particularly the *Work-House*, and the *Guild-Hall*. The Stone Bridge over the *Severn* is very antient, but still very firm, though carried to a great Height above the usual Surface of the Water, yet necessary on Account of the great Floods to which this River is subject, especially in Winter-Time. Here is likewise a noble Hospital for twelve poor Men, erected by *Robert Berkley* of *Spetchley*, Esq; he expended two thousand Pounds on the Building, and four thousand in endowing it.—The Inhabitants have a large Share in the Clothing-Trade, which employs an incredible Number of Hands in preparing and manufacturing the Wool. One part of the City is taken up by the *Welch*, who retain their own Language.—The Cathedral is very antient and makes but an indifferent Appearance either within or without, except the Choir of the Chappel on the South Side of the High Altar. The Workmanship of this Chapel

Chapel is particularly curious; that is, what remains of it undestroyed by *Cromwell's* Soldiers. — The Government of this Corporation is vested in the Mayor, and Aldermen, assisted by two Chamberlains, a Recorder, a Town-Clerk, two Coroners, a Sword-Bearer, &c. As a County within itself it has likewise a Sheriff. The Market Days are *Wednesdays, Fridays* and *Saturdays*, on which last there is great Plenty of all sorts of Provisions.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Grafton*, about nine Miles to the Northward of *Worcester*, belongs to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*. — *Croom-Court* not far from *Worcester*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Coventry*. — As is also *Feckenham-Lodge*, and *Stoke upon Severn*; the first about eight Miles to the North East, the latter six Miles to the Southward of *Worcester*. — *Lenchwick*, eleven Miles Eastward from *Worcester*, belongs to Lord *Craven*. — *Whitley-Court*, near nine Miles to the North East of *Worcester*, is the Seat of Lord *Foley*.

Curiosities] At *Droitwich* are the Salt Works for boiling the natural Brine, which here springs in the Pits dug for that Purpose. It is very remarkable that a fresh Water rises in the midst of them, which has not the least brackish Taste. These Salt Works are of very antient Date, which may be traced up at least as high as the *Saxon Kings*. The largest Pit, which is at *Upawitch*, yields as much Brine in twenty-four Hours as will produce four hundred and fifty Bushels of Salt. Formerly the Fuel employed for boiling the Liquor was Wood, but the vast Consumption of it threatening the total Destruction of their Forests, they have of late Years made use of Coal. — *Abberton*, near *Parishore*, is famous for its Mineral Water. It is bitter and purging, of the same Nature with *Epsom Waters*, and by many thought no ways inferior. — At *Dorn* a Village in the Parish of *Blockley*, on the South East Side of the County (but entirely surrounded by *Gloucestershire*) are the Ruins of a City which stood on the *Fosse-Way*. Great Variety of *Roman* and *British* Coins have been discovered here by the Plowmen; the Lines in which the Streets ran may still be easily traced. — *Upton*, upon the Banks of the *Severn*, was a *Roman Station*; Coins and other Antiquities having been frequently found here. — *Eversham*, remarkable for the Battle fought between Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edward I.*) and *Simon Montfort*, the great Earl of *Leicester*. The Prince gained a compleat Victory, restored his Father and Uncle to their Liberties, and crushed the Power of the Barons by the Death of *Simon Montfort*, who was killed in the beginning of the Fight. He had exhorted his Men to fight courageously and commit their Souls to God, for as to their Bodies, he foresaw they would fall to the Share of the Enemy. — *Harrow-Hill*, about three Miles to the Northward

Northward of *Evesham*, is famous for its Medicinal Spring, said to be very efficacious in curing sore or ulcerated Eyes. The Water seems to be of a soft smooth Nature, yet has a petrifying Quality, as is manifest from the Moss which grows about it.

Remarkable Persons.] *Florence of Worcester*, so called from the Place of his Birth, one of the antient Historians of this Island. He flourish'd about the Middle of the twelfth Century.—*William Packington*, Secretary and Treasurer to *Edward the Black Prince*; He wrote the History of five of our Kings, viz. King *John*, King *Henry III.* and the three first *Edwards*. He likewise compiled the Atchievements of his Master the *Black Prince*. His Works are in *French*, which Language by his long Abode in *France* was become familiar to him.

Various Particulars.] This County sends nine Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs, *Worcester*, *Droitwich*, and *Evesham*, and one for the Borough of *Bewdley*.—*Worcestershire* is in the Diocese of *Worcester*, and the *Oxford* Circuit. There are reckoned in it fifty-five Vicarages, 152 Parishes, and 500 Villages. It is divided into seven *Hundreds*, and two *Limits*, containing about 20,600 Houses, and 103,100 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed to be near 540,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs in this County are these following: At *Bewdley* on the 23d of *April*, and 26th of *July*; at *Bromsgrove* on the 3d of *May*, the 24th of *June*, the 25th of *July*, and the 29th of *August*; at *Droitwich* on *Good-Friday*, *St. Simon and Jude*, and *St. Thomas's Day*; at *Dudley* on the 25th of *July*; at *Evesham* on the 2d of *February*, the *Monday* after *Low Sunday*, and on *Whitson-Monday*; at *Kidderminster* on *Holy-Thursday*, *Whitson-Thurs-day*, and the 24th of *August*; at *Pershore* on the 31st of *May*, and the 15th of *June*; at *Shipton* on the 11th of *June*; at *Stourbridge* on the 18th of *March*, and 29th of *August*; at *Tenbury* on the 25th of *April*, and the 7th of *July*; at *Upton* on the 29th of *June*, and *Whitson-Tuesday*; at *Worcester* on the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*, the *Saturday* after *Easter*, the 15th of *August*; and the 8th of *September*.

YORKSHIRE.

Name.] THE Name of this County in the Time of the Saxons was taken from the chief City (of which afterwards) they calling it *Eboracyre*. The first Inhabitants of whom we have any Account were the *Brigantes*, but whence so named is not at present very clear. In the Emperor *Constantine's* Division of Britain, the third or Northern Part was called *Maxima Cæsariensis*, of which this Shire was a considerable Part, and *York* was its Capital. Afterwards in the *Saxon* Heptarchy, this County belonged to the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, under the Name of the Province of *Deira*.——In the *Danish* Wars, it often felt the Miseries those Ravagers inflicted on the several Provinces, through which they passed.——The *Normans* likewise had their Share of the Plunder out of this Shire, for we find no less than six hundred and sixty-nine Lordships wrested from their antient Professors by the Conqueror, and bestowed upon his Followers.

Situation.] This County, which is equal to some Sovereignities in Extent, and surpasses any two of the largest Counties in England put together, is bounded on the North by *Westmoreland* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by *Lancashire* and a little Slip of *Cheshire*; and on the South by *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire* and *Lincolnshire*. It is often considered as divided into the *West-Riding*, the *East-Riding*, and *North-Riding*. The Word *Riding*, is a Corruption from *Tritling* or *Third Part*; and they are distinguished by *West*, *East* and *North*, from their Situation with respect to the City of *York*. The *West-Riding* is divided from the *North* and *East-Ridings* by the River *Ouse*; and the *North-Riding* is divided from the *East-Riding* by the River *Derwent*.——The whole County from North to South is about seventy-five Miles, from East to West about eighty, and in Circumference 360. *York*, the second City in England, is reckoned 150 Miles near North from London.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air and Soil of this extensive County varies much, and it is generally allowed to have as much good and indifferent Air, and as much rich, indifferent and bad Soil as any Part of England. But, to avoid Confusion in this Article, it will be necessary to consider *Yorkshire* under the threefold Division of the several *Ridings*.

The





The *West-Riding* is generally reckoned to enjoy a sharp but healthy Air, more than either of the other two.—The Soil on the Western Side of this Division is hilly, stony, and consequently not very fruitful. Not but the intermediate Vallies afford plenty of good Meadow Ground, and also Pasture for the largest sized Cattle. On the Side of this Division next to the River *Ouse*, the Soil is rich, producing Wheat and Barley, and in its worst Parts the best of Oats.—Its Commodities besides what have been already mentioned, are Horses, Goats, Allum, Jet, Pit-Coal, and Iron. *Sheffield* has been long famous for its Whittles, Cutlery-Wares, and Files, especially for its Whittles or Knives, above three hundred Years, as appears from *Chaucer's* Description of

————— *A Miller* —————
With a rizzled Beard, and a hooked Nose,
And a Sheffield Whittle in his Hose.

It is reckoned that no less than forty thousand Persons are employed in the Iron Manufacturies, under about six hundred *Master Cutlers*, who are incorporated by the Style of *The Cutlers of Hal-lamshire*, and enjoy many Privileges. *Leeds* is famous for its Cloth, as *Halifax* is for its Kersey Manufacture.

The *East-Riding*, by reason of its Neighbourhood to the *German Ocean*, and the great Estuary of the River *Humber*, is less healthy than the other Ridings, the Air being clogged with the Vapours arising from those large Bodies of Water. But this Inconvenience decreases in proportion as the Country recedes from the Sea. However, where the Air is most indifferent, the Soil in some measure makes amends, being more fruitful than where the Air is more wholesome. For on the Hilly Parts of this *Riding*, especially what is called the *York Wolds*, the Soil is generally barren, sandy and dry. Great Quantities of lean Sheep are sold from this *Riding*, and carried into other Countries to be fattened for the Market.

The *North-Riding*, for the greater Part surpasses the other two, in point of a healthy though colder Air. As to the Soil, it is no way inferior to the *West Riding*, for the worst Parts breed lean Cattle; but on the Sides of the Hills, in the Vallies and the level Parts, it produces good Corn and rich Pasturage for large Cattle. Neither is it wanting in subterraneous Riches, as Allum, Copperas, Marble, Pit-Coal. On the Sea-Coasts between the Clefs of the Rocks, the best sort of Jet is found.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, and those which fall into it, as the *Dun* or *Don*, the *Calder*, the *Aire*, the *Wharfe*, and the *Sewale*, these Waters joined together, form the River, or rather Arm of the Sea, called the *Humber*, which with a great

Estuary falls into the German Ocean between the Coast of *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*.—The *Ouse* takes its Rise in the West North West Side of the County, but is there known by the Name of the *Ure*, and at *York* it is called the *Ouse*, from an inconsiderable Brook which there falls into it. The Course of the *Ouse* is chiefly to South East, which it continues till it loses its Name and Waters in the *Humber*, about seventeen Miles to the Westward of the Town of *Hull*.—The *Dun* rises in the Hills near the South West End of *Yorkshire*; it runs to the Southward till it reaches *Sheffield*, where it makes an Angle to the North East, and after passing by *Rotherham* and *Doncaster* (so called from its Situation on this River) it receives the *Aire* about four Miles before it reaches the *Ouse*.—The *Calder* rises in the Edge of *Lancashire*, and enters this County on the South West Side; its Course is Eastward, passing near *Halifax*, and joins the River *Aire*, about six Miles beyond *Wakefield*.—The *Aire*, so called, as is supposed, from the British Word *Ara* (signifying *Slow*) to express its gentle Motion, has its Spring from the Foot of the high Hill *Pennigent*, in that part of the Riding called *Craven*, from its Rocky Surface. The Course of the *Aire* is mostly Eastward, in which it passes by *Leeds* to *Ferrybridge*, and then empties itself into the *Dun* not far from *Snaith*.—The *Wharfe*, or *Wherfe*, takes its Name from the British Word *Guer*, implying the swift impetuous Current of this River. It takes its Rise among the Hills of *Craven*, in the West of *Yorkshire*, and runs mostly to the South Eastward, passing near *Oatley* to *Wetherby*, from thence to *Tadcaster*, and so falls into the *Ouse* a little above *Carwood*.—The *Swaile* rises among the North West Hills of *Yorkshire*, within a few Miles from the Source of the *Ure*, which River it joins about four Miles below *Boroughbridge*. Its Course is chiefly from North West to South East, in which it passes by *Richmond*.—The *Tees* rises in the South West Part of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, but soon becomes the Boundary between these two Counties, and running Eastward falls into the German Ocean.—The *Darwent*, which divides the *North* and *East-Ridings*, takes its Rise near a Village called *Leberston* in the North East Side of *Yorkshire* near the Sea-Coast. It runs for some Miles due South, but after that it winds away South South West by *New Malden*, and falls into the *Ouse* about four Miles West of *Howden*.—The *Hull* has its Source in the *Wolds*, from whence it runs mostly to the Southward, passing near *Beverley*, to which it is joined by a Canal, and falls into the *Humber* at *Kingslon*, which from its Situation on the Mouth of this River, is now commonly called *Hull* absolutely, though its proper Name is *Kingslon upon Hull*.

Into these principal Rivers, great Number of Rivulets empty themselves, especially in the *West* and *North-Ridings*. They afford

afford very great Plenty of Fish, particularly Salmon, Trout and Craw-Fish.

Chief Towns.] York, Hull (or *Kin-slon* upon Hull) Richmond, Scarborough, Beverley, Doncaster, Sheffield, Halifax, and Leeds.

York, the second City of England, is situated on the Banks of the *Ouse*, and in the Point where the three *Ridings* meet. In *Ptolemy*, it is stiled the chief City of the *Brigantes*; but by *Ninnius* it is stiled *Caer-Ebrauc*, who derives that Name from a King called *Ebraucus*, whom fabulous Antiquity has assigned for the Founder of this antient City. The *British* Name of it is *Caer-Effroc*, from which the *Saxons* formed their *Euor-wick*, and from thence comes its present Appellation of *York*. When it was first built is very uncertain, but in the Emperor *Sewerus's* Days it must have been a Place of considerable Note, for that Prince fixt his Residence, and likewise breathed his last here, as did *Constantius Chlorus* Father of *Constantine* the Great, who was here declared Emperor upon his Father's Decease, by the *Roman* Soldiery. But the earliest Mark of Antiquity concerning this Place, is the Monumental Inscription which was discovered here, declaring that the Standard-Bearer of the ninth Legion was buried in this Place, which some assert to have happened in the Time of the Emperor *Galba*.—

When the *Roman* Forces were recalled out of *Britain*, the *Scots* and *Picts* soon reached *York* in their Incursions, and wasted both it and the adjacent Country. Neither did it fare much better in the Wars between the *Britons* and *Saxons*, for hither did the two Sons of *Hengist*, *Eska* and *Osa* penetrate when they sought to enlarge their Father's Territories, who had made *Kent* the Seat of his Kingdom. These two Generals were here encountered by the valiant *Uter Pendragon*, and both taken Prisoners; their Army being entirely defeated. After this we find King *Arthur*, Son to *Uter*, besieging a *Saxon* Leader, called *Colgerne*, who had retreated hither after losing a pitch'd Battle.—Neither did *York* escape the Fury of the *Britons*, who ruined it and the neighbouring Country, under the Command of the great *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britons*, when they attacked the *Saxons*, who had here fixed the Seat of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*. Nevertheless *York* recovered itself and flourished under the *Saxon* Government, till the *Danes* brought on the Destruction of it as well as of the other Parts of *England*. It lay under the cruel Oppression of these Plunderers, till the Year 924, when King *Athelstan* drove them out of this City, and by the Victories he gained over them and likewise over the *Welch* and *Scots*, he restored these Parts to their former flourishing Condition, which was so well improved in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, that *York* contained upwards of sixteen hundred Houses. But all this could not preserve it

from Destruction in the beginning of *William the Conqueror's* Reign. For that Prince having placed a Garrison here for the City's greater Security, the Soldiers upon hearing that an Army of *Danes* was coming to besiege them, set Fire to the Suburbs in order to make a vigorous Defence, but unhappily the Flames were carried by a violent Wind into the City, and reduced the greatest Part of it to Ashes. Yet the Inhabitants joined with the Garrison in making a brave Resistance for some time, till overpower'd with numbers, the *Danes* became Masters not only of the City and all *Yorkshire*, but of the greatest Part of the Counties surrounding it. A severe Winter prevented *William the Conqueror* from taking the Field, till the following Spring, when encountering the *Danes* on the Edge of *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire*, near the meeting of the *Trent* and *Humber*, he gave them a complete Overthrow, few escaping the Sword or Captivity, except *Harold* and *Canute* the *Danish* Generals, who recovered their Ships; and *Edgar Atheling*, who fled back to *Scotland*, with those *Scots* and *English* he had brought from thence to join the *Danes*. But *York*, which certainly deserved a better Treatment, was set on Fire, and its Inhabitants cruelly butcher'd by the Conqueror's Command, under the Pretence of punishing them for assisting his Enemies. And not content with this, he laid the Country waste for near sixty Miles round. After this, as Peace ensued, *York* once more began to lift up its Head, and, excepting a casual Fire in *K. Stephen's* Reign, which burnt down the Cathedral and the greatest part of the Houses, it has from that time escaped any very signal Disaster. It's true, during the same Reign we find *David* King of *Scots* extending his Conquests in these Parts, and even laying Siege to *York* in the Year 1138, having taken the Empress *Maud's* Part against King *Stephen*; nevertheless through the Courage and Resolution of Archbishop *Thurstan*, and his Deputy *Ralph*, Bishop of *Durham*, who acted for the Archbishop during his Sickness, the King of *Scots* was routed, and with great Difficulty escaped back into his own Country.—The 11th of *March* 1189, *K. Richard I.* being then just come to the Crown, is memorable for the horrible Slaughter of the *Jews* in this City. The King, when the Time was fixed for his Coronation, strictly forbid any of that Nation to be present at the Solemnity. But this did not prevent some *Jews* satisfying their Curiosity on the Occasion, which, upon a Discovery, cost them their Lives, and from *London* spread a false Alarm over the Kingdom, that the *Jews* were to be destroyed. But of all Places *York* had the largest Share in the Butchery of this wretched People, who here experienced as great Miseries, in proportion to their Numbers and the Time they continued, as their Progenitors had undergone at the Destruction of *Jerusalem*. For when the Populace first rose upon them they were permitted by the
Magistrates

Magistrates to retire with the best of their Effects into the Castle. But upon a groundless Surmise that the Governor, who went into the Town on other Affairs, was gone to treat about giving them up, they foolishly shut the Gates against him at his Return. The Governor exasperated at their rash Behaviour applied to the Sheriff for his Assistance, who gathering his Forces together, besieged the *Jews* in Form, and soon reduced them to the last Extremity. Upon this they sued for Mercy, offering immense Sums for their Safety. But all this being cruelly refused, the miserable *Jews*, after burning and destroying whatever they had of any Value, began by cutting the Throats of their Wives and Children, and then their own. Some few, who did not come into this execrable Scheme, overpowered with the Flames, once more implored Mercy of the Besiegers, and offered to embrace the Christian Religion; but the cruel Savages, unworthy of the Name they professed, after deceiving the remaining *Jews* with hopes of Safety, no sooner gained Admittance, but they barbarously dispatched them all as they lay at their Feet calling for Baptism. Such are the dismal Effects of *Popular Fury*!—In the Reign of King *Henry III.* we find an Interview here between that Prince and *Alexander* King of *Scots*, this was about the Year 1222. Thirty Years after this was another Interview between *K. Henry III.* and *Alexander III.* King of *Scots*, when the latter espoused the Lady *Margaret* Daughter to the former. On this Occasion, the *Scottish* King with twenty Noblemen of that Nation, were knighted by the King of *England*, and magnificently entertained with all their Followers; the Archbishop furnished no less than six hundred Oxen.—During the Reigns of the Kings *Edward I.* and *II.* we find Parliaments held here, and by the Command of the latter, the Acts of Parliament were there first called *Statutes*.—Here was established by King *Henry VIII.* the great Council of the North, for deciding all Civil Causes by the Rules of Equity, arising in the Northern Provinces. This Council consisted of a President, stiled *The Lord President of the North*, assisted by as many Counsellors as the King thought fit to name, with other subordinate Officers. But in the Year 1640, this Court was abolished by the Parliament, and has never since been revived.—In the beginning of the late Civil Wars, King *Charles I.* frequently resided here, that he might the better suppress the Insurrections in *Scotland*. And before the Rebellion broke out in *England*, he retired hither to avoid the Insolence he met with in the South.

The Cathedral, or as it is here called, the *Minster*, is a noble *Gothick* Edifice, scarce inferior to any Building of that Kind in all *Europe*. The first Church erected here was a Wooden Oratory; but *Paulinus*, the first Bishop of this See, and who had converted *Edwin*, King of the *Northumbers*, and his Subjects to the Christi-

an Faith, began a Cathedral of Stone, which, as we have seen above, was burnt down in the Reign of King *Stephen*, together with the magnificent Library which Archbishop *Egbert* had fixed here. How great the Loss of these Manuscripts must have been, may be gathered from what *Alcuinus*, the learned Preceptor of *Charlemagne*, says of it, that it was a Treasury of Arts and Sciences. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Roman*, Treasurer of the Church, began the present Cathedral; which by the munificent Contributions of the *Piercies* and *Vavasours*, and the Assistance of other well disposed Persons, was brought to that Pitch of Grandeur in which we now behold it. The Rules of Proportion have been observed in this Building, much more than what is usually found in other *Gothick* Structures, where a vast Disproportion between Height and Breadth in the Nef and Side-Ayles may make People stare indeed, but can never create that Satisfaction in the Mind, which arises from a well digested Harmony of the several Dimensions. The West End measures one hundred and twenty-four Feet in Breadth; it is adorned with two regular Towers which diminish by Degrees, and have a very good Effect. The principal Entrance is between these Towers; over it is a magnificent Window, which is not to be equalled, unless it be by that in the East Front, which can never be sufficiently admired. The most remarkable Deficiency is in the Lanthorn Steeple, which terminates but very indifferently. However, it is finely ornamented, and has eight stately Windows measuring forty-five Feet from Top to Bottom. The great Arch, under which is the Entrance into the Church, is allowed to be the largest in *Europe*; it binds and supports the two Towers already mentioned. The Nef of the Church exceeds that of *St. Paul's* at *London* several Feet both in Breadth and Height, but is not so high as *Westminster-Abbey*, wanting about two Feet of it, yet exceeds it in Breadth, by upwards of sixteen, the want of which Proportion is very visible in the *Abbey*. The Stone Screens at each End of the Choir are beautifully wrought; the first separates the Choir from the Middle of the Church, the other terminates it behind the Altar, which by a gradual Ascent of sixteen Steps, is raised to a graceful Height above the Level of the Body of the Church, which has lately been new laid in a particular Taste adapted to the Nature of a *Gothick* Building. The Woodwork of the Choir is very antient; it is carved, and adorn'd with a great many knotted Pinacles. Beyond the Choir is seen from the Middle of the Church that noble Window, already mentioned, at the East End. It is upwards of thirty Feet in Breadth, and seventy-five in Height. The Masonry of the upper Part is beautifully executed, below which, in one hundred and seventeen Partitions, is expressed the History of the Bible on painted Glass. The South
End

End of the Cathedral is beautified with a circular Window, called from the Colour of the stained Glass, *The Marygold Window*. The North End is taken up with five Lights reaching almost from Top to Bottom, and which may be considered as one stately Window: The painted Glass represents a rich Embroidery of *Mosaick Needle-Work*.——The Chapter-House is an octagon *Gothick* Building of sixty-three Feet in diameter, with Windows of painted Glass in each Square. The Roof, which has been finely adorned with Painting and Carving, but now much sullied, is fixed geometrically on the Center Pin without any Pillar to sustain it, and evidently shows the Skill of the Architect. The Height is about sixty-eight Feet. Above is a Timber Spire covered with Lead, which is esteemed to be a Master-piece of Carpenter's Work.——In the Vestry-Room are preserved several Antiquities, as Chalice, Vestments, &c. but particularly the famous Horn, so called from its Shape, but made of Ivory, by which *Ughus* Governor of the Western Parts of the Province of *Deira*, disinherited his two Sons and bestowed his whole Estate on this Cathedral. The Dimensions of the whole are as follows. The Length from East to West five hundred and twenty-four Feet; from North to South two hundred and eighty. The Height within from the Area of the Canopy, is in the highest Part one hundred and two Feet. The Top of the Lanthorn without, two hundred and thirty-four Feet from the Ground. In the South Tower is a Peal of twelve Bells, the Tenor of which weighs fifty-nine hundred weight.

The Castle was built by *William* the Conqueror, and was formerly a Place of great Strength, but is now applied to a better Use, being made into a Prison, where both Debtors and Felons are detained in a Manner much more suitable to the Dictates of Religion and common Humanity, than in any other Part of the Kingdom. The Castle Yard is a large Area very pleasant and airy, which, with the Cleanliness observed in the Apartments, keep the Prisoners free from the Stench and Sickness with which other Goals are commonly attended.

In and near this City have been discovered many antique Curiosities, and among the rest these following. 1. An Earthen Vessel, or Urn, was found without *Bowtham-Bar*, which seems to have been made of *Halifax* Clay. On the Side is formed a Woman's Face near as large as the Life. About the Hair, Eyebrows, and Neck, are some Strokes of a Pencil in red Paint very fresh. It is preserved in the *Asb-molean* Collection at *Oxford*. 2. A Vault of Roman Bricks, like such as the Urns were usually deposited in. The Bricks which composed the Pavement were equilateral Squares of eight Inches in Length and Breadth, and about two Inches in Thickness; but it was arched with Brick near two Feet square and proportionably thick. It was of sufficient Capacity to hold two Bodies, tho' neither Bones nor Ashes

Ashes were found in it, only the Bottom of a *Roman* Coffin was discovered near it, consisting of several Pieces. It was made of a reddish Clay, though something coarser than the Urns generally are. 3. A *Roman* Shuttle three Inches and a half in Breadth. The Woof which it carried, must have been very fine, for the Hollow into which it was received, is but a quarter of an Inch where widest, perhaps it was employed in weaving the *Abestinum*, or incombustible Linen, in which the dead Bodies were wrapt before they were burnt, in order to preserve the Bones and Ashes. 4. Two Urns of bluish-grey, and two Vessels of red Clay. The Urns contained burnt Bones in them: Of the two Vessels the Larger is turned in the Inside like the Nut of a Screw; it is about a Foot in Length and four Inches in Breadth, the Bore is wider at one End than at the other. The smaller Vessel is a kind of a Lacrymatory, into which the Friends of the Deceased were accustomed to shed their Tears. These were all found, as has been said, without *Bowtbam-Bar*, where the *Romans* buried their Dead. 5. The South Wall of the Mint-Yard, which with a Multangular Tower is thought to have been built in the Time of the Emperor *Severus*, or at latest in that of *Constantine* the Great. The Wall consists of twenty Courses of small square Stones four Inches thick, and over them of five Courses of *Roman* Bricks.

But to come to the present State of this antient City. *York* is surrounded by a good Wall, thro' which are four Gates and five Posterns. The Bridge over the *Ouse* consists of five Arches, the middle of which is fifty-one Feet in Height, and eighty-one in Diameter. There are now but seventeen Churches in Use, though in King *Henry Vth's* Reign, we find here forty-one Parishes, besides seventeen Chapels and nine Abbeys. The Assembly-House is a noble modern Building designed by the Earl of *Burlington*. It consists of a stately *Egyptian* Hall, one hundred and twenty three Feet in Length, and about forty in Breadth and Height, inferior to no Room in the Kingdom, except the Banqueting-House at *White-hall*; a common Ball-Room, sixty-six Feet long, in Height and Breadth about two thirds of that Dimension; and other smaller Rooms for Cards and Tea. The Front to the Street is answerable to the rest in point of Architecture.—The Corporation have lately built a Mansion-House for their Lord Mayor (for so he is stiled here as well as at *London*) in whom and the Court of twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, two Sheriffs, twenty-four prime Common Council-Men, eight Chamberlains, seventy-two other Common Council, a Town-Clerk, &c. is vested the Government of the City, which is likewise a County in itself, extending its Jurisdiction over the Wapontake of *Ainsty*, with the Conservancy of the Rivers *Ouse*, *Humber*, *Wharfe*, *Derwent*, *Aire*, and *Dun*, within certain

certain Bounds. The Market Days are *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, on which great Plenty of Provisions are brought into the City.

Hull, or *Kingson* upon the River *Hull*, was begun by King *Edward I.* who judged the Situation to be very fit for Strength or Trade. From that Prince it took the Name of *King's Town*, though now that Appellation is almost exchanged for *Hull*, by which it is most commonly known. The Town is placed on the West side of that River, where it discharges itself into the great *Humber*. The Trade of this Place is certainly very extensive, and though nearly rivalled by *Liverpoole*, yet has a singular Advantage over that Place by its Commerce with *London*, which is not near so considerable at *Liverpoole*. For here centers the Cloth Trade from *Leeds*, *Wakefield*, and *Halifax*; the Lead from *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, Butter from most Parts of *Yorkshire*, Cheese from *Cheshire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Staffordshire*, and Corn from most of the Places reckoned up for other Commodities. In return for these are imported all kinds of Goods, not only from other parts of *England*, but even from most Foreign Countries, where the Merchants of *Hull* have great Credit, which they have acquired by their just and honourable Dealings. The Place is very populous, yet as it will not by reason of its Situation admit of any additional Buildings, the Streets are very close and the Houses much crowded. The *Trinity-House* is a Body incorporate, at first set on Foot for the Relief of Seamen, their Wives or Widows, when become Objects of Charity, by a voluntary Contribution. But since it became a Corporation, it is much augmented both in its Revenues and Authority for deciding Disputes relating to Sea Affairs. Here is likewise an Exchange for transacting Business among the Merchants. The Bridge over the River *Hull* is of Stone; it consists of fourteen Arches, and makes a noble Appearance. In the Town-Hall is shown the Figure of a *Greenland* Fisherman in his little Boat of Leather, the Covering of which being drawn close about the Waist of the Person who sits in it, so effectually keeps out the Water, that she will live in the greatest Swell of the Sea. The Fisherman was taken up by a Merchantman of this Place, but through Obstinacy starved himself.—*Hull* is generally reckoned to be in *Yorkshire*, nevertheless the Town with some Lands contiguous, is properly a County of itself, governed by a Mayor, Sheriff, twelve Aldermen, &c. They have likewise a Sword of State, a Cap of Maintainance as Marks of their Power on Land, and an Oar of *Lignum Vitæ* to denote their Jurisdiction of Admiralty, which they enjoy upon the River *Humber*. The Market Days here are *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Leeds is a Town of very antient Date, though not incorporated till the Year 1626. It is situated on the Banks of the River *Aire* over which it has a magnificent Stone Bridge, formerly capacious
enough

enough for holding on it the Cloth Market. But Trade being much increased, the Cloth is now sold in the *High-street* beginning at the Bridge Foot, and so continued almost to the Market-House. The Method in which this Branch of Trade is transacted, deserves our particular Notice. Early on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, a great Number of Tressels are ranged and covered with Boards in the Street. At six in *Summer* and seven in *Winter*, the Market Bell gives the Signal to the Clothiers in the several Inns to bring out their Cloth, which is done with so much Expedition, and at the same Time with so little Disturbance, that Strangers are amazed to see all the Counters covered with Pieces of Cloth in a few Minutes. The Pieces are laid longways, and the Owner stands behind each within the Tressel. When the Bell ceases ringing, the Chapmen enter the Market and suit their Patterns; the Price is asked and bid in a very low Voice, and a very few Words determine the Bargain. Thus in about an Hour's Time twenty thousand Pounds worth of Cloth is often sold. At half an Hour after Eight the Bell rings again, upon which Buyers, Sellers, Cloth and Tressels all disappear, and by nine the Market is left clear to the Linen-Drapers, Hard-ware Men, Shoemakers, &c. Besides this here is a great Demand for white Cloths, which are sold in a magnificent Quadrangular Hall. The *Guild Hall* is likewise a noble Building, adorned with a fine Statue of *Queen Anne*, done by *Mr. Carpenter*. The great Trade of *Leeds* gave Occasion to the making the River *Aire* navigable, by which means a Communication is opened by Water with *Wakefield*, *York*, and *Hull*, to which Places besides it Woollen Manufactures and other Goods exported to *Holland*, *Hamburg*, and other Places, *Leeds* has the Advantage of furnishing *York* with Coals.—Here are three Churches, one only of which is Parochial, *viz.* *St. Peter's*. The Ceiling is finely painted in Fresco by *Parmantier*; the Subject is the Giving of the Law to *Moses*. The Town is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Assistants. The Market, which is plentifully furnished with Provisions, is held, as has been said, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Halifax, a large populous Town situated about fourteen Miles to the South West of *Leeds*. This Town is an Instance of the immense Advantage of our Woollen Manufactures. For in the Year 1443 we find only thirty Houses here, yet in one hundred Years the Number was increased to five hundred and twenty. The Parish is near twelve Miles Diameter, and if not the largest in Extent, it is in point of Number of Parishioners of all *England*. For when a Person goes out of the Town, the rest of the Parish looks like one continued Village, where every House has its Tenter with a Piece of Cloth, Shalloon, or Kersey upon it: The Women card, spin, and wind; the Men weave, and work at dressing

dressing the Cloth or at the Dye-vat ; in a Word, here is so much chearful Industry, and the good Effects of it are so visible, that it affords a very sensible Pleasure to all those who have any Benevolence for Mankind in general, or tender Concern for their own Country in particular. It has been computed that in the Article of Shalloons alone, not less than one hundred thousand Pieces are made in this one Parish yearly. When so many Hands are employed in Manufactures, Tillage cannot be much minded; besides the Land hereabouts is not very improveable, so that it is a very proper Situation for the Business carried on here. Nevertheless the great Consumption of Provisions on this Spot well rewards the Husbandmen for their Labours elsewhere, so great is the inseparable Dependence of Land, Manufactures and Trade. The Market Day is on *Thursday*.—Here still remains the Stone Basis on which stood the famous Engine for beheading Thieves. It was made in the following Manner: In the Grooves of a very high Gibbet, a heavy piece of Timber with a sharp Ax fixed in it, was made to slip up and down very easily by means of a Pulley and a Cord. The Criminal was laid with his Neck on a Block directly under the Ax, which was drawn up to the Top of the Gibbet. If he had stolen a living Creature, as a Horse, Cow, &c. the Beast was tied to the Peg, to which the Rope was fastened, and then with Blows made to draw the Peg out of its Place, which immediately freeing the Rope, the Ax with great Force and Swift-ness cut off the Criminal's Head. But if he had stolen Cloth or any such thing, then the Bailiff cut the Cord, and so finished the Execution. This Engine was in use till King *James* the Ist's Reign. About which time the Earl of *Morton*, then Regent of *Scotland*, having seen an Execution perform'd with it, he thought the Contrivance so very ingenious, that he carried a Model of it to his own Country, where it remained so long unused, that it acquired the Name of the *Maiden*, which it keeps to this Day, though after many Years the Earl himself was the first that hand-selled it.

Noblemen's Seats.] *Sheffield-Manor* belongs to the Duke of *Norfolk*.—*Wresfel-Castle*, twelve Miles South East from *York*, belongs to the Duke of *Somerset*.—*Kiveton*, within six Miles of *North-Allerton*, is the Seat of the Duke of *Leeds*.—*Snape*, seven Miles North from *Rippon*, belongs to the Earl of *Exeter*.—*Castle-Howard*, about twelve Miles to the North East of *York*, the Seat of the Earl of *Carlisle*.—*Whorlton-Castle* belongs to the Earl of *Aylesbury*.—*Lanesborough*, about six Miles from *York*, belongs to the Earl of *Burlington*.—*Hornby-Castle*, six Miles South East from *Richmond*, is the Seat of the Earl of *Holderness*.—*Stam- borough*, about eight Miles North of *Sheffield*, the Seat of the Earl

of

of *Stafford*.—*Sandbeck*, seven Miles from *Rotherham*, belongs to the Earl of *Scarborough*.—*Wentworth-Castle* is the Seat of the Earl of *Strafford*.—*Wentworth-House* is the Seat of the Earl of *Malton*.—*Newborough*, twelve Miles North from *York*, is the Seat of the Lord Viscount *Fauconberg*.—*Holm on Spalding-Moor*, belongs to the Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*. It is about fourteen Miles South East from *York*.—*Wilton-Castle*, twenty-one Miles North East from *York*, belongs to Lord *Cornwallis*.

Curiosities.] Not far from *Sandbeck*, in a Field called *Cuckold's Haven*, is a Yew Tree of a very remarkable Form. The Stem is straight and smooth, to the Height of about ten Feet; the Branches rise one above another in Circles, of such exact Dimensions that they appear to be the Effect of Art, rather than the Production of Nature. The Shoots of each Year are exactly answerable to each other, but withal so thick that the Birds can scarce find any Entrance. What adds much to the Beauty of the Tree is the shining green Colour, which no less surprises the Beholders than its uncommon Figure, so that the whole at a little Distance appears like a fine artificial Tuft of green Velvet.—About five Miles Eastward from *Rotherham* are the Remains of *Rock-Abbey*, so called either from *St. Roch*, or from its Situation among the Rocks. There is very little left more than some Pillars and Arches, the rest having been carried off for building. What remains being intermingled with large Trees grown up among the Ruins, surrounded with white Rocks, and shaded with Wood, occasions a pleasing Melancholy very remarkable in the Countenances and Discourse of those whose Curiosity leads them hither.—At *Laughton*, a Village in this Neighbourhood, the Tower and Spire of the Church is a Masterpiece of *Gothick* Architecture. It stands on a high Hill, and is so conspicuous, that even at fifty or sixty Miles Distance it may be discerned by the naked Eye. How long it will be visible much nearer, is uncertain, it being in a very ruinous Condition.—About five Miles to the Southward of *Doncaster*, is *Coningsborough-Castle*, by the Britons called *Caer-conan*, famous for the Victory gained here by *Aurelius Ambrosius* over *Hengist*, General of the Saxons, whose Head was immediately struck off in Retaliation for his having embued his Hands in the Blood of the British Nobility treacherously murdered by the Saxons on *Salisbury Plain*.—At a little Distance from hence, on the River *Dun*, stands an old Roman Fortification, now called *Temple-brough*. The River has washed away the North East Corner of it.—*Pontefract* (vulgarly *Pomfret*) famous for its Castle in which so much noble Blood has been shed. In the late Civil Wars it was remarkable for being maintained by a handful of brave Men for the King. Among their other Exploits, they surprised General *Desborough* in the middle of his Garrison at *Doncaster*, and would have brought him

away alive, but upon his struggling and calling for Help, they were obliged to dispatch him, and then forced their Way through the Guards at one of the Gates without the Loss of a single Man. In the Tower of the Church are two remarkable circular Flights of Stairs, which have distinct Entrances below, and separate Landings at Top, yet both wind round the same Centre. From *Pontefract* to *Doncaster* the *Roman Way* is visible in several Places, though out of the common Road. This Way was a Branch from the great *Via Militaris*, called *Hermen-street*, which passed from *London* through *Lincoln*, where this Branch strikes out from it to the Westward, passing through *Tadcaster* to *York*, and from thence to *Aldby*, where it again join'd *Hermen-street*.—At *Gigleswick*, on the River *Ribble* in the West Edge of *Yorkshire*, is a remarkable Spring ebbing and flowing twice or thrice in an Hour. The Difference of the Height of the Water in the Flux and Reflux is about three Quarters of a Yard.—Near *Borough-bridge*, on the River *Ure* or *Ouse*, are four large Stone Pyramids, but very rough and unhewn. One of them has been moved out of its Place by Persons who expected to find some Treasure under it. There are various Opinions concerning them; for, to say nothing of the vulgar Notion of the common People, who call them the Devil's Arrows, some think they were *British* Deities erected by the antient Inhabitants of this Island according to a Custom they had learnt from the *Phœnicians*; others think they may have been placed here as a triumphal Monument by the *Romans*. Near this Town is *Aldborough*, or *The old Town*, once a City, but now reduced to a Village. It was to the Destruction of *Aldborough*, that *Borough-bridge* owes its Origin. In the Time of the *Romans* it was called *Isurium Brigantum*, when it was certainly a Place of great Strength, for the Ruins of the Walls shew they were four Yards thick, built upon a Foundation of large Pebble-Stones about five Yards deep. It is generally believed that the *Danes* destroyed this City and its Inhabitants with Fire and Sword. By the Soil, where the City stood, it appears probable that it was burnt; to say nothing of the half burnt Bones, Ashes and the like, which are found on every side. Few places has afforded a greater Variety of Antiquities, than *Aldborough*, where has been dug up abundance of Coins mostly Brass, and those of *Constantine* the Great, with some few of *Augustus*, *Claudius*, and so down as low as the *Antonines*. Besides, several Signets have been found, variously engraved with the Figures of Men, Birds, and Beasts. In the Wall of the Vestry is placed the Figure of *Pan* on rough Stone formerly dug up near the Church. Urns and Vessels of red Earth have likewise been discovered; they are generally wrought with various Figures, Knots, Flowers, &c. as also several Pavements near the Surface, of little Stones about a quarter of an Inch square, set in the *Mosaic* Fashion, with a Border of Stones
about

about four times bigger than those which compose the Body of the Work.——About five Miles to the West of *Rippon*, is a modern Curiosity, the famous Park called *Studley*, belonging to Mr. *Aislabie*, where Nature and Art have mutually conspired to render this Spot one of the most delightful Places *England* can show.——At *Adle*, above five Miles to the North East of *Otley* are the Remains of a *Roman* Town known by the Name of *Burgo-dunum*, at least here was such a Town in the time that *Doomsday* Book was compiled. A *Roman* Camp just by it, still very discernible, shows that here was a Station. Several Inscriptions, and the Head of a Statue have been dug up here.——*Ilkely*, which *Ptolomy* calls *Olicana* (from whence the present Name is probably derived) must have been a Place of great Antiquity, if we may form any Conjecture from the Discovery of the antient Remains which have been found here. There are lying in the Church-Yard engraved Pillars of *Roman* Workmanship, which show that it was a Town in the time of that People. But an Inscription dug up in this Place seems to carry the Antiquity much higher; for it informs us that *Virius Lupus*, Proprætor of *Britain*, and Legate to the Emperors *Severus* and *Antoninus*, his appointed Successor, rebuilt something so considerable as to deserve that publick Record. Here has been likewise found an Altar dedicated to the Goddess or River *Verbeia* (from whence *Wherfe* perhaps takes its Name) by *Clodius Fronto* Prefect of the second Cohort of the *Lingones*, who in all Probability were quartered here.——*Wortley*, remarkable for a Vein of fine Earth, not only fit for Tobacco-pipes, but even a coarse sort of China-Ware, of which an Experiment has been already made. The Inhabitants call the Place *Workly*, which they will have to be its Name to express their own Industry. The Notion may be of use to keep up such a Disposition among them.——*Tadcaster*, situated on the River *Wherfe*, asserted by some to have been the *Dalcaria* of *Antoninus*, so called from the Lime-stones found here. The Platform of an old Castle, and a Trench surrounding the Town, may still be traced. Variety of *Roman* Coins have been dug up in this Place, and near it a *Consular* Way has been discovered. Others have placed the *Calcaria* of *Antoninus* at *Newton-Kyme*, where several *Roman* Coins, particularly those of *Constantius*, *Helena* and *Constantine*, and several other Antiquities have been found.——*Huddlesstone*, a little to the North East of *Sherborn*, famous for an excellent Quarry which easily yields to the Pickax, whilst under Ground, but the Stone being exposed for some time to the Air, receives a sufficient Degree of Hardness for building. King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel at *Westminster* was built with this Stone.——*Haslerwood* likewise affords exceeding fine Quarries, from whence the Stone for building *York* Minster was given by the Generosity of the antient Family of *Vavasor*.

This

This part of the Country, for ten or twelve Miles round this Place, was judged by Doctor *Cuthbert Tonsal*, Bishop of *Durham*, to be as rich a Spot as any to be met with in all *Europe*, which Observation he made to King *Henry VIII.* when in his Progress through *Yorkshire*. There were then contained in it no less than one hundred and sixty-five Manor-houses belonging to the Nobility and Gentry of the best Fashion, two hundred and seventy-five Woods, thirty-two Parks, and seven Rivers, all stock'd with the greatest Plenty of Fish and Fowl.—*Towton* in this Neighbourhood, famous or rather infamous for having been drenched with the Blood of thirty-five thousand *English*, who here fell in an obstinate Fight between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, on *Palm-Sunday* in the Year 1461, in which the former carried the Victory. No less than one hundred thousand Men were engaged, of which the greater Number being on the *Lancastrian* Side, occasioned the Loss of the Battle by falling into Confusion.—In the Lordship of *Clifton*, not far from *Halifax*, a Labourer discovered a small Urn full of Coins; this occasioned a farther Search, by which about two Gallons more were found of Copper Coins, which go no higher than the Emperor *Gallienus*. Among the rest there were some of the Emperor *Quintillus*, who reigned but seventeen Days.—Near *Kirkley*, about six Miles to the South East of *Halifax*, the famous *Robin Hood* lies buried. His Monument remains still; the Inscription was as follows, according to Dr. *Gale*, formerly Dean of *York*.

Here undernead dis laid Stean
Lais Robert Earl of Huntingtun;
Nea areir ver az hie sa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud.
Sick utlarwz hi an is Men
Vil England niver si agen.

Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.

—At *Thorpe on the Hill*, about five Miles to the West of *Wakefield*, in the Year 1697 were found several Moulds of Clay for counterfeiting the *Roman* Coin. They are all of those Emperors whose Monies are known to have been most adulterated.—In the Neighbourhood of *Youle*, a little Village near the Place where the River *Dun* joins the *Humber*, are frequently found large Trees in the boggy Ground. The Grain of them is like that of *Fir*, and when burnt they have the same resinous Smell. Sometimes they afford Timber large enough for building, in which they are very serviceable, being thought more durable than *Oak*.—*Acklam*, about twelve Miles East from *York*, famous for the Solemnization of the Emperor *Severus's* Funeral. He died at *York*, from whence

his Body was brought hither to be consumed by Fire, and his Ashes were carried to *Rome* enclosed in a rich Urn. The Army celebrated his Obsequies with the usual Games, as Races, &c.—Near the Sea Coast between *Bridlington* and *Fordlingham*, after great Rains, are seen those Water Spouts called *Vipsies* (or *Gipsies* by the Country People) which are thought to foretell a Famine or some publick Calamity. But they may be accounted for very naturally in the following Manner: The Rain Water being received and collected in the large Caverns of the Hills, is emitted again at some small Vent below, which not letting the Water off as fast as it gathers above, it is forced up into Spouts by the impending Weight within. As to Famine, or at least a Scarcity, it may well be expected after an excessive wet Spring and Summer; which here in *England* is much more pernicious to the Corn, than very dry Weather; and from hence in all Probability the Prognostication abovementioned has been drawn.—At the Foot of the *Wolds* near *Bugthorp* are frequently found the *Astroites*, or Star Stones. They are like a dark smooth Flint, but not so hard; they make an exceeding strong Lime when calcined.—*Scarborough*, well known and frequented by reason of its celebrated *Sparw*, which operates both by Stool and Urine, like the Waters of *Pymont* in *Germany*, and those of *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*. In the Year 1737, a very remarkable Phænomenon happened here, which had like to have demolished the *Sparw* Wells. A part of the Cliff above the Wells, containing near an Acre of Pasture Land, was by a Rent of two hundred and twenty four Yards in Length, and thirty-six in Breadth, parted from the Continent and sinking by Degrees for several Hours, at last settled about seventeen Yards perpendicular below its former Situation. By the Pressure of such an immense Weight, computed at no less than five hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and sixty Tons, the Earth and Sand beyond it towards the Sea, where the Wells were, rose for about a hundred Yards in Length, near twenty Foot above its Level. The *Sparw* Wells Building rose with the rest, but the Water entirely failed. However, upon a diligent Search the *Sparw* was again discover'd, and upon Trial seem'd rather to surpass in Virtue what it had been before this Accident happened.—*Northallerton*, famous for the great Battle fought between the *English* and *Scots*, called the *Battle of the Standard*, wherein the latter were defeated with the Loss of nine or ten thousand Men. It was fought in the Reign of *K. Stephen*, in the Year 1138.—At *Huntcliff* on the North East Coast are several Rocks, which are visible at low Water. Upon these Rocks in warm Weather the Seals sleep in great Numbers, basking in the Sun; but have always a Centinel upon Duty, who at the Approach of any Danger awakes the rest by plunging into the Sea, upon which they all disappear.—*Catarick-Bridge*, now a small

small Village, was once a City of considerable Note, called *Cataraetonium* and *Cataraeton* by the Roman Authors, and *Cataraeta* by Bede.—Some have derived the Name from a Cataract or Waterfall in the River *Swale*. By the Ruins found in the adjacent Fields, it is manifest that the old City was of a large Extent, and strongly fortified. On the East Side near the River, is a high Mount secured by four lesser Works; and upon the Banks of the River the Foundations of very strong Walls are still discernible. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* a large Pot was found containing twenty-four Gallons, almost full of Copper Coins, among which were some of Silver. And in 1703 a Vault was discover'd about an hundred Paces below the Bridge, which contained one large Urn in the Middle, with two lesser on each Side of it. Here likewise have been found several Inscriptions, Altars, and a Gold Coin of the Emperor *Nero*.—Upon the River *Ure*, near the West Edge of the County, we meet with *Baintbrig*, so called from the *Baint* which here falls into the *Ure*. Here is a Roman Fortification containing about five Acres, on the East Side of which are the Ruins of Houses, where many antique Curiosities have been found, particularly an Inscription in Honour of the Emperor *Pertinax*, as also a Statue of the Emperor *Commodus* with *Hercules's* Club and Lion's Skin.

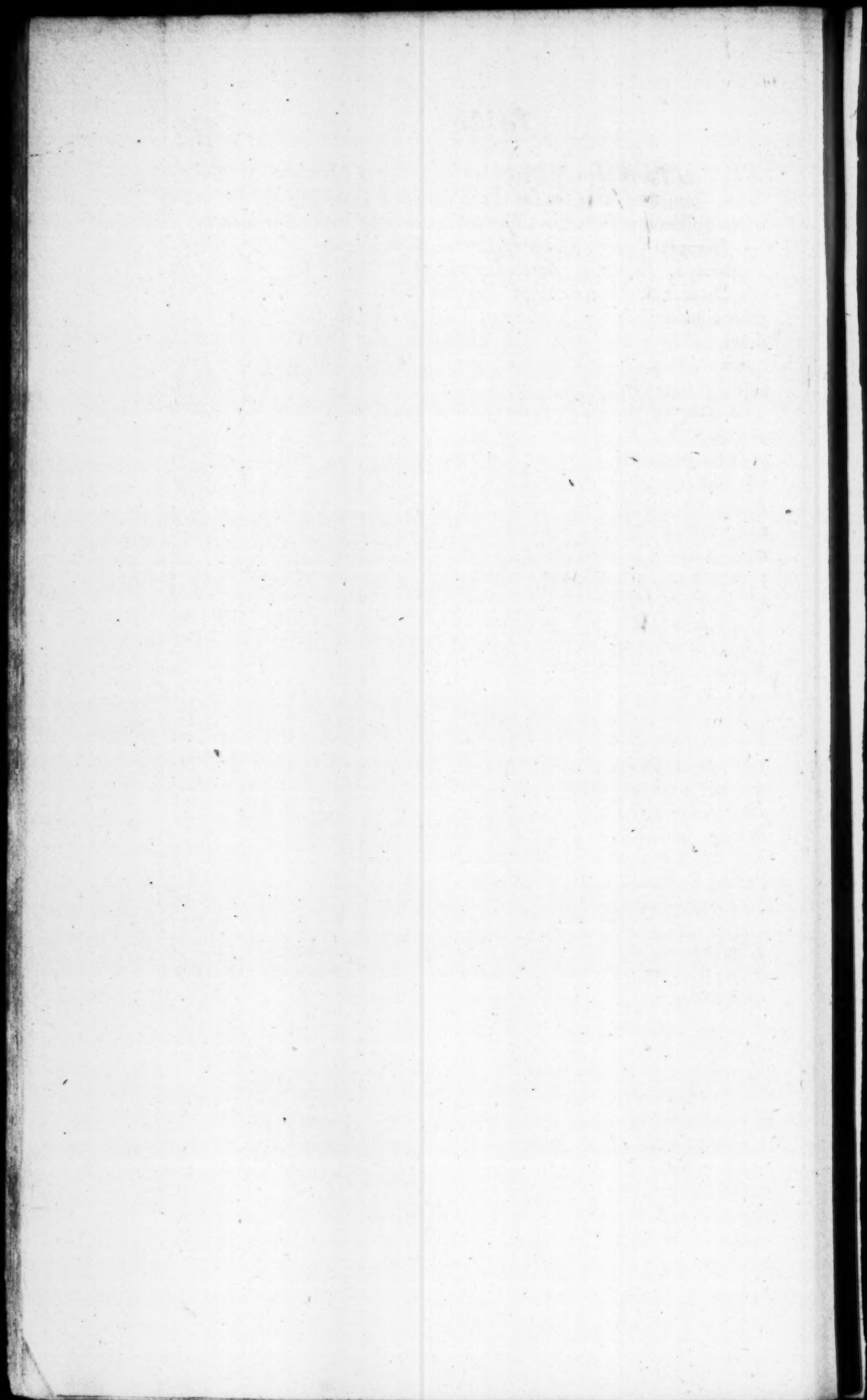
Remarkable Persons.] *Robert Montgomery*, by Birth a Scotchman, lived many Years at *Skipton* in *Craven*, and at the Age of an hundred and twenty six went about to beg his Bread.—*Mary Allison* of *Thorlby* in this Neighbourhood, spun a Web of Linen Cloth when a hundred and six Years old, and lived to be one hundred and eight.—In the Year 1664 two Persons, Father and Son, were summoned from *Dent*, a small Village in *Craven*, to be Witnesses in a Trial at *York Assizes*, the Son being above an hundred Years old, and the Father turned of an hundred and thirty-nine.—Sir *Gervase Clifton*, of *Alwoodley* (or *Allingby*) near *Leeds*, famous for surpassing even King *Henry VIII.* in number of Wives; he had no less than seven, which he thus distinguished: The first three were Honourable, the three next Worshipful, and the last Well-beloved.—King *Henry I.* was born at *Selby* on the River *Ouse*, about fourteen Miles South of *York*.—Dr. *John Tillotson*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born at *Halifax*.—Sir *Henry Savil*, Warden of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, and Provost of *Eaton*, was born in the same Town.—Sir *Martin Forbisher*, famous for his Discoveries and gallant Behaviour at Sea. His Bravery against the *Spanish Armada*, was rewarded with Knighthood: After which he defended the Haven at *Brest* in *France*, with ten Ships against treble that Number of *Spanish* Men of War, but received a Wound in his Side, which by the Surgeon's Neglect proved mortal.—*John Fisher*,

Fisher, Bishop of *Rochester*, beheaded by King *Henry VIII.* for refusing to acknowledge him supreme Head of the Church, was born at *Beverley*.—Sir *John Lawson*, born of mean Parents at *Kingson upon Hull*, being bred to the Sea, became an Admiral, and signalized himself in the *Dutch Wars*, both under *Cromwel* and King *Charles II.* He assisted in restoring the King, and after that obliged the *Algerines* to make Peace with the *English* upon better Terms than it was usual for them to agree to with Christians. He died by a Wound received in the *Dutch War* in 1665.—*Andrew Marvel*, famous for his Wit and Sarcastical Writings, was born at the same Place. He assisted *Milton* as Latin Secretary to *Oliver Cromwel*.—Dr. *Brian Walton*, the learned and indefatigable Author of the *Biblia Polygotta*, was born in that Part of *Yorkshire* called *Cleveland*.—*Edmund Sheffield* the first Earl of *Mulgrave*, created such by King *Charles I.* which Honour, with several others previous to it under Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* he received as a Reward for his good Service against the *Spanish* Invasion in the Year 1588.—*Henry Jenkins*, who lived to the Age of one hundred and seventy, was born in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*. Two Years before his Death, which happened in 1670, he was able to bind Sheaves after the Reapers. As there was no Regillers old enough to evidence the Time of his Birth, it was gather'd from the following Circumstance: Being asked whether he remembered the Battle of *Flodden* (which he called *Flowden*) he answered in the Affirmative, and gave as good an Account of it as could be expected, considering he was then as he said only twelve Years of Age. This Battle was fought 1513. Besides this, there were in his Neighbourhood several Persons about one hundred Years old, who all agreed, that from their earliest Remembrance *Harry Jenkins* was looked upon as an old Man. In the last Century of his Life, he followed the Employment of a Fisherman, and when one hundred and fifty-seven Years of Age, he went to *York Assizes*, where his Evidence was allowed of in an Affair of one hundred and forty Years standing. His Sight and Hearing continued to the last.—Sir *John Gower*, of the antient Family of that Name of *Sittenham* near *York*, where we find it at the Conquest. Sir *John* began with studying the Law, but soon advanced into most Branches of polite Literature. He joined with *Geoffrey Chaucer* in beautifying and enriching the *English* Language, which before their Time was so very barren, that few or no Books were wrote in it, the Learned being obliged to express themselves in *Latin* or *French*.—*Thomas Lord Fairfax*, who commanded the Parliament Forces after the Earl of *Essex*, against *K. Charles I.* was born at *Denton* near *Leeds*.—Dr. *Sharp*, Archbishop of *York*, and Sir *Samuel Garth*, Author of the *Dispensary*, were both born in this County.

Various

Various Particulars.] Yorkshire sends thirty Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs: York, Kingston upon Hull, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Rippon, Richmond, Heydon, Boroughbridge, Malton, Thirsk, Aldborough, Beverley, Northallerton, and Pontefract.—It lies in the Diocese of York, (except Richmondshire, in the North Riding, which belongs to the Diocese of Chester) and in the Northern District. There are in it 242 Vicarages, 563 Parishes, and about 2,330 Villages. It is divided into twenty-three Wapontakes, containing near 106,150 Houses, and about 530,750 Inhabitants. The Area of this large County is computed to contain 3,779,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At Bedal on the 24th of June; at Beverley on Wednesday in Easter-Week, all Rogation-Week, on the 30th of April, the 4th of May, the 24th of June, and 25th of October; at Bradford on Whitson Monday, and the 29th of November; at Bridlington on the 7th of November, at Doncaster on the 25th of July, and the 10th of August; at Gisborough on the 15th of August; at Halifax on the 24th of June; at Helmsley on the 21st of September; at Kingston upon Hull on the 22d and 25th of July, and the 21st and 29th of September; at Malton on the 2d Monday after Easter, and the 29th of September; at Middleham on Whitson Monday; at Northallerton on every Wednesday from Christmas till June, the 25th of January, and 24th of August; at Pontefract on Palm-Sunday, and Trinity-Eve; at Richmond in Rogation-Week, and on the 7th of July; at Rippon on Ascension-Day, on the 1st of May, and the 14th of September; at Rotherham on Good-Friday; at Scarborough on Holy Thursday; at Sherborn on the 10th of August; at Skipton on the Saturday in Easter-Week, Whitson Eve, Trinity Eve, and on the 11th of November; at Snath on the 8th of September; at Thirsk on the 18th of October; at Wakefield on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, on the 24th of June, the 10th and 15th of August; at Wetherby on the 25th of July; at Yarm on Ascension-Day, and on the 8th and 9th of October; at York on the 12th of May, the 29th of June, the 1st and 10th of August, and the 18th of October.



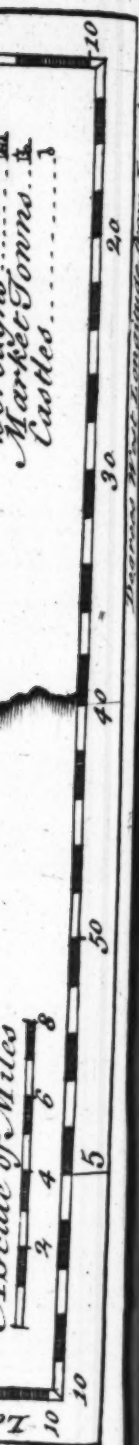




THE
GEOGRAPHY
OF
W A L E S.

A N G L E S E A.

Name.]  HIS Island and County, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Mona*, was called by the *Britons* the *Land of Mon*, as also *Ynis Dwyllh*, that is, *the shady Island*, to express the large Forests which grew in it. The first Attempt made here by the *Romans* to bring it under Subjection, was in the Reign of the Emperor *Nero*, when *Suetonius Paulinus* the Roman General invaded it; but being obliged to return to the Eastern Parts, where the *Iceni* had taken Arms, he left *Julius Agricola* to command in *Anglesea*, which by him was added to the Roman Conquests after a furious Battle with the *Britons*, whose usual Bravery was particularly animated by the Presence of their Wives and Daughters calling upon them to maintain their antient Liberties against the Tyranny of their Invaders.—Some have asserted, that after the *Romans* withdrew from *Britain*, this Island was inhabited by the *Irish*, and alledge for their Opinion the several Places which have *Irish* Appellations. What Truth there is in this Account is very uncertain, there being no History that mentions the coming of the *Irish*; but on the other side, the Argument drawn from the Denomination of Places, must be allowed to



carry some Probability along with it.—In the Reign of the Saxon King *Ethelred*, it was plunder'd by his Navy; and after the *Norman* Conquest, we find the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, who commanded on the *English* Frontiers against the *Welsh*, laying this Island waste. They built the Castle of *Aber Lhienawg* to keep the Inhabitants in awe, but were themselves defeated by the *Norwegian* General *Magnus*, who having slain the Earl of *Chester*, plunder'd the wretched Inhabitants of what little the *Normans* had left them.—After this the Crown of *England* made several Attempts towards subduing it, which was at last compleated in the Reign of *Edward I.* when it first received the Denomination of *Anglesea*, or the *English* Island.

Situation.] It is surrounded on the North, East, and West sides by the *Irish* Sea; on the South East side it is separated from *Caernarvonshire* by a River or Arm of the Sea, called *Meneu*. The West side is about eighteen Miles East from *Dublin* in *Ireland*. It is reckoned to be about twenty three Miles in Length, sixteen in Breadth, and in Circumference about sixty-seven.—*Beaumaris*, the chief Town, is 184 Miles near North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air in this Island is indifferently good, being reckon'd healthful, except when cover'd with the Fogs and Exhalations from the *Irish* Seas, which in the Autumn are apt to breed Agues.—The Soil, tho' something rough to the Eye, being stony, rocky, or mountainous, yet is found to be more fruitful than its Aspect promises. For here are Corn, Cattle, Flesh, Fish, and Fowl in such abundance, that the *Welsh* call it in their Language the Mother or Nurse of *Wales*. Here are also Plenty of good Mill-stones and Grind-stones.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Brant*, the *Alow*, and the *Keweny*.—The *Brant* rises near *Llanredwel*, on the Eastern side of the Island, and runs mostly Southward till it falls into the *Meneu* near the South Point of the Island.—The *Alow* rises not far from *Llanvacir Ugawradog*. It forms its Course at first to the Northward, but soon turns it to the West, running towards *Llanbab*, where it makes a second Angle to the Southward till it almost reaches *Llanatriffent*, and then winds to the Westward, falling at last into the *Irish* Sea.—The *Keweny* springs among the high Hills to the North of *Coydana*, from whence it runs Southward to *Llangristolis*, where it receives the *Gynt*, and then makes for the *Irish* Sea on the South West side of the Island.

Chief Towns.] *Beaumaris* and *Newburgh*,

Beau-

Beaumaris, the County Town, where all the publick Affairs of the Island are transacted, is situated on the East side of *Anglesea*. It was built by King *Edward* the Third, to secure his Conquests here, and for that purpose he began a Castle, but it does not appear to have been finish'd by him or any body else. At present it is a handsome populous Town, with a good Harbour for Shipping; and its lying in the direct Road for *Holyhead*, contributes to its Trade by the Passengers who go through it in order to set sail for *Ireland*, the Packet-Boat for that Kingdom being station'd at *Holyhead*, a little Island at the West End of *Anglesea*. The Corporation is govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs (who are also Justices of the Peace) and twenty-one Burgesies or Common Council-Men. The Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* is very well furnish'd with Provisions.

Newburgh is situated between *Malbtrach* Harbour, form'd by the River *Keweny* and the Bay form'd by the River *Brant*, about fourteen Miles to the South West from *Beaumaris*. Though the *English* call it *Newburgh*, yet the *Welch* Name is *Rhossir*, or *Rhôs vair*. It is govern'd by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and a Recorder. The Market is held on *Tuesdays*.

Chief Seat.] Near *Beaumaris* is a Seat of the Lord *Bulkley's*.

Curiosities.] Opposite to *Llhanwair* is *Gaer* in *Carnarvonshire*, from whence it is suppos'd the *Romans* passed over the *Meneu* when they invaded *Anglesea*, is the Hill called *Gwydryn* (a Contraction of *Gwydybryn*, signifying a conspicuous Hill) famous for its two Summits. On one of them are still visible the Ruins of an antient Fortref, perhaps built here by the *Romans* for the Advantage of the Situation. On the other Summit is a very deep Pit in the Rock, about twenty-seven Feet in Circumference, filled with fine Sand.—Not far from hence is *Tre'r Druw*, or the *Druids* Town, which in all probability was the chief Residence of the *British* *Druids* belonging to the Island of *Anglesea*. Between *Tre'r Druw* and *Tre'r Beirdb* is a square Fortification, generally believed to be the *Roman* Camp, which that People first formed after their Arrival in *Anglesea*. What makes this Conjecture more probable, is, the round *British* Fortification over-against it.—A little to the Westward from hence we meet with twelve Stones set upright, some of which are twelve Feet high, and near eight in Breadth. They are either a Monument of the *Druids*, or the Burying-place of those *Britons* who died here fighting for their Liberties against the *Romans*.—*Aberfraw*, tho' now but an inconsiderable Village, is remarkable for having been the Royal Seat of the Kings of *North Wales*, who likewise are sometimes stiled Kings of *Aberfraw*.—A little to the East of *Aberfraw* is *Lhangudwaladr*, famous for

For its Monument of *Kadwan*, the Sovereign of *North Wales* about the Middle of the sixth Century.——About a Mile from *Holyhead* (which the *Welch* called *Kaer-Cybi*, from a Religious Man who lived here formerly) there is a Monument of Stones about four, five and six Feet in Height. They are twenty-two in Number, but there is no Account of the Occasion of their being placed here; for as to the Name *Lhechen*, by which they are called, it only expresses the Shape of them, for it signifies *Flat Stones*.——In *Brodowyr* is a remarkable Stone Monument, (or *Kromlech*, as they are here called) consisting of two or three Stones set upright, with one very large one laid over them.——But the largest *Kromlech* in *Anglesea*, is that which is thought to be the Burying-Place of *Bronwen*, Daughter of King *Lbyr*, whose Reign, if we may credit the *British* Antiquities, was about the Time of the Prophet *Elias*, who lived near nine hundred Years before the Coming of our Redeemer.——In the Parish of *Lhan Babo* we meet with a Pillar, if we may call it so, which was about ten Feet in Height when standing, and one Foot square. The Inhabitants called it *Maen Lbanel*, which may possibly be a Corruption for *Maen Lhineol*, the Pillar being Monumental and erected in Memory of some Prince of that Name.——In the Parish of *Lhan Elian*, in *Twrkelyn* Hundred, is a House which is called *Maen y Druw*, or *Druid's Stone*, supposed to have been some *Druid's* Monument.

Remarkable Persons.] *Kynan ap Edwal Voel*, a Native of this Island, disputed the Sovereignty of it with *Howel Dha* King of *Wales*, but lost that and his Life in a pitched Battle about the Year of *Christ* 945.——*Gruffith*, Son to *Kynan*, not discouraged with his Father's ill Fortune, made a second Attempt, but with no better Success.

Various Particulars.] *Anglesea* sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for *Beaumaris*. It lies in the Diocese of *Bangor*, and has seventy-four Parishes. It is divided into six Hundreds, containing about 1,840 Houses, and 12,040 Inhabitants. The Area of it is computed to be about 200,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Aberfraw* on the *Wednesday* in *Trinity-Week*, and 29th of *September*; at *Beaumaris* on *Ascension Day*, the 8th of *September*, and 8th of *December*; at *Landrogarn* on the 2d of *June*; at *Newburgh* on the 11th of *June*.



BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County is so called by the *English*, from the *Welsh* Name of it, viz. *Breckiniauc*, which some have derived from *Brechimus*, a *British* Prince, famous for his four and twenty Daughters, whose virtuous Lives, as it is said, gave them the Title of Saints after their Death.——The *Romans* did not neglect this Country, as might have been expected, by reason of its being so very Mountainous. Immediately after the Conquest we find *Bernard de Newmarch* invading it with an Army consisting of *English* or *Normans*, against whom *Blethen ap Maenyrch* made a brave Defence for a considerable Time, but was at last overpower'd and slain. *Bernard* becoming Conqueror, allowed *Gwgan*, Son to *Blethen*, some Lordships for his Support, but at the same Time kept so strict an Eye over him, that his Condition was little better than that of a Prisoner at large.——In the Reign of King *John* we find *William de Breos*, Lord of *Brecknock*, drove out of this Country for his Dissaffection to the Crown of *England*, from which Time *Brecknockshire* has been no longer governed by its own Lords.

Situation.] *Brecknockshire* is bounded by *Radnorshire* on the North ; by *Cardiganshire* and *Caermarthenshire* on the West ; by *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire* on the East ; and by *Glamorganshire* on the South.——It is thirty-five Miles in Length, thirty in Breadth, and about one hundred and nine in Circumference.——*Brecknock* is about one hundred and twenty-four Miles almost West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County, except on the Hills, is remarkably mild, which is owing to the high Mountains surrounding it.——The Soil in general on the Hills is very stony, but as abundance of Springs issue from these Rocks, the Vallies which receive them are thereby rendered very fertile both in Corn and Grass.——The chief Commodities are Cattle, Corn, Fish, Otters Furr, besides which they have here some Manufactures of Cloth and Stockings.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers in *Brecknockshire* are the *Uske*, the *Wye*, and the *Yrwon*.——The *Uske* takes its Name from the Side of the *Black Mountain* on the South West Edge of the County, from whence it runs to the Northward till it reaches *Tre-Castle*, after which it winds to the Eastward passing by *Brecknock*, and leaves this County a little below *Crick-Horwel*.——The *Wye* is the Boundary

Boundary between *Radnorshire* and *Brecknockshire*, which it leaves at *Hay*, and then enters *Herefordshire*.—The *Yron* rises among the Hills in the North West Edge of this County, from whence it runs to the Southward toward *Llangamarch*, and then turns to the North East, falling into the *Wye* at *Bealt*.—These and the smaller Rivulets are all well stored with Fish, but particularly the *Uske* and the *Wye*, which abound with Salmon and Trout.

Chief Seats.] *Crickhowel-Castle*, and *Tretowre Castle*, on the West Side of the County and near the River *Uske*, belong to the Duke of *Beaufort*.

Chief Towns.] *Brecknock*, *Bealt*, and *Hay*.

Brecknock (in the *British* Language *Aberhonddby*) is situated in the Centre of the Country, on the Banks of the River *Uske*. The Romans had here a Station, as appears from the Coins and other Antiquities, as also from a Quadrangular Camp of the second *Augustan* Legion, which still bears the Name of the *Gae* or Fortification.—The Castle was built by *Bernard Newmarch*, already mentioned, to secure his Conquests in these Parts; it has been formerly a very stately Fortress. The Town at present is well built, in an oval Form, well walled with Towers for its Defence, and has some Share in the Cloathing Trade. It is governed by two Bailiffs, fifteen Aldermen, two Chamberlains, two Constables, a Town-Clerk, &c. The Market Days are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, when great Plenty of Provisions are brought into the Town.

Bealt or *Buelot*, which some think the same with the *Bulleum Silurum* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, is very pleasantly situated in a Woody Country on the Banks of the River *Wye*, on the North Side of *Brecknockshire*. The Inhabitants are chiefly busied in the Stocking Manufacture. Here is a large Wooden Bridge over the *Wye*, leading into *Radnorshire*, which about fifty Years since was partly consumed by Fire. The Market is very well supplied with Cattle on *Mondays*, and on *Saturdays* with Corn and all Kinds of Provision.

Hay (in the *British* Language called *Tregbelli*) is situated on the same River, in the North East Corner of the County. The Romans took the Pains to fortify this Town with a Castle and Wall, but it felt the Fury of Civil War in *K. Henry* the IVth's Reign; for *Owen Glyn Dourday*, or, as he is commonly called, *Owen Glendour*, when he took Arms against that King, laid all these Parts waste, and burnt *Hay*. At present it is an indifferent good Town, and well supplied with Provisions on *Mondays*.

Curiosities.] Two Miles to the East of *Brecknock* is the famous Meer or Lake, between two and three Miles over, crowded, if the Expression may be used, with exceeding good Fish. The Inhabitants

bitants of these Parts assert, that the Quantity of Fish is equal to one Part in three of the Lake. It is known to the *English* by the Name of *Brecknock-Meer*, but the *Welch* call it *Llyn Sawedban*, or the Standing Lake, where, according to them, once stood a considerable City, but was swallowed by a Judgment for its Iniquities, and this Lake left in its Place. Mr. *Cambden* has laid hold of this Tradition to account for the City *Loventium*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, but now entirely lost, which 'tis supposed stood upon the little River *Lheiweny*. This Rivulet runs through the Lake without mixing with it, at least it preserves in a great Measure its own Colour.—Not far from *Brecknock* is the *Maen Moruy ny*, or *Maiden-Stone*. It is a Pillar of rough Stone about six Feet in Height, two in Breadth, and half a Foot in Thickness. Upon it are the Figures of a Man and Woman, which as they are considerably higher than the rest of the Surface of the Pillar, must have cost much Pains in carving, however rude the Workmanship of them is. The Portraitures are rather too coarse to pass for *Roman*, and rather too good for *British* in those early Days, which has left the Antiquaries in the Dark concerning the Origin of the Pillar.—In *Lhan St. Fred's* Parish, at a Place called *Pentre yskythrog*, is a Pillar of a cylindrical Form, which by what remains of Inscription (to be read downwards) seems to have been a Monument to the Memory of *N— Filius Viſtorini*. But who this *Viſtorinus* was, or his Son, supposed to have been buried here, is altogether uncertain.—On the Top of a Mountain in *Lhan-Hammwlch* Parish, is the famous Cell consisting of three very large Stones set upright and roof'd over by a Fourth, making a Cell or Hut about eight Feet in Length and four Feet in Height and Breadth. It is called *Ty Ilbtud*, or *Ilbtud's* Hermitage, and was in all Probability surrounded by a large Circle of Stones, some of which still remain, and others have been carried away in the Memory of Man.—*Caldier Arthur*, a high Hill in this County, is remarkable for having on its Top a large clear Spring, four square and very deep; it has no Streams from it, the overflowing not being considerable, yet it has Trouts in it, which are never known to breed in still Waters, though when put in will thrive very considerably.

Remarkable Persons.] The great *Vortigern*, when obliged to retire with his *Britons* before the victorious *Saxons*, took up his Residence among the Rocks and Mountains in the North Part of this County, which, barren as it was, they nobly preferred to Slavery in a richer Soil.—*Leolyne*, the last Prince of the *British* Race, lost his Life and Dominions in the Battle at *Bluit*, valiantly fighting in defence of his Country's Liberty, against *Roger Strongbow*, General of the *English* Army in the Reign of *Edward I.* who in Derision of this unfortunate Prince and his Brother, was

mean-spirited as to set up their Heads on Poles in the Tower of London, adorned with Mock-Crowns of Ivy.

Various Particulars.] This County sends two Members to Parliament, *viz.* one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for *Brecknock*. It is in the Diocese of *Landaff*, and contains sixty-one Parishes. The Division of it is into six *Hundreds*, containing about 5,900 Houses, and 35,300 Inhabitants. The Area of the County, is computed at 620,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Bealt* on the 16th of *June*; at *Brecknock* on the 24th of *June*, the 25th of *August*, and the 6th of *November*; at *Crickhowell* on the 1st of *May*; at *Hay* on the 1st of *August*, and the 29th of *September*.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Name.] THE antient Inhabitants of this County were the *Dimetæ*, as we find by *Ptolomy*, who also were extended over *Pembrokeshire* and *Cardiganshire*. It's true, *Pliny* has placed here the *Silures*, but erroneously, as appears from the Word *Dimetia*, which both *Gildas* and *Ninnius* employ to express these three Counties, to say nothing of the present *Welsh* Name of *Dyved*. The *English* Appellation of this particular County is taken from the *Caer Virdin* of the Inhabitants.

Situation.] *Caermarthenshire* is surrounded by *Cardiganshire* on the North; by *Brecknockshire* and *Glamorganshire* on the East; by *Pembrokeshire* on the West; and by the *English* or *St. George's-Channel* on the South.—Its Length from North East to South West is about thirty-five Miles, from East to West in the broadest Part about twenty, and in Circumference about one hundred and two. *Caermarthen* is distant one hundred and fifty-seven Miles near West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is generally esteemed wholesome, and milder than in most of the neighbouring Counties.—The Soil likewise, as it is not so much incumbered with Mountains and Rocks, as other Parts of *Wales* generally are, is more fruitful, producing great Plenty of Corn and Grass, and feeds very good Cattle both for the Pail and Butcher in its rich Meadows. Besides here is Wood, Pit-Coal, Fowl and Fish, especially Salmon, which is remarkably good in this County.

Rivers.]

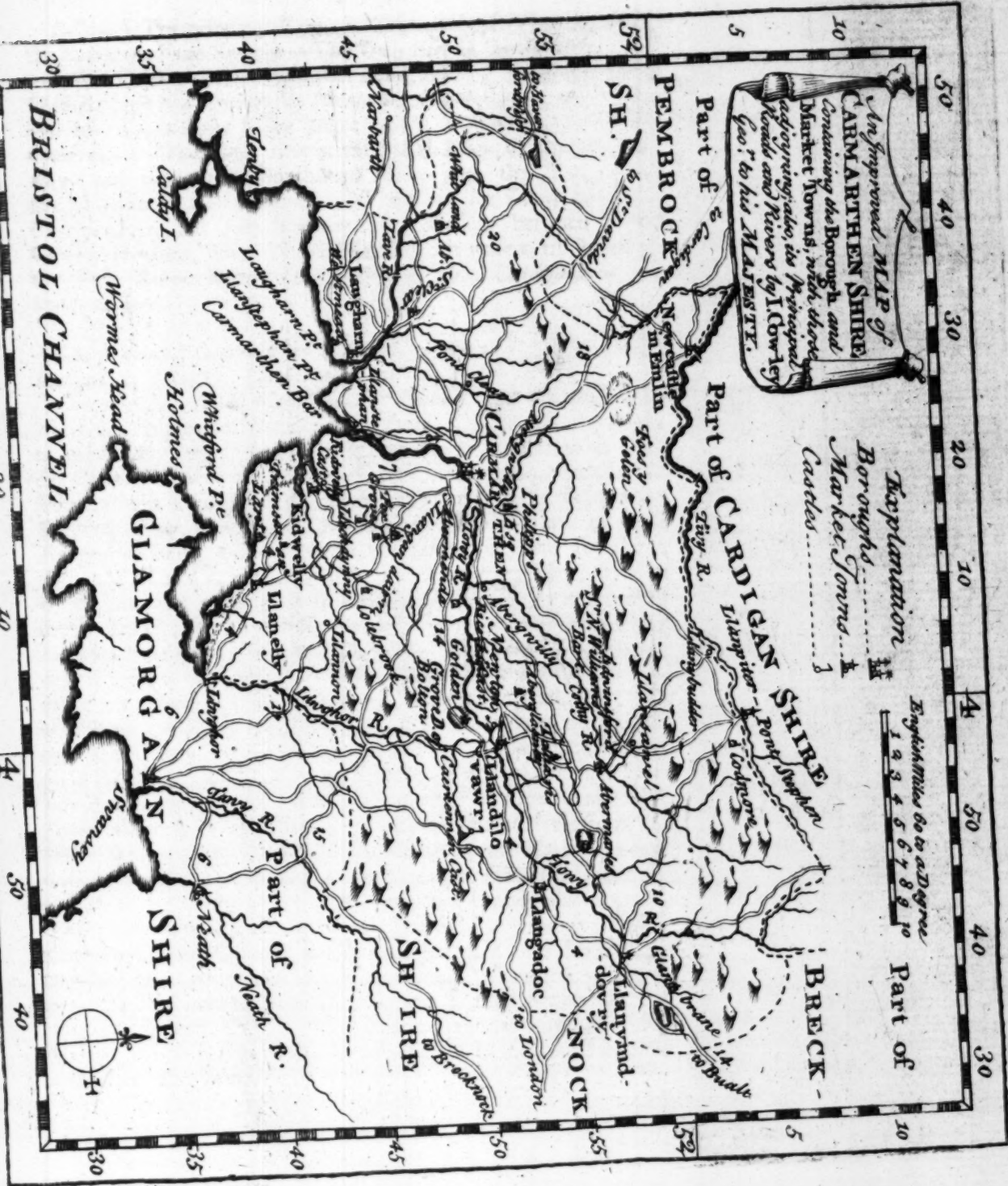


*An Improved MAP of
CARMARTHEN SHIRE
Containing the Borough and
Market Towns, with their
adjoining parishes, the principal
Rivers and Rivers by I. Cowley
Geo: to his MAJESTY.*

Explanation
Boroughs
Market Towns
Castles

English Miles 60 to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Part of



BRISTOL CHANNEL

GLAMORGAN

SHIRE

SH.

PEMBROCK

Part of CARDIGAN

BRECK-

NOCK

SHIRE

Part of

SHIRE

Rivers.] The principal Rivers in *Caermarthenshire* are the *Towy*, the *Cotby*, and the *Tawe*.—The *Towy* rises in *Cardiganshire*, and enters this County at the North East Point, running South and South West through the County by *Llangadoc*, *Llandilovawr*, and *Caermarthen*, about eight Miles below which it falls into the *English Channel*.—The *Cotby* rises in the North Edge of *Caermarthenshire*, and runs mostly Southward till it joins the *Towy*, about five Miles above *Caermarthen*.—The *Tawe* (or *Teivy*) springs in *Cardiganshire*, but soon becomes the Boundary between it and *Caermarthenshire*, whose North West Edge it waters till joined by the little River *Keach*, after which it parts *Cardiganshire* and *Pembrokeshire*.

Chief Towns.] *Caermarthen*, *Kidwelly*, *Llangbarn*, *Llandilovawr*, *Llangadock*, *Llanelly*, *Llanidlovry*, and *Newcastle* in *Emlin*.

Caermarthen, called *Maridunum* by *Ptolomy*, and *Muridunum* by *Antoninus*, is pleasantly situated in a fertile Country on the Banks of the River *Towy*, which brings up small Vessels to it from the Channel. Soon after the Conquest, the *Normans* taking Possession of this Town, and the *Welch* endeavouring to rescue their Property from those bold Invaders, *Caermarthen* was often in Danger of being entirely ruined, till *Gilbert de Clare* secured it with a Wall and strong Castle placed on a hanging Rock, both of which are now quite gone to Decay. When *Wales* was erected into a Principality by the Crown of *England*, the Chancery and Exchequer for *South Wales* were fixed here. This Town was formerly looked upon as the Capital of *Wales*, for we find the antient *Britons* made it the Seat of their Parliaments, or rather Assemblies of their wise Men; and at this Day it is a kind of *London* to *South Wales*, whither the Gentry chiefly resort, invited by its pleasant Situation, good Buildings, and the thriving Industry of its Inhabitants. Here is a convenient Kay for lading and unlading of Goods, and a fair Stone Bridge over the River; but the Inhabitants suffer from the Sands thrown up by the Sea in the Mouth of the Harbour; otherwise, as Ships of a considerable Burthen might enter, the Trade and Commerce of *Caermarthen* would receive a considerable Increase. The Town is well built, populous, and daily encreasing. It is a Corporation and County, and as such governed by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, who are chosen out of the sixteen Aldermen, a Recorder, &c. On solemn Days they appear in their Scarlet Gowns, with the Sword, Cap of Maintenance, and two Maces. The Market, which abounds with all sorts of Provisions, is held on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Chief

Chief Seats.] *Emlyn Castle*, on the North West Edge of the County, belongs to the Duke of *Bolton*.—As does also *Golden Grove*, ten Miles North East from *Caermarthen*.—*Aberguilly*, a Seat of the Bishop of *St. Davids*.—*Edingsford*, the Seat of Sir *Nicholas Williams*.—*Newton*, the Seat of Sir *John Pryse*.—*Aberglasney*, the Seat of Sir *John Rudd*.

Curiosities] In the Parish of *Lhan ym ddyfry*, situated on the River *Towy*, in the East North East Edge of this County, several Marks of the *Romans* having settled there are often discovered. From the Church to *Lhan Brân* is a *Roman* Causeway of Gravel and small Pebbles.—On the same River is placed *Dynevor-Castle*, once the Royal Seat of the Princes of *South Wales*.—In the Parish of *Lhan Newydd* (or *New-Church*) stands a Stone Pillar about six Feet in Height, and about four or five in Breadth. The Inscription, which runs from the Left to the Right, and not downwards as they commonly do in these Parts, tells us, that it is the Burying-place of *Sewerinus* the Son of *Severus*. But though the Names be *Roman*, the Workmanship is not; so that probably they might be a Family which settled here when the *Romans* were called out of *Britain*.—In *Lhan Boydy* Parish, not far from *New Church*, is a Barrow or Monument, called by some *Gwal y wilaf*, and by others *Bwrdd Arthur*. It consists of four Pillars near a Yard in Height, supporting a Stone about three Yards in Diameter and one in Thickness. But notwithstanding its Name of *Bwrdd Arthur*, we cannot discover that it has any Relation to the *British* Prince of that Name.—*Bronyscawen*, in the same Parish, is remarkable for the Discovery made here in the Year 1692 by two Boys, of a great Quantity of Silver *Roman* Coins of very antient Date, the latest not descending lower than the fifteenth Consulship of the Emperor *Domitian*, which answers to the ninety-first Year of our Lord. They were about two hundred in Number, and were contained in two leaden Boxes even with the Surface of the Ground. It was in the Entrance of the *Gaer*, or great *Roman* Camp, that this Treasure was found.—On the East side of this Camp, are the Ruins of *Castel-Karreg*, built on a steep craggy Rock. Here, as many think, the *Romans* dug for Copper; the large Caverns under the Rock being the Mines which they wrought.—Near this Place is a Spring which has a constant Flux and Reflux. As also a Stone Monument lying on the Ground, which mentions one *Paulinus*, much commended for his Love of Equity, and Affection for his Country.—On the Western Edge of the County is *Kilmaen Lhwyd*, where about one hundred and forty Years since was found an Earthen Vessel, in which were a considerable Number of *Roman* Coins

Coins, of that Silver which in the Reign of *Commodus* began to be debased.—On a Mountain in this Neighbourhood is a circular Stone Monument, resembling that of *Roll-rich* in *Oxfordshire*, called *Meineu Gwyr* (though the common People name it *Bwrdd Arthur*, as it is usual with them to attribute every strange Piece of Antiquity to that Prince) which the *English* Historians assert to have been a Work of the *Danes*. The Circle, about three-score Yards in Circumference, consists of rough Stones of different Sizes, and placed at unequal Distances.—In the Parish of *Trelech*, on the same side of the County, is a remarkable Barrow or Monument, about eighteen Feet in Height and sixty Paces in Circumference. It is a Heap of Stones, on the Top of which is a flat Stone of an oval Form, being three Yards long and near two broad, which covers a kind of Stone Chest, consisting of six Stones more. It is supposed to have been the Burying-place of some *British* Prince of great Antiquity, but his Bones have been removed long since ; for though some Bones were found in it, upon Examination they proved to be such as Foxes and other Vermin have in their Holes. It is called *Krygg y dyrn*, or *King's Barrow*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Merlin*, commonly called the *British* *Incchanter*, though perhaps his extensive Learning for the Age he lived in, might make him pass for a Conjuror. He was born at *Caermarthen*, and flourished toward the latter End of the fifth Century. —Sir *Richard Williams* (who changed his Name to *Cromwel*, on Account of his Mother's being Sister to *Thomas Cromwel* Earl of *Essex*) was great Grandfather to the Protector *Oliver Cromwel*, Sir *Richard* was Grandson to *William ap Morgan* of *Lhan Newydd*, or *New-Church*.

Various Particulars.] This County sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for *Caermarthen*. It lies in the Diocese of *St. Davids*, and contains eighty-seven Parishes. Its Division is into six *Hundreds*, in which are about 5,350 Houses, and near 17,000 Inhabitants. The Area of it is computed to contain about 700,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following : At *Caermarthen* on the 28th of September, and the 3d of November ; at *Kydawelly* on the 22d of July ; at *Kinwilgar* on the 11th of June ; at *Lanelly* on the 20th of September ; at *Llandilowawr* on the 11th of June ; at *Llangadock* on the 25th of March.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS County is called by the *Welsh* in their Language *Sir Gaernarvon*; but before *Wales* was divided into Counties, it was by the *English* named *Snowden-Forest*.—Its first Inhabitants were the *Ordovices*, who possessed this and the several Counties of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Montgomery*, and *Merioneth*.

Situation.] *Caernarvonshire* lies in the Form of a Wedge, stretching from the North East to a Point in the *Irish Sea* on the South West. It is bounded on the North by the *Irish Sea*; on the East and South East by *Denbighshire* and *Merionethshire*; and on the West and South West by *Anglesea* and the *Irish Sea*. Its Length is about forty Miles, its Breadth twenty, and the Circumference near one hundred. *Caernarvon* is about one hundred and four-score Miles near North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is cold and piercing, which may be attributed not only to the great Number of Lakes, with which this County abounds, but also to the Snow, which on many of the Mountains lies for nine or ten Months out of the twelve. Some indeed have asserted that it continues from one Year to another, but this can only be true, if ever, of some particular hollow Part of a Hill which the Sun never reaches, and where perhaps, in a very cold Summer, Snow has fallen from time to time, which in the Vallies was only Showers of Rain. The Soil is particularly stony, and the Surface rises in vast Mountains one above another, from whence this County has been not improperly called the *English Alps*. Nevertheless, between the Hills are frequently found pleasant fruitful Vallies, whose Beauties are much heighten'd by the dreary Wastes with which they are encompass'd. The principal Commodities are Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Wood, with plenty of Fish both from their Lakes and Rivers, as well as from the Sea Coasts.

Rivers.] The principal River is the *Conwy*, which parts *Caernarvonshire* from *Denbighshire*. This River rises from a Lake where the three Counties of *Caernarvonshire*, *Denbighshire*, and *Merionethshire* join. Its Course is mostly Northward till it falls into the *Irish Sea* at *Aberconway*.—Besides the *Conwy*, here are many other smaller Rivers and Lakes dispersed in various Parts of the County, some of which we shall have Occasion to mention hereafter.

Chief



An Improved *MAP* of
CARNARVAN SHIRE
containing the Borough
and Market Towns,
with those adjoining; also,
the Principal Roads and
Rivers by I. Cowley
Geographer to his MAJESTY



Chief Towns.] Bangor, Caernarvon, Aberconway, Newin, and Pullbely.

Bangor, formerly so considerable as to be stiled *Bangor wawr*, or *Bangor the Great*, is situated on the *Frith*, or Arm of the Sea, between this County and the Island of *Anglesea*, where from the North it begins to grow narrower. The Cathedral, which by some is thought to be the most antient Church in all *Britain* (having according to them been built in the Year 516) makes at present but an indifferent Appearance. It was ruined by *Owen Glendour*, in those Ravages he committed to punish all the Towns which acknowledged Allegiance to the Crown of *England*. In King *Henry the VIIth's* Reign it was in some Manner repaired by Bishop *Dean*.—At present the City is indifferently well peopled, and is governed by the Bishop's Steward, who holds the Courts. The principal Buildings besides the Cathedral, are the Bishop's Palace and the Free-School. The Market is held on *Wednesday*.

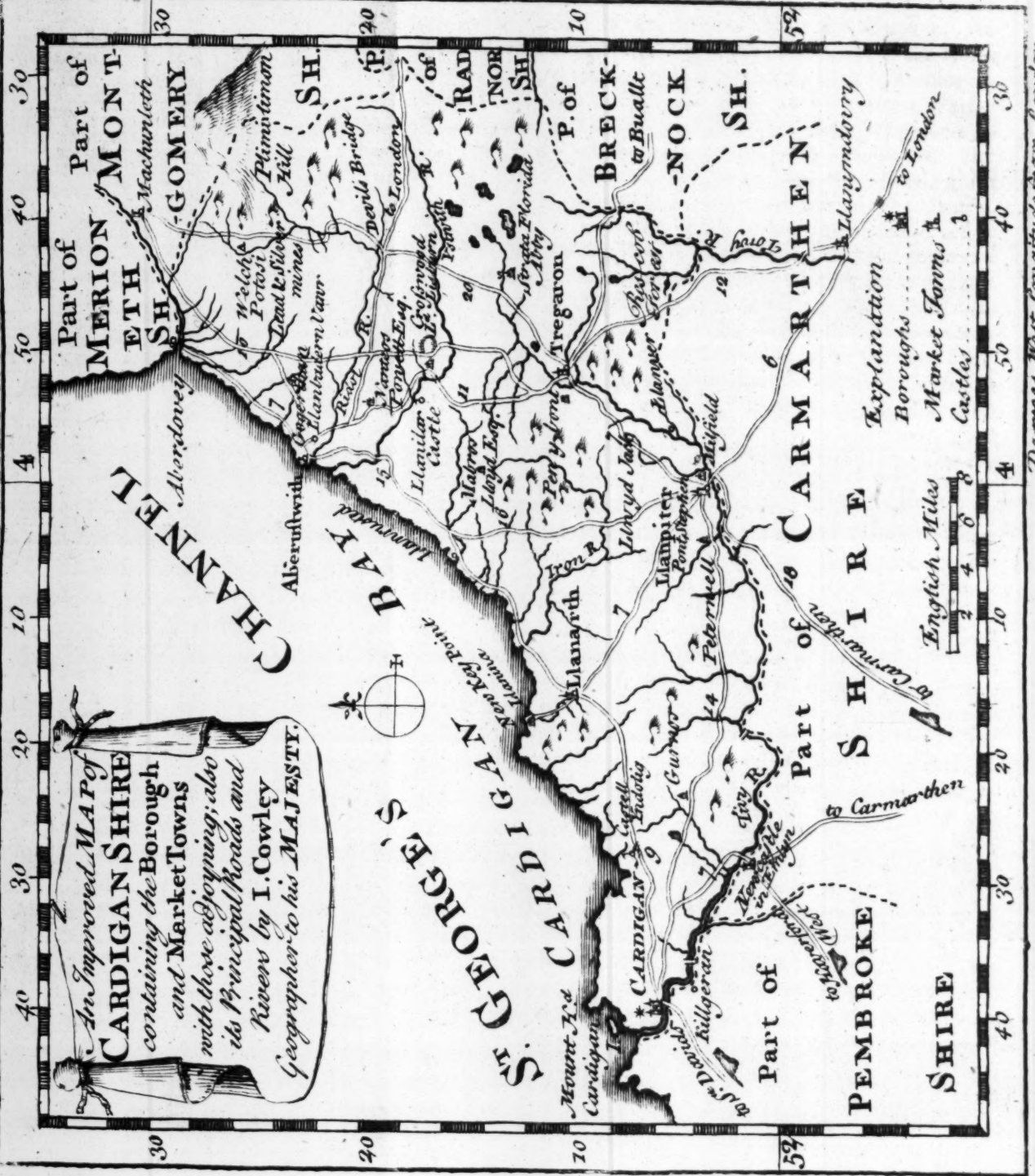
Caernarvon, built by King *Edward I.* to secure a Passage into the Isle of *Anglesea*, is situated on the same Frith with *Bangor*, at the South West End about seven Miles from it. Here was born King *Edward II.* the first *English* Prince of *Wales*, which was contrived designedly by his Father to please the *Welch*, who were willing to submit to a Prince born among them. Here was likewise established the Chancery and Exchequer for *North Wales*. The Town, though small, is neat and well built; to which may be added the particular Courtesy and obliging Behaviour of the Inhabitants to Strangers. It is a Place of Strength by Nature, being encompassed on all Sides, except the East, by two Rivers and the Sea. King *Edward* did not think this sufficient, and therefore added a strong Castle for its greater Security. The Constable of this Castle is always Mayor of the Town by his Patent, besides whom there is an Alderman, two Bailiffs, a Town-Clerk, &c. Its Market is well supplied with Corn and other Provisions.

Chief Seats.] Bodvyan, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Wynn*.—*Madrin*, the Seat of *William Bodvell*, Esq;

Curiosities.] Klog-wyn Karnedh yr Wydbwa, esteemed to be the highest Rock in all the *British* Dominions; which may well be true, as this Rock is the Summit of a Cluster of Mountains heaped one upon another.—In *Lhany Kawn* Lake, near *Lhan Beris*, a kind of Trouts have been taken, which are said to be Monocular, or One-ey'd. Here is likewise a Fish called a *Torgoch*, nearly resembling the *Char*.—*Newin*, a Market-Town on the Western Shore of this County, famous for the Triumphal Tournaments celebrated here by the *English* Nobility in the Reign of

King Edward I. when the Principality of *Wales* was brought under Subjection to the Crown of *England*.—Near the Mouth of the River *Seiont* stood formerly the *Segontium* of *Antoninus*, the Ruins of whose Walls were visible in the Beginning of the seventeenth Century.—In the Year 1283, the Body of an eminent Person among the *Romans* was discovered here, and thought by some to have been the Body of *Constantius*, Father to *Constantine*. But whosoever it was, King Edward I. who was then building his Town of *Caernarvon*, commanded it to be re-interr'd in the Church.—In the River *Conway* are found black Muscles, which breed as large and clear Pearl as any Part of *Europe*. The Country People call them *Kregin-Diliw*, or *Deluge Shells*, imagining they were brought hither at first by the Deluge.—Upon this River, about five Miles from the Sea, stood the old *Conovium*, mentioned by *Antoninus*. There is now a small Village called *Caer Hén*, upon the same Spot.—*Aberconway*, which sprung from the Ruins of *Conovium*, is situated on the Mouth of the River. Here is a remarkable Epitaph worth our Notice. The Purport of it is as follows: *Here lieth the Body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conwey, Gent. who was the one and fortieth Child of his Father William Hookes Esq; by Alice his Wife, and the Father of seven and twenty Children: He died the twentieth Day of March, 1637.*—In the utmost Northern Point of this County, a large Promontory runs into the Sea, on which stood the antient City of *Diganwy*, consumed by Lightning many Ages since. It is generally believed that this was the *Diſſum* of the *Romans*, so called from the *Nervii Diſſenses* being stationed here. In this Neighbourhood were discovered several Brass Weapons, as Axes, Swords, &c. supposed to be such as the *Britons* used before they employed Iron.—On the Top of *Penmaen Mawr*, a Mountain on the Sea Shore, about five Miles to the South West of *Aberconway*, is a Hill, called *Braich y Dhin*, so very high and steep as to render it in a manner impregnable by Nature. Yet immense Labour has been bestow'd to make it equally strong by Art. For here are still visible the Ruins of three Walls, one within another, generally six or seven Feet in Thickness, strengthened with near a hundred Towers. When or by whom these great Works were raised, is very uncertain.—About a Mile from hence, on the plain Mountain, are the Remains of a *British* Temple, consisting of an Entrenchment near fourscore Yards in Circumference, on the Outside of which are several rough Stone Pillars, some whereof are still standing, about five or six Feet in Height, and the whole surrounded with a Stone Wall.—Near this are several Monuments consisting of vast Heaps of Stones, under which lie buried the *Britons* who nobly lost their Lives in the Defence of their Country against the *Romans* in a pitched Battle, wherein the latter were worsted and routed.

Remarks.



Remarkable Persons.] *Anarawd*, the brave Prince of North Wales, who fought and defeated *Eadred*, Duke of Mercia, by which Victory he rescued his Country from the Oppression of the Saxon Yoke.—*Gruffyth ap Kynan*, Prince of this Country, for the Freedom of which he encountered the *English* many times with various Success, till at last he was forced to make a Composition with them, by which he secured part of his Dominions to himself and his Family.—*Dr. John Williams*, Archbishop of York, who in the late Civil Wars first sided with the King, and afterwards with the Parliament, by which Conduct he incurred the Censure of both Parties, was born at *Aberconway*.

Various Particulars.] This County sends two Members to Parliament. viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for *Caernarvon*.—It lies in the Diocese of *Bangor*, and consists of sixty-eight Parishes. Its Division is into ten *Hundreds*, containing about 2,769 Houses, and upwards of 16,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 370,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs in *Caernarvonshire* are these following: At *Aberconwey* on the 24th of August, the 29th of September, and the 28th of October; at *Bangor* on the 23d of November; at *Caernarvon* on the 23d of July.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS County was originally inhabited, as we have mentioned, by the *Dimæta*, and by the Roman Wri- called *Ceretica*; which Name some have derived from *Caratatus*, Sovereign of this Country. But as we find by *Tacitus*, that this Prince's Dominions were very extensive, it does not seem probable that this narrow Tract alone should receive its Name from him. The *British* Name is *Sir Aberteivi*, taken from the chief Town *Aberteivi* (or *Cardigan*) so called from its Situation at the Mouth of the River *Teivi*.

Situation.] This County is bounded on the North by *Montgomeryshire*; on the East by *Radnorshire* and *Brecknockshire*; on the West by the *Irish* Sea; and on the South by *Caermarthenshire*.—Its Length from North East to South West is reckoned to be about forty-four Miles, its Breadth from East to West, near twenty-two, and the Circumference one hundred and three.—*Cardigan*, the

County Town, is one hundred and forty-eight Miles West North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County varies with the Soil; for the Southern and Western Parts being more upon a Level than *Wales* generally is, the Soil is very fruitful, and the Air mild and pleasant. But the Northern and Eastern Parts, as they are mountainous, so they are both barren and bleak in Comparison to the rest. Yet in the worst Part of *Cardiganshire* we find large Herds of Cattle bred, for which Purpose there is sufficient Pasture.—As to Coals or other Fuel, it is very scarce; but to make amends, here are several rich Lead Mines (the Ore often appearing above Ground) and likewise some which produce Silver. Fish both of the River and Sea-kind is very plentiful, as also Fowl both tame and wild.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Teivi*, the *Rydal*, and the *Istwyth*.—The *Teivi* (or *Tywy*) which *Ptolomy* corruptly calls *Tuerobius*, takes its Rise and Name from the Lake *Teivi*, at the Foot of the Mountains on the Eastern Edge of *Cardiganshire*. At first it wanders, and is in a manner lost among the Rocks and Stones with which this Part of the Country abounds, till it reaches *Straetfleur*, where it begins to have a regular Channel running to the South West by *Tregaron*, and so near *Bangor*, after which it makes an Angle to the Westward, and falls into the *Irish* Sea below *Cardigan*. This River is still famous for its great Plenty of excellent Salmon, and was formerly noted, as *Giraldus* and some other Authors assert, for breeding Beavers, which were no where else found in *Britain*. The Description they give of this amphibious Creature agrees with those found in the *West-Indies*; and to corroborate their Assertion, they cite a Law of Prince *Howel Dda*, where the Price of a Beaver's Skin is ascertained. Yet after all, the whole History is by some resolved into a larger Breed of Otters.—The *Rydal* springs in the South West Side of *Plyn-Lhymmon* Mountains, and forms a Course South and South West, till it falls into the *Irish* Sea, jointly with the River *Istwyth*.—The *Istwyth* rises beyond the Lead-Mines in the North East Edge of *Cardiganshire*, and runs much upon the same Points with the *Rydal*, till it approaches *Aber-Istwyth*, where it falls into the *Irish* Sea.

Chief Towns.] *Cardigan*, *Aber-Istwyth*, *Llanbedar*, and *Tregaron*.

Cardigan, in the *British* Language *Abertiewi*, is pleasantly situated on the Mouth of the River *Tiewi*, as its *British* Name expresses. It was fortified by *William Clare*, and from hence *Robert Fitz-Stephen* first invaded *Ireland* with a small Force, but sufficient to secure an Entrance into that Kingdom, by which it has been reduced

duced to acknowledge the Sovereignty of the Crown of *England*. The Town at present is large and well peopled. Its Trade is chiefly to *Ireland*, whither and to other Parts it exports Lead, which has been of great Advantage to all the neighbouring Country. The Church is a goodly Edifice, as is also the publick Hall, where the County Business is transacted. The Corporation is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. Over the River *Tiewi*, which here makes a noble Appearance, is a good Stone Bridge.

Aberystwith, so called from the River *Iſſwyth*, though situated more properly on the River *Rydal*. It was once a Place of considerable Strength, having a Castle and Wall for its Security, both which are now gone to Decay. The Town however is in a thriving Condition having a considerable Trade both in Lead and Fish, especially Cod and Herring; yet has no Parish Church of its own, but is beholden for one to the neighbouring Town of *Lhan-Badarn-wawr*, which has a fair Church, formerly a Bishop's Cathedral. *Aberystwyth* is a Corporation, and has a very good Market every Monday.

Chief Seats.] *Peterwell*, not far from *Landowery*, the Seat of *Walter Lloyd Esq*;—At *Nanteos* *Thomas Powell* has a Seat.—*Gogarth*, near *Cardigan*, the Seat of *Thomas Pryse Esq*;

Curiosities.] In the Parish of *Lhan Goedmor*, a little to the Eastward of *Cardigan*, are several Monuments of various Forms. That at *Neuodh*, in this Neighbourhood, consists of nineteen Stones, but lying in such a confused Order, as makes it difficult to count them, which has given Occasion to the Name of *Meinou Kywriwol*. Not far from hence is the famous *Lhéch y Gwres*, or Monument of the Gigantick Woman. It consists of one vast Stone, supported by four large Stone Pillars, with others of a lesser Size, of which some are set upright and others lye upon the Ground. The whole is placed upon a small Eminence in a large Field.—Not far from *Kelban*, about five Miles to the Southward of *Tregaron*, is a remarkable Pillar placed on the Top of a Mountain. On what Account it was originally set up, is very uncertain; but its Name is well adapted to the Nature of it, viz. *Hir waen Gwydhog*, or the Conspicuous Colossus. At present it serves for a Boundary Mark between *Cardiganshire* and *Caermarthenshire*.—At *Penbrin*, a Parish near the Sea side, not far from the Church, a large rough Stone lies on the Ground with an Inscription cut very deep, importing that *The Heart of Valentius of North Wales lies buried there*.—Not long since in this Parish was found a British Gold Coin, weighing near a Guinea, and which is supposed to be antienter than the Invasion of the Romans.—*Lhan Dewi Brevi*, near the *Tiewi* on the South East Edge of the County, is remarkable for the

Synod held here, in which the Errors of *Pelagius* concerning Grace were condemned about the Year 522.—In the Church (besides several Inscriptions which are so full of Abbreviations as not to be legible) is shown the *Matkorn yr ych bannog*, or *Matkorn ych Dewi*, as a great Curiosity. It is the near Horn of an Ox, about a Foot and a half in Circumference at the Root, and as heavy as if it were Stone. It has been preserved here, as they say, ever since the Time of St. *David*, who assisted at the Synod above-mentioned.—About a Mile from hence, on the other Side of the River, in a Field called *Kaer Kestilb*, or *Castle Field*, are frequently discovered Roman Coins, Bricks, and wrought Stones. Notwithstanding the Name still continuing, there is not the least Remains of a Castle, nor any Account of such a Building to be met with. However the great Number of Antiquities found here, put the Matter beyond Dispute.—Between *Kenmarth* and *Lbandugwydh*, the River *Teivi* pours down a Precipice, which constrains the Salmon to exert themselves in leaping over the Fall, which they do with surprising Dexterity, in order to get up to the narrow Streams.—On the North East Side of *Cardiganshire* is the vast Mountain of *Plyn-Lhymmon*, on the Sides of which are three Lakes which form the three Rivers *Severn*, *Wye*, and *Rhydal*.—*Lhanvibangel genew'r glyn*, a Parish in the Northern Part of this County, remarkable for a Monument known by the Name of *Gwel Taliesin*, or the Grave of *Taliesin*. It consists of four Stones about twelve Inches above the Surface. The two Stones on the Sides are near a Yard and a half long; the other two, at each End, are about a Yard long.

Remarkable Person.] The celebrated Poet *Taliesin*, surnamed *Benbeirdd*, famous for his Poetical Compositions in the *British* Language. He lived about the Middle of the sixth Century.

Various Particulars.] This County sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for *Cardigan*.—It lies in the Diocese of St. *David's*, and contains seventy-seven Parishes. Its Division is into five *Hundreds*, in which are reckoned about 3160 Houses, and near 35000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 520,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Cardigan* on the 25th of *March*, the 15th of *August*, the 8th of *September*, and the 8th of *December*; at *Langaranny* on the 15th of *May*; at *Tregar-ron* on the 8th of *February*, and the 8th of *March*.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Name.] IN the Time of the *Romans*, this County was inhabited by the *Ordovices*, who likewise extended themselves through *Flintshire*, *Caernarvonshire*, *Montgomeryshire*, and *Merionethshire*. It is called at present in the *British* Language *Sir Dhinbech*.

Situation.] *Denbighshire* is bounded on the North by the *Irish* Sea and part of *Flintshire*; on the East by *Cheshire* and *Shropshire*; on the West by *Merionethshire* and *Caernarvonshire*; and on the South by *Montgomeryshire*.—It measures from North West to South East about forty Miles, from North to South about twenty one, and in Circumference near one hundred and eighteen.—*Denbigh*, the County Town, is distant one hundred and threescore Miles North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is very wholesome, but sharp, being continually agitated by the Winds, which blow over the snowy Tops of its Mountains. The Soil is various, and almost in the Extremes of good and bad. For the famous Vale of *Clwyd*, (called by the *Britons* *Duffryn Clwyd*) is such a fruitful, pleasant, and even delicious Spot, that few Places in *Europe* can equal it. The Extent of this Vale from the Northward to the Southward is near seventeen Miles, and from East to West about five. The East Side of the County answers but indifferently to the Art and Industry of the Husbandman: And the West Side is in a manner barren and abandon'd. The Inhabitants are generally long-lived; but those who dwell in the abovementioned Vale, are remarkable for retaining a great Vivacity to a very advanc'd Age. The chief Commodities which this County affords are Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Fish and Fowl. To which may be added plenty of Lead Ore.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Clwyd*, the *Elwy*, the *Dee*, and the *Conwy*.—The *Clwyd* rises in the Middle of the County, and, after fetching a Compass to the South East; forms its Course to the Northward, passing by *Ruthin*, and not far from *Denbigh*; in its Way to the *Irish* Sea, before it reaches which, it enters *Flintshire*.—The *Elwy* has its Source in the South West Edge of the County, from whence it runs chiefly to the North and North East till it leaves *Denbighshire*, immediately after which, it falls into the *Clwyd* near the City of *St. Asaph*.—The *Dee* enters this County from *Merionethshire*, a little to the Westward of *Llangollen*. It crosses the Southern Corner of *Denbighshire*, and then receiving the River *Keirioeg*, it becomes the Boundary between

tween this County and *Cheshire*.—The *Conwy* is the Boundary between *Denbighshire* and *Caernarvonshire*.

Chief Towns.] *Denbigh*, *Wrexham*, *Ruthin* and *Llanrwst*.

Denbigh, by the *Welsh* called *Kledwryn yn Rhos*, or the craggy Hill in *Rhos*, to express its Situation on a hanging Rock. It stands about two Miles to the West South West of the River *Clwyd*, and has a delightful Prospect into the rich Vale which bears that Name. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* it was bestowed by him with a large Tract of Land on *David ap Gryffyth*, Brother to Prince *Llewelyn*; but after the Execution of the two Brothers, the King gave it to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign the Inhabitants, with the Assistance of the Earl of *Leicester*, whom that Princess had created Baron of *Denbigh*, began a new Town, and by Degrees abandon'd the old one. It was formerly walled about, and was likewise secured by a Castle, thought to be impregnable by reason of its advantageous Situation. The Tanners and Glovers drive a considerable Trade here, and the Town itself is large and populous. It is governed by an Alderman, two Bailiffs, twenty-five capital Burgeses, &c. The Market-Day is *Wednesday*, when the Town is plentifully supplied with Corn, Cattle and other Provisions.

Wrexham, called by the Saxons (who in all Probability were the Founders of it) *Writhlesham*, is situated in that part of the County called by the *Welsh* *Mallor Gymraeg*, or *Bromfield*, where the Soil is good, and yet affords plenty of Lead. It is supposed to be the largest Town in all *North Wales*, and by some Authors much extolled on Account of the fine Steeple, which is so far from being, as they express it, one of the finest in *England*, that it has a bad Effect at the first Glance of the Eye, and upon Examination is found to be very ill designed in every Particular. But they might have commended the Place with much more Reason, for something really valuable, which is the chearful Industry of its Inhabitants, who manage a considerable Manufacture of *Welsh Flannel*, which is sent in large Quantities from hence to *London*. It has a small Market on *Mondays*, but a very considerable one on *Thursdays*.

Chief Seats.] *Holt-Castle*, not far from *Wrexham*, a Seat belonging to the Earl of *Derby*. It was demolished in the late Civil Wars, and has not yet been repaired.—*Winslay*, the Seat of Sir *Watkin Williams Wynn*.—*Llewenny*, about three Miles near North of *Denbigh*, belongs to Sir *Robert Salusbury*.—*Chirk-Castle* on the East Edge of this County, about five Miles to the South East of *Llangollen*, the Seat of *John Middleton*, Esq;—*Melay*, the Seat of *John Wynn*, Esq;

Curiosities.]

Curiosities.] *Llanfannan*, about seven Miles to the North West of *Denbigh*, has a remarkable Cave cut in the Side of a great Rock, which contains twenty-four Seats of different Dimensions. 'Tis known by the Name of *Arthur's* round Table.—Among the Hills on the South West Side of the County is the Parish of *Lhan Gerrig y Drudion*, or the *Parish of Druid-Stones*. Of these (if they were erected by the *Druids*) there are only two left, which are like great Stone Chests, and which is the general Name for them in these Parts, the *Welsh* calling them *Kistieu Maen*. One of them in this Parish is known by the Name of *Karchar Kynrick Rwth*, or *Kynric Rwth's Prison*. It consists of seven Stones, the uppermost of which is of a considerable Weight, to secure the Lid upon which it lies from being easily moved. It is highly probable that they were not originally designed for Prisons, since *Kynric Rwth*, who is said to have made that Use of them, lived long since the Time of the *British Druids*. The Stones of which they are composed, are generally about two Yards in Height, and half that Dimension in Breadth.—Not far from hence in the Parish of *Lhan Vihangel*, on the River *Alwen*, is an orbicular Ditch and Rampire about three hundred Paces in Circumference, called *Pen y Gaerwawr*. In the same Parish is *Kaer y Dhynod* close by the River. It is a Fortification of an oval Figure, and, on the Side next the River, the Stones are heap'd up above thirty Yards perpendicular, but on the Land Side not above sixteen. There is great Reason to believe that this was King *Caractacus's* Camp, when he fought *Ostorius* the Roman General, for it agrees very well with the Description of that Prince's Camp, given us by *Tacitus* when he speaks of *Ostorius's* Expedition against the *Britons*.—On the other Side of the River *Alwen* is the Fort called *Kaer vor-wyn*, or the *Maiden-Fort*. It is an extensive orbicular Entrenchment, much more artificially raised than *Kaer y Dhynod*.

Remarkable Person.] *Gruffyth ap Madock*, who in the Reign of King *Henry III.* basely sided with the *English* against his own Country, for which he was often forced to take Shelter in his strong Castle of *dinas Brân*, otherwise he might very possibly have fallen a Sacrifice to the Vengeance of the exasperated *Welsh*.

Various Particulars.] *Denbighshire* sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for the Borough of *Denbigh*. It lies partly in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, except the greatest Part of the Vale of *Clywd*, which is in the Diocese of *Bangor*, and contains fifty seven Parishes. Its Division is into twelve *Hundreds*, in which are reckon'd about 6400 Houses, and

and 38,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed to contain about 410,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following : At *Denbigh* on the 3d of *May*, the 7th of *July*, and the 14th of *September* ; at *Ruthin* on the 31st of *October* ; at *Wrexham* on the 12th of *March*.

FLINTSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS County does not seem to have had any distinct Name among the *Welsh*, and probably by them was included in the same Appellation with what we call *Denbighshire*, and they *Sir Dhenbech*. The Name of *Flintshire* it received from *Flint-Castle*, but from whence that was so called, is altogether uncertain. The *Ordovices*, as we have observed above, were the antient Inhabitants of these Parts.

Situation.] *Flintshire* is bounded on the North by an Arm of the Sea, which forms the great Æstuary of the River *Dee* ; on the East by *Cheshire* ; on the South East by *Shropshire* ; and on the Southern and Western Sides by *Denbighshire*, which County severs a small Part of *Flintshire*, of about thirty-five Miles in Circumference, from the rest on the South East Side.—Its Length from North West to South East considerably exceeds its Breadth from North to South ; the former is reckon'd to be about thirty-three Miles, and the latter about eight.—*Flint*, the County Town, is one hundred and fifty Miles North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is cold, but healthful, as appears from the long Lives of many of the Inhabitants.—The Soil, as it is not so mountainous as most Parts of *Wales*, is indifferently fruitful, producing some Wheat, but great Plenty of Rye, and Grass in the Vallies. The Cattle, though very small, yield a great Quantity of Milk, in proportion to their Size, and are excellent Beef.—The Mountains are well stored with Lead, which yields immense Profit to the several Owners.—The chief Commodities are Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-coal, Lead, Mill-stones, Honey, &c. With this last they make *Metheglin*, a wholesome Drink much in Vogue in these Parts.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers besides the *Chwd*, and the *Dee*, which, as we have seen before, water the Western and Eastern Sides of this County, it has peculiar to itself the *Wheeler*, the *Sevion*,





Sevion, and the *Alen*.—The *Wheeler* rises near King *Offa's* Ditch in the Middle of the County, and crossing a Slip of *Denbighshire* (which makes an Indent near *Caierwis*) it falls into the *Clywd* a little to the East of *Mael y Gaer Hill Varis*.—The *Sevion* has its Source on the North of *Caierwis*, and running Westward joins the *Clywd* below *Rhuddlan-Castle*.—The *Alen* rises in *Denbighshire* and enters this County near *Mold*, from whence it forms a Course mostly Eastward, till it falls into the *Dee* near the Town of *Alen*, which takes its Name from this River. —These Rivers, with the *Irish* Sea on the North Side of the County, furnish *Flintshire* with great Plenty of most kinds of Fish.

Chief Towns.] *St. Asaph*, *Flint*, and *Caierwis*.

St. Asaph, called by the *Welsh* also *Lhan Elwy*, is situated on the Confluence of the *Elwy* and the *Clywd*. This City was first made an Episcopal See by *Kentigern the Scot*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, who settled here about the Year 560, and built a Cathedral and a Monastery. After this, being desirous of returning into *Scotland*, he appointed *Asaph* to be his Successor, from whom the Town took its present Name. It stands in the rich and pleasant Vale of *Clywd*, yet it is but a poor City, with a very indifferent Cathedral, but some good Houses. The Market here, such as it is, is held on *Saturdays*.

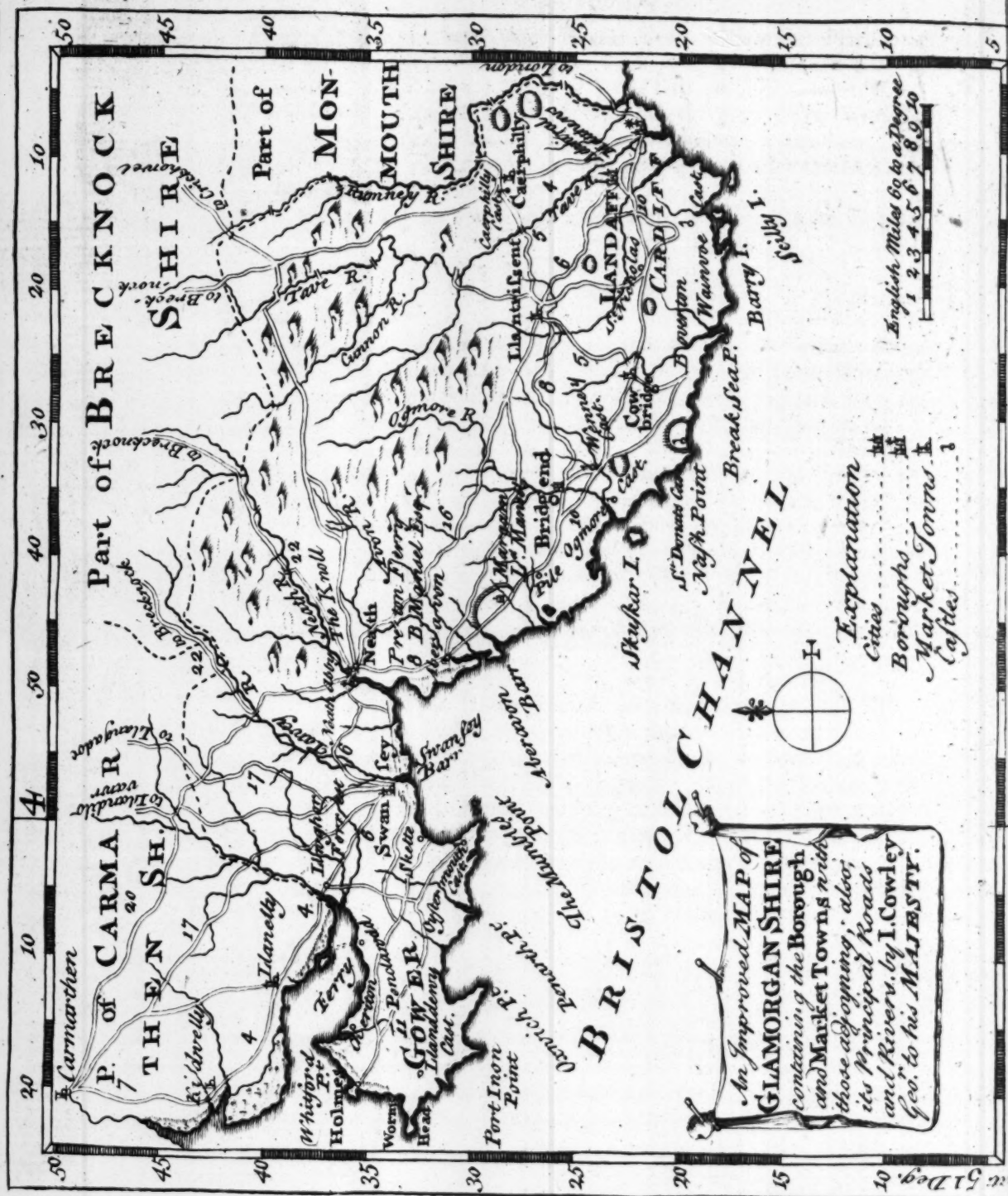
Flint, the County Town, is situated on the *Æstuary* of the River *Dee*, but notwithstanding its advantageous Situation for Trade, is but a mean Place without any Market. The Castle, which now lies in Ruins, was begun by King *Henry II.* and finished by King *Edward I.*

Chief Seats.] *Moyston*, the Seat of Sir *Roger Moyston*.—*Hawarden-Castle*, about six Miles to the South East of *Flint*, is the Seat of Sir *John Glynn*.—*Leefwood*, not far from *Northop*, is the Seat of Sir *George Wynne*.

Curiosities.] On the Hill called *Mael y Gaer*, about four Miles to the South East of *St. Asaph's*, is an old Fortification, which some have mistaken for the Ruins of a City. The Fortrefs is exactly round, and about four hundred and twenty Paces in Circumference; the Earth is raised after the Fashion of a Parapet. Some conjecture, that this is the *Varis* mentioned by *Antoninus*.—*Rhuddlan Castle*, situated on the River *Clywd*, from the reddish Colour of whose Banks it takes its Name, was formerly a stately Building raised by *Llewelin ap Sisilbt*, Prince of *Wales*. In the Town were likewise an Abbey and Hospital, and tho' now very inconsiderable, yet in the Reign of King *Edward II.* afforded sufficient Accommodations for that Prince and all his Court to keep their

their *Christmas* here three several Years. Near this Place was fought the great Battle in the Year 794, wherein *Offa* King of *Mercia*, and *Meredith* King of *Dyfed* both perished.—*St. Winifred's-Well*, or *Holy-Well*, famous for the great Cures wrought here, which some attribute to the Intercession of the Saint, and others to the Water being strongly impregnated with the Minerals through which it runs.

The Spring is remarkably cold, and rushes forth with so great Violence, that it turns a Mill very near the Source. The Story of *St. Winifrid* is too well known to be repeated here, whether true or false.—*Hope-Castle*, called in the *Welch* Language *Kaer Gavrle*, remarkable for affording a Retreat to King *Edward I.* when his Army was surpris'd by the *Welch*. It is near eight Miles to the South East of *Flint*.—About the same Distance, but more to the Southward, is *Mold*, or *Gwydhyrig* as it is called by the Natives. It is generally thought to be the Spot on which the *Britons* gained the great Victory of *Alleluia*, (so called from that Word being frequently repeated in the Battle) against their *Pagan* Invaders the *Picts* and *Saxons*. They were led to the Fight by their Bishops *Germanus* and *Lupus*, from the first of whom the Field of Battle is still called *Maes Garmen*.—At *Leeferwood*, in this Parish, the Slate of the Coal, or upper Coat of it, is frequently beautified with curious Representations of Leaves of several Species of Plants, equally distinguishable from each other, as those above Ground.—Not far from the *Hope* was discovered a *Roman* Hot Bath, or Hypocaust. It is hewn out of the solid Rock, floored with Brick set in Mortar, and roofed with polished Tiles, having several Holes bored through them. The Roof was supported by Pillars of Brick, and hollow Bricks laid over it for the Conveyance of the Heat. The Length of it was about eighteen Feet, the Breadth about fourteen, and the Height about two.—*Colebul*, so called from the Plenty of Coals hereabouts, is remarkable for the Defeat given the *English* by the *Welch*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* when the Royal Standard was taken.—On *Moslyn* Mountain is the Pillar or Monument upon which Antiquaries have employed much Pains to very little Purpose. The Pillar is set in a Pedestal about five Feet in Length, not quite so broad, and above a Foot in Thickness. The Pillar itself is something more than eleven Feet in Height, and near twenty-eight Inches broad, and eleven Inches thick. The various Sculptures and Characters have not as yet been decypher'd, so that we are entirely in the Dark either as to the Time or Occasion of erecting this Monument.—Not far from it is a Place called *Gorsedbeu*, containing several Barrows, or Burying-Places, where have been thrown in the Bodies of those that were slain in some Battle, but the Particulars of the Fight are not known at this Distance of Time.



An Improved MAP of
GLAMORGAN SHIRE
 containing the Borough
 and Market Towns with
 those adjoining; also
 its Principal Roads
 and Rivers, by I. Cowley
 Geo. to his MAJESTY.

Explanation
 Cities
 Boroughs
 Market Towns
 Castles

English Miles 0 to 10
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

One of them is called in *Welch* by the Name of *Maen y Chwyvan*, or *Cwynvan*, which signifies the *Stone of Lamentation*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Llewelin ap Ithel*, Prince of *Wales*, built the Castle whose Ruins are still visible at *Rhuddlan*.—*Owen ap Aldud* bravely defended himself against the *English* in King *Richard* the II^d's Reign, till he obtained very honourable Conditions.—*Howel Gawynedd* took Part with *Owen Glendwr* against King *Henry IV.* for which he lost his Head on *Moel y Gaer*.

Various Particulars.] *Flintshire* sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for the Borough of *Flint*.—The greatest Part of this County lies in the Diocese of *St. Asaph*, the rest belongs to that of *Chester*, and contains twenty-eight Parishes. It is divided into five *Hundreds*, in which are reckoned about 5000 Houses, and 32,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed at 160,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Flint* on the 1st of *August*; at *Caierwis* on the 29th of *August*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS County is variously named by the *Welch*, who call it *Glab-Morgan*, *Morganw*, *Gwlad Morgan*, and *Golad Vorganwg*; all which are understood to imply the Dominion of *Morgan* a *British* Prince. Though some derive it from *Môr*, the Sea. Its antient Inhabitants were the *Silures*, this being the utmost Bounds of that People to the South West.

Situation.] *Glamorganshire* is bounded on the North by *Brecknockshire*; on the East by *Monmouthshire*; on the West by *Caermarthenshire*; and on the South by the great *Æstuary* of the River *Severn*. Its Length from East to West is about forty-eight Miles, its Breadth from North to South about twenty-seven, and its Circumference is reckoned to be about one hundred and sixteen Miles.—*Landaff*, the principal Place in this County, is one hundred and twenty-six Miles near West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air and Soil are various; on the Hills in the North Part of the County the Air is very sharp, occasioned by the long Continuance of the Snow, and consequently the Soil in these Parts is very indifferent. But on the Southern Side of *Glamorganshire*, the Air is mild and pleasant, the Soil very fruitful,

fruitful, bearing large Crops of Corn, and Grass very remarkable for its Sweetness. As to Cattle, they abound in all Parts, for even the Mountainous Part has its fruitful Vallies, which afford very good Pasture.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Coal, Fish and Butter.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Runney*, the *Taff*, the *Ogmore*, the *Avon*, the *Cledaugh*, and the *Tavye*.—The *Runney* rises in *Brecknockshire*, but soon enters this County, between which and *Monmouthshire* it is the Boundary, falling into the Mouth of the *Severn*.—The *Taff* rises likewise in *Brecknockshire*, and runs through the Eastern Side of *Glamorganshire*, passing by *Llandaff* and *Cardiff* in its Way to the Mouth of the *Severn*.—The *Ogmore* has its Source in the Northern Edge of this County, from whence it runs to the Southward through the Middle of *Glamorganshire* to *Bridgend*, below which it falls into the great *Æstuary*.—The *Avon* springs up among the Hills in the North of *Glamorganshire*, not far from the *Ogmore*, but winds away more to the South West till it reaches the *Æstuary* at *Aberavon*, which takes its Name from being situated on the Mouth of the River.—The *Cledaugh* forms much the same Course, passing by *Neath* to the Sea, into which it falls about four Miles West of the *Avon*.—The *Tavye* rises at the Foot of the *Black Mountain* in *Brecknockshire*, and enters this County at *Istragundles* on the North West Edge, from whence it runs mostly Southward to the Sea at *Swansey*. These, with many Rivulets running into them and the Sea, render this County very fertile, the South Part of which is very justly stiled *The Garden of Wales*, and supplies it with great Variety of Fish, as well as the Sea Coasts.

Chief Towns.] *Llandaff*, *Cardiff*, *Kaer-philly*, *Llantrissant*, *Cowbridge*, *Bridgend*, *Aberavon*, *Neath*, and *Swansey*.

Llandaff, a City of no great Consideration, unless on Account of its Cathedral, which is a goodly Edifice, and notwithstanding it was built in the Year 1107, is still in very good Condition. For seven hundred Years before that Date the only Cathedral they had in this City was a poor Building about twenty Feet in Length, and ten in Breadth. Here is no Market, but the Inhabitants are supplied with Provisions from

Cardiff, in the *British* Language called *Caer-Dydd*, situated on the River *Taff* (or *Tâv*) which enables it to carry on a brisk Trade with *Bristol*, and other Places; small Vessels bringing up the Lading of the Ships from the Harbour below. The Town is well built and indifferently large. The Castle is the Work of *Robert Fitz-Hamon* the *Norman*, and is a large stately Edifice, designed for a Place of Strength. The Corporation is governed by
the

the Constable of the Castle, the Earl of *Pembroke* or his Deputy twelve Aldermen, twelve capital Burgeffes, Steward, Town-Clerk, &c. Here the Business of the Country, as Assizes, Sessions, &c. is transacted. The Market is plentifully furnished with all kinds of Provisions on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Chief Seats.] *Swansey-Castle* is a Seat belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*.—*Cardiffe-Castle* belongs to the Earl of *Pembroke*.—*Cotbey-Castle*, about five Miles to the Westward of *Llantriffent*, did belong to the late Earl of *Leicester*.—*Kynfig-Castle*, four Miles South East of *Aberawon*, is the Seat of Lord *Mansel*.—*St. Donnat's-Castle*, about thirteen Miles South West of *Cardiff*, the Seat of the Hon. *Buffy Mansel, Esq.*

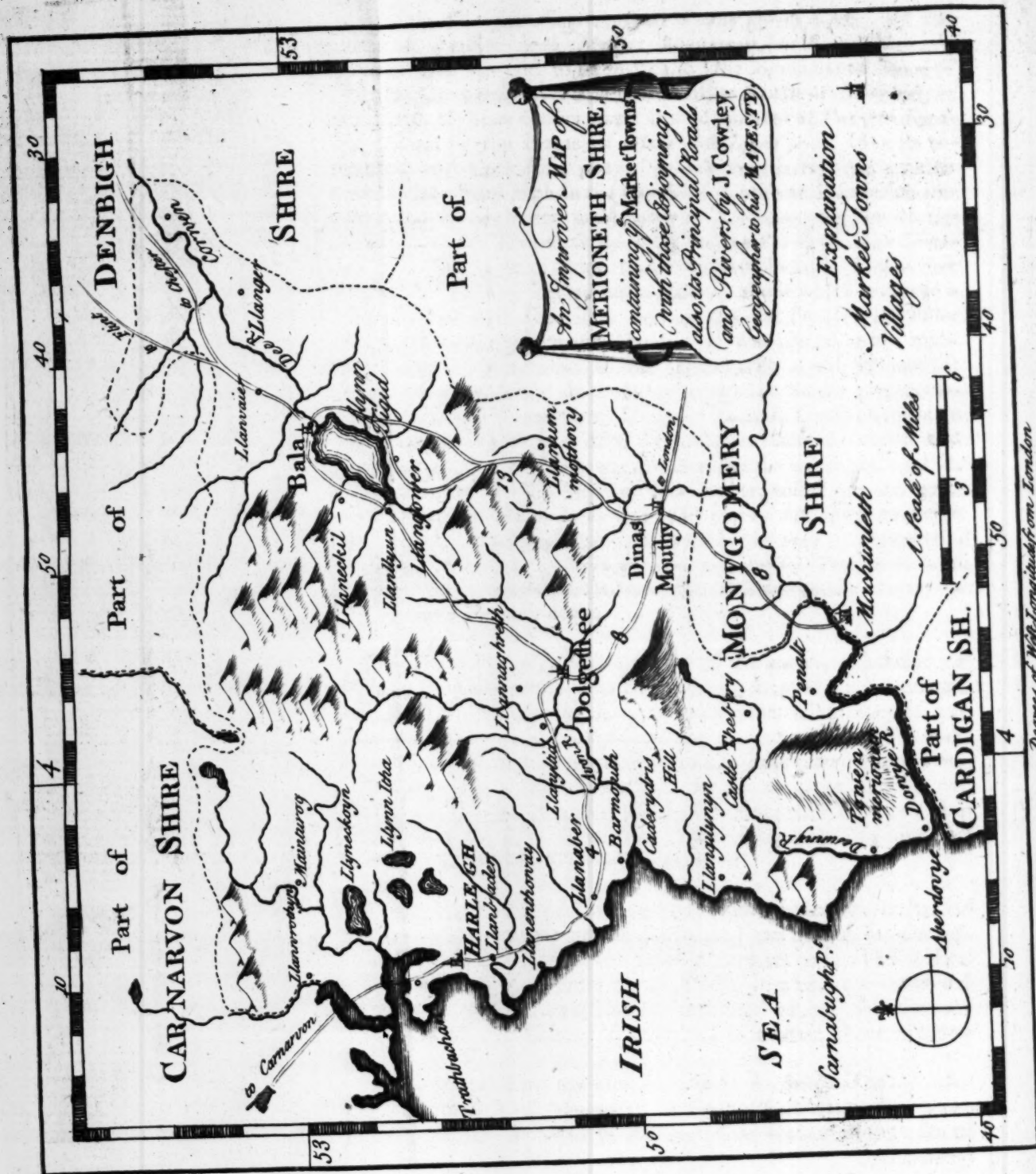
Curiosities.] *Caerphilly-Castle*, little inferior either as to Strength or Grandeur, when in a flourishing Condition, to *Windsor* itself, is situated on the Eastern Edge of this County. It is supposed to have been originally a *Roman Work*, but the Ruins plainly show that it has been rebuilt since their Time. The Hail is twenty-three Yards in Length, eleven in Breadth, and six in Height.—Between *Caerphilly*, and the River *Taff*, is the Monument called in the *Welsh Language* *Maen Hir*. It is a rough Stone Pillar near three Yards high, and is placed close to a small Intrenchment, in the Middle of which is a square Area, containing, as is supposed from the Inscription, the Corps of one *Teffroiti*.—Between four and five Miles Southward from the Mouth of the River *Taff*, are two small pleasant Islands called *Sully* and *Barry*. In this last is a Cave in a Rock, from whence, as we are told by *Giraldus*, the Noise of a Smith's Bellows, Forge, Hammer, &c. have been often heard. But either he has left off Business, or People's Imaginations are not so strong as formerly, nothing of that kind having been heard for many Years.—At *Lhan Ilbtud wawer*, a little to the North East of *Neath*, are two Stone Pyramids variously adorned with *British Carving*.—Near *St. Donnat's-Castle* have been frequently found *Roman Coins*, &c.—At *Newton*, about four Miles to the South West of *Bridgend*, is a remarkable Well, six Yards in Circumference, which at full Sea is almost empty, but at low Water ready to run over.—At *Mynydd Margan*, on the Top of a Hill, is the famous Monument called *y Maen Lythyrog*, whose Inscription, according to the Vulgar Notion, is so very fatal, that whoever reads it will die instantly. This may be very true, for at present it is so defaced by Time, that it is no longer legible. However, some have been bold enough to read it heretofore, and lived to tell us it only implied that one *Bodvocus* lies buried there.—Between this Place and *Kynfig Castle* a Grave-Stone lying by the Way Side has this odd Inscription, PUMP. BUSCAR. AIN.

TOPIUS. *The five Fingers of our Friend destroy'd us.* By the Vulgar it is called *Bedb Morgan Morganwg*, or *Prince Morgan's Grave*. But it is said to be in Reality the monumental Stone of *Pompeius Carantorius*.—About five Miles North of *Bridgend*, in the Parish of *Lhan Gadock*, there is a Monument at *Panwen Byrd-bin*, known by the Name of *Maen dan Lygad yryb*, from its resembling two Cock-Pits, one of which very lately had a rough Stone Pillar a Yard high in the Centre of it, with an Inscription implying that it was raised in Memory of *Caritinus*, the Son of *Be-ricius*.—On *Mynydd Gelhi onnen*, in the Parish of *Lhan Giv-lach*, is a Monumental Stone broke into four Pieces. It was five Foot high, the Top formed into a Round, about which is carved a kind of Cross with Flourishes, and on the flat Part of the Pillar are carved a Man's Face and Hands. It was placed in the midst of a Heap of Stones.—In the same Parish is the Monument called *Karn Lhechard*: It consists of rough flat Stones pitched an End in a circular Form, about fifty-four Yards in Circumference, in the Centre of which is a kind of Cell two Yards in Length and four Foot wide; the Stone which served for the Cover lies near it. —In the Western Part of this County, called *Gower*, upon *Kewn Bryn* Mountain, is an immense Stone, computed to weigh near twenty Ton, laid upon seven others by way of Supporters. They are all of the Mill-stone Sort, and several Tons have been broke off the upper One for that Use. It is commonly known by the Name of *Arthur's Stone*.

Remarkable Persons.] *Robert Duke of Normandy*, eldest Son to *William the Conqueror*, who besides being stript of his Dukedom, had his Eyes put out by his youngest Brother King *Henry I.* and detained a Prisoner in *Cardiff Castle* for many Years.—*Jestyn ap Gwrgan*, Lord of *Glamorganshire*, rose in Rebellion against *Rhys ap Ieudwr* his natural Sovereign, whom, with the Assistance of *Robert Fitz-Hamon* and other Normans, he defeated and slew. But the Normans punished him for his Treason, by expelling him the Country, and sharing it among themselves.

Various Particulars.] *Glamorganshire* sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for *Cardiff*. —It lies in the Diocese of *Landaff*, and reckons 118 Parishes. The Division of it is into ten *Hundreds*, in which are contained between 9 and 10,000 Houses, and near 58,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed to contain about 540,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Bridgend* on *Ascension Day*, and the 6th of *November*; at *Caerphilly* on the 19th of *July*; at *Cowbridge* on the 14th of *September*; at *Cardiff* on the 30th of *November*;



November; at *Different* on the 10th of *August*; at *Kasbuck* on the 19th of *September*; at *Neath* on the 2d of *July*, and the 1st of *September*; at *St. Mary's* on the 15th of *August*; at *St. Nicholas's* on the 6th of *December*; at *Swansey* on the 11th of *June*, and the 15th of *August*.

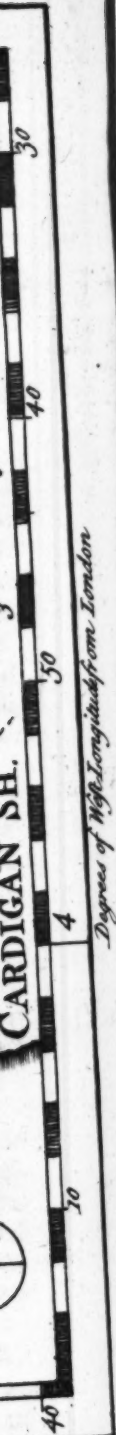
MERYONYTHSHIRE.

Name.] **T**HIS was part of the Country inhabited by the *Ordovices*, in the time of the *Romans*. The antient Writer *Giraldus* calls it *The Land of the Sons of Conan*. The *British* Name for it is *Sir Veiryonydh*, from whence the *English* Appellation is derived.

Situation] *Meryonythshire* is bounded on the North by *Caernarvonshire* and *Denbighshire*; on the East by *Montgomeryshire*; on the West by the *Irish Sea*; and on the South by the River *Dyffi*, which parts it from *Cardiganshire*.—The Length of this County is reckoned to be about thirty-eight Miles, its Breadth about twenty eight, and the Circumference one hundred and eleven.—*Harlech*, the chief Town, is distant one hundred and seventy-six Miles near North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is bleak, and not very healthful; the first Quality it has from the high Hills and Mountains with which it is encumber'd; the other from the Vapours arising from the *Irish Sea*, and which might still be of worse Consequence, if the sharp Winds to which *Meryonythshire* is subject, did not almost continually purify the Air.—The Soil is as bad as any in *Wales*, being very rocky and mountainous. However, Cattle and Sheep find indifferent good Pasture in the Vallies. Besides these, among their Commodities may be reckon'd up *Welch Cotton*, Deer, Goats, Fowl, Fish, especially Herrings, which are taken on this Coast in great Plenty.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers are the *Dyffi*, the *Avon*, the *Drurydh*, and the *Dee*.—The *Dyffi* rises in the East Side of the County, which it leaves at *Aberangel*, and after crossing a Part of *Montgomeryshire*, it enters *Meryonythshire* again at *Machynleth*, and then falls into the *Irish Sea* between this County and *Cardiganshire*, not far from the little Town of *Aberdyffi*.—The *Avon* has its Source near the Forest or Wood called *Berose Wood* on the East Side, from whence it runs mostly South West, passing by *Dolgellau* in its Way to the *Irish Sea*.—The *Drurydh*, issues from



a Lake on the Northern Edge of *Meryonythshire*, and forming its Course to the South West, it falls into the *Traeth Bychan*, or lesser Arm of the *Irish* Sea, about four Miles North of *Harlech*.—The *Dee* has two Spring Heads (from whence it is supposed to take its Name) in the Eastern part of this County, which being united, it runs through the Lake called *Llyn Tigid*, or *Pimble Meer*, without mixing its Waters with those of the Lake. At least the Fish seem not to mingle; for though the *Dee* abounds with Salmon, none are ever taken in the Lake out of the Stream of the River, neither does the *Dee* carry off any *Gwiniads*, a Fish resembling a Whiting, but in Taste like a Trout, which are peculiar to the Lake. The *Dee* leaves the Lake at *Bala*, and runs by a North East Course into *Denbighshire*.

Chief Towns.] *Harlech*, *Dolgelbe*, *Machynleth*, and *Bala*.

Harlech, the principal Town in *Meryonythshire*, is situated on the Sea-Coast near the North West Point of the County. It was originally called *Twr Brownwen*, but being rebuilt about the Year 877, by *Kelwyn ap Tagno*, it was from him called *Caer Kelwyn*. The Inhabitants entertain a Notion that King *Edward I.* built it, but this can only be true in regard of some Additions he might possibly make, especially as to the Fortifications, which were destroyed in the late Civil Wars. But the Place being naturally strong, here is a Garrison kept for the Security of the Coast. The Castle, though in Ruins, has still a Governor assigned it with a Salary of fifty Pounds a Year. It is governed by a Mayor, and has a Weekly Market on *Saturday*.

Chief Seat.] *Nanna*, about three Miles North of *Dolgelbe*, is the Seat of *William Vaughan Esq;*

Curiosities.] *Kader Idris*, an exceeding high Mountain, by some thought to be the highest in *Wales*, is remarkable for its *Alpine* Plants, which are peculiar to the highest Mountains.—Not far from *Dolgelbe*, at a Well called *Fynnon Vair*, several *Roman* Coins have been dug up, particularly some silver Pieces of the Coin of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Hadrian*.—In the Year 1692 was found, near *Harlech*, a Gold Chain formed in Wreaths with Hooks, at each End. It seemed to have been designed for holding a Quiver of Arrows, or some such Use. It weigh'd about eight Ounces.—We must not omit a very surprising Phenomenon this Part of the Country has fatally experienced several times. A livid Vapour, arising from the Sea, has been observed to spread itself on the Land, and set Fire to all Combustibles in its Way, as Barns, Stacks of Hay, and Corn. Neither did the Mischief stop here, for the Air, the Grass and Herbage being all blasted by this pestilential Exhalation,

tion, a great Mortality of Cattle, Sheep, Horses, &c. generally ensued. By trying different Experiments, a Discovery was made which proved of great Use to the Inhabitants; for they found, that whenever the Vapour was seen to approach the Shore, it might be prevented from doing any considerable Mischief, if timely dispersed, which was very feasible by discharging of Guns, or making any great Noise capable of putting the Air into Motion.—— Not far from *Harlech* is the remarkable Monument called *Koeten Arthur*, consisting of a large oval Table of Stone above three Yards in Length, and two and a half in Breadth. It lies shelving on three Stone Supporters, two of which are near eight Foot high, but the third does not exceed a Yard.—— In the North West Point of the County, a Roman Way is still very visible near *Festineog*, called in *English* *Helen's Way*, attributed to the Mother of *Constantine* the Great. It may be discerned at several other Places, as at *Kraig verwyn*, where the *Welsh* call it *Eford gam Helen Luedhog*, or the winding Road of *Helen the Great*; and likewise in some Parts of *Cardiganshire* and *Glamorganshire*.—— In the Mountain called *Mikneint*, not far from *Rhyd yr Halen*, are several Monuments of Stone, which the Inhabitants name *Bedheu Gwyr Ardudwy*, or the Tombs of the Men of *Ardudwy*. They are about thirty in number, and each of them sufficiently capacious to hold several Bodies. All the Account which can be met with concerning them, is, that a Battle was fought in this Place between the Inhabitants of *Dyffryn Ardudwy* and the *Denbighshire* Men, and that the Slain of the former were here interred.—— *Kair Gai*, or the Castle of *Caius*, built by a Roman of that Name, concerning whom the Vulgar in these Parts give very Romantick Accounts.—— *Llyn Tegid*, or *Pimble Meer*, the Lake through which the River *Dee* runs, covers about one hundred and threescore Acres, and is very remarkable for this Particular, that the greatest Land Floods never increase it, but in stormy Weather it always overflows. At the Town which stands on this Lake, is a Mound thrown up called *Tommen y Bala*, about half a Mile farther is a second called *Bryllysk*, and beyond that, a third at *Pont Mawnwgl y Llyn*. They are generally mistaken for sepulchral Monuments, but in reality were only raised for Watch-Stations when this Country was the Seat of War, at the beginning of the Roman Conquests.—— In the Parish of *Llan uw Lhynn*, situated near the South End of the Lake, are the Ruins of *Castellb Corndochan*, placed very advantageously on a steep Rock. Besides the Ruins of the Wall, there are those of three Towers, of three different Forms; the largest is Oval, the next is Round, and the third Square. They seem to be a Work of the Romans, who have here mixed Cockle-Shells with the Mortar.—— In a Turf-Ground not far from *Maes y Pandy*, a Coffin was found in the Year 1684, containing a Ske-

leton

leton of an extraordinary Size. Not only the Wood of the Coffin was entire, but even the Gilding upon it was very fresh.—About four Years after several Weapons of cast Brass were discovered in a Rock called *Katreg Dhiwin*, in the Parish of *Bethkeler*. The Daggers were about twelve Inches long, and the Swords between two and three Foot; the Handles, supposed to have been Wood, were rotted off.

Remarkable Persons.] *Ketwin ap Tagno*, who rebuilt *Harlech*, was Lord of *Arduwy*, *Ewionydh*, and part of *Lbyn*; some of which his Posterity still enjoy. He died about the Year 877.—*Jenken ap Enion*, a brave *Welchman*, who defended *Harlech* against King *Edward IV.* but at last was taken by Surprise by *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

Various Particulars.] *Meryonethshire* sends but one Member to Parliament, viz. a Knight for the Shire.—It lies in the Diocese of *Bangor*, and contains thirty-seven Parishes. The Division of it is into six *Hundreds*, in which are 2500 Houses, and about 17,000 Inhabitants. The Area of this County is computed to contain 500,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Bala* on the 3d of May, and the 28th of June; at *Harlech* on the 30th of November.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Name.] THIS County was originally inhabited by the *Ordovices*; but the *Britons* comprehended this and the other five Counties which make up *North Wales* under the general Name of *Gwynedib* and *Powis*, the Inhabitants of which were looked upon to be the most hardy and warlike of all the *Welch*. The other five Counties, besides *Montgomeryshire*, comprehended under *North Wales*, are *Anglesea*, *Caernarvonshire*, *Denbighshire*, *Flintshire*, and *Meryonethshire*.—As to the Division called *Powis-Land*, it is now intirely disused, neither are its exact Limits certainly known at this Day.—This particular County *Montgomeryshire*, the *Welch* call *Sir Treval-wyn*, from the chief Town, of which more hereafter.

Situation.] *Montgomeryshire* is bounded on the North by the several Counties of *Meryonethshire*, *Denbighshire* and *Shropshire*; on the East by part of *Shropshire*, and *Radnorshire*; on the West by part



An Improved MAP of
MONTGOMERY SHIRE
containing the Borough
and Market Towns
with those adjoining;
also the principal Roads
and Rivers by
I. COWLEY, Geographer
to his MAJESTY

P. OF MERIONE TH SHIRE

P. OF DENBIGH SHIRE

Part of

SHROP

SHIRE

Welchpool

40

50

40

30

20

10

5

50

40

50

Lat. 52 Degrees

CARDIGAN SHIRE

Part of

Plymilton Hill

Head of the River

to London

to Buale

to London

RADNOR SH

Explanation

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

Scale of Miles



5 Degrees N. Longitude from London

part of *Meryonethshire*; and on the South by *Cardiganshire*. Its Length is computed from East to West to be about thirty-two Miles, its Breadth twenty-three, and its Circumference ninety-eight.—*Montgomery*, the County-Town, is reckoned to be one hundred and twenty-two Miles distant near North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air is generally very wholesome and pleasant.—The Soil on the Northern and Western Sides is mostly mountainous, and consequently not very fertile, except in the intermediate Vallies, which afford some Corn and plenty of Pasture; but the South, South East, and North East are much more level, and exceeding fruitful, being a pleasant Vale, through which the *Severn* glides in beautiful Meanders.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Horses, Fish and Fowl. As to the Cattle and Horses, the Breed of them is remarkably larger here, than in any other part of *Wales*, and their Horses have been long esteemed for Goodness.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers in this County are the *Severn*, the *Tanat*, and the *Turgh*.—The *Severn*, justly esteemed the second River in *England*, rises on the East Side of the vast Mountain of *Plin-Lhymmon* in the South West Point of *Montgomeryshire*, from whence in a very winding Course it runs to the North East Side, where it leaves this County and enters *Shropshire*. In its way thither, it passes within two Miles of *Montgomery* to *Welch-Pool*; but when it reaches this last mentioned Place, though little more than twenty Miles distant from the Source, no less than twelve smaller Rivers have joined it, by which means it becomes a navigable River.—The *Tanat* rises towards the North West Side of the County, and running Eastward is part of the Northern Boundary between *Montgomeryshire* and *Denbighshire*. It falls into the *Severn* at the North East Point of the County.—The *Turgh* has its Source in the West Side of *Montgomeryshire*. Its Course at first is Eastward, till it reaches *Llanvairinkernion* at the Foot of Mount *Golway*, where it makes an Angle to the North, and after receiving the *Wurway*, runs on to join the *Tanat* not far from *Landisfille*.

Chief Towns.] *Montgomery*, *Welch-Pool*, *Newtown*, *Llanydlos*, *Llan-wylhin*; and *Machynlleth*.

Montgomery was built in *William* the Conqueror's Time by one *Balwyn*, Lieutenant of the *Marches*, and from him was called at first *Trevalwyn*, or *Balwyn's Town*. But afterwards when *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Salisbury*, built the strong Castle with which it was fortified, he gave his own Name to the Town. The Castle was demolished in the late Civil Wars, and nothing but the Ruins

are now left. The Town is pleasantly situated on an easy Ascent, in a wholesome Air, and overlooks the fertile Banks of the *Severn*, which particularly in these Parts justifies the Observation made of it, that its Waters, like those of the *Nile*, vastly enrich the Lands wherever they overflow. The Buildings are generally very indifferent, tho' the Goal has been lately rebuilt, as also some private Houses, a few considerable Families residing in it. It is governed by two Bailiffs, and has a plentiful Market on *Thursdays*.

Chief Seats.] *Powis-Castle*, and *Buttington-Hall*, are both Seats belonging to the Marquis of *Powis*.—*Llymore Lodge*, and *Llyffin*, two Seats belonging to Lord *Herbert of Chisbury*.—*Garth* is the Seat of Sir *Charles Lloyd*.

Curiosities.] On the Western Edge of this County stands *Machynbeth*, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Malgona*. In the Reign of the Emperor *Honorius*, the Band of the *Soleneses* were station'd here, in order to prevent the Incurfions of those *Britons* who refused to submit to the *Roman* General, and from time to time made very furious Sallies from their Mountains.—*Kewn-Kaer*, near *Penalbt* in this Neighbourhood, still shows some Remains of its former Grandeur in the Ruins of its Walls, and the various Antiquities often found here. Among others, several Coins have been dug up, some of which are as antient as *Augustus* and *Tiberius*; likewise a Gold Chain about four Inches in Length, a wrought Sapphire, and a large Cauldron of Brass.—*Caer Saws* Castle on the Banks of the River *Severn*, about four Miles West of *Newtown*, was originally built by the *Romans*, as the hewn Stones, *Roman* Bricks, &c. plainly evince.—On *Cordon Hill* are four rough Stones, which some Authors have fancied to be a Monument set up in Remembrance of a Victory. But they seem rather to be a Mark of Infamy, such as in several Parts of *Wales* were placed over the Graves of Self-Murderers, Malefactors, &c. and known by the Name of *Kbarneu* or *Karnedbeu*.—*Meivod*, now an inconsiderable Village, was formerly the noted *Mediolanum* of the *Romans*. It stands about three Miles to the Southward of *Lhanvylhin*, and near the Banks of the River *Turgh*. Many incontestable Marks of its Antiquity have frequently been discovered in the Fields adjacent to the Village, which plainly show the Mistake of those Authors, who, overlooking *Meivod*, have endeavour'd to fix the antient *Mediolanum* at *Lhanvylhin*.—A little to the South West of *Meivod*, we meet with *Mathrawel*, at present but a Farm-House, which stands upon the Castle once, the stately Residence of the Princes of *Powis Land*.

Remarks



An Improved MAP of
PEMBROKE
 SHIRE, containing
 the Borough & Market
 Towns, with those
 adjoining; also, its
 Principal Roads &
 Rivers, by I. Cowley
 Geo. to his MAJESTY

- NEL

S^t David's Head
 The Bishop
 and his
 Clerks
 Ramley I.

S^t BRIDE'S BAY
 English Miles
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Gresholm I.
 Skomar I.
 Skokum I.
 Light House
 St. Ann's P.
Explanation
 Cities
 Boroughs
 Market Towns
 Castles &c.

Deg. West Longitude from London.

Remarkable Persons.] Roderick the Great, from whose third Son the Princes of Powis-Land were deſcended.—*Llewelyn ap Gruffyth*, Lord of Mechnon and Mechnant, to whom the Town of *Llan-vylhin* owes its Incorporation in the Reign of King Edward II.

Various Particulars.] Montgomeryſhire ſends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgeſs for the Town of Montgomery.—It lies in the three ſeveral Dioceſes of St. *Aſaph*, *Bangor*, and *Hereford*.—Under that of St. *Aſaph* is contained *Newtown*, *Welch-Pool*, *Llan-vylhin*, and *Machynlbeth*; under that of *Bangor*, is *Llanidlos*; and under that of *Hereford* is *Montgomery*. It hath forty-seven Pariſhes, and is divided into ſeven Hundreds, containing about 5,600 Houſes, and near 34,000 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed to contain about 560,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are theſe following: At *Llanidlos* on the 6th of *July*, and on the 17th of *September*; at *Llan-vylhin* on the *Wednesday* before *Eaſter-Sunday*, on the 17th of *June*, the 17th of *July*, and on the 18th of *September*; at *Machynlbeth* on the 3d of *May*, the 27th of *June*, the 25th of *July*, the 29th of *September*, and the 13th of *November*; at *Montgomery* on the 27th of *May*, and the 24th of *Auguſt*; at *Newtown* on the 13th of *June*; at *Welch-Pool* on the 29th of *Auguſt*.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E.

PEMBROKESHIRE, called *Penbroſhire* by the *Welch* from its chief Town, was part of the Country of the *Dimetæ*, who were extended over this and the neighbouring Shires of *Caermarthen* and *Cardiganſhire*. But among its modern Inhabitants muſt be reckoned thoſe *Flemings*, who when the Sea had drown'd a great Part of the Low Countries, came over by the Permiſſion of King *Henry I.* and though much againſt the Inclination of the *Welch*, ſettled in that part of this County called *Rhôs*, and by the *Welch* nicknamed *Little England beyond Wales*. Their Language is *Engliſh*, and they maintained their Poſſeſſions, though many times deſperately attack'd by the *Welch*, who even to this Day owe them no good Will.

Situation.] This County is bounded on the North by *Cardiganſhire*; on the Eaſt by *Caermarthenſhire*; and on the other Sides it is

is waſhed by the boiſterous *Irish* Sea, which by its frequent and large Indentures makes the Coaſt very uneven, beſides forming ſeveral Iſlands, eſpecially on the South Weſt ſide.—The Length of *Pembrokeſhire* from *Cardigan* in the North to *St. Gowen's* in the South, is reckon'd to be about twenty-fix Miles; its Breadth from *Llanbeder welſray* in the Eaſt to *St. David's* in the Weſt, about twenty, and its Circumference near ninety-three.—*Pembroke*, the County Town, is 195 Miles diſtant near Weſt from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is better than what is generally experienced in Parts ſo much encompassed by the Sea.—The Soil is fertile, here being few Mountains, and thoſe yielding indifferent good Paſture for Cattle and Sheep. But near the Sea there is plenty of good Corn, and rich Meadows.—The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Fiſh, Fowl, and Pit-Coal.

Rivers.] The principal Rivers in this County, beſides the *Teiwi* which parts it from *Cardiganſhire*, are the *Clethy* and the *Dougledye*.—The *Clethy* riſes at the Foot of *Wrennyvaur* Hill, from whence it runs moſtly Southward, till united with the *Dougledye*, it falls into *Milford-Haven*.—The *Dougledye* has its Source near the Middle of the County, and firſt ſhapes its Courſe towards the South Weſt, joining the *Cledheven* a little above *Redbaxton*, after which it turns more to the South Eaſt, paſſing by *Haverford Weſt* in its Way to the River *Clethy* as mentioned above.

Chief Towns.] *St. David's*, *Pembroke*, *Haverford Weſt*, *Fiſbgard*, *Narbarth*, *Kilgaran*, *Newport*, *Tenby*, and *Wiſton*.

St. David's, called by the *Welch* from that Saint *Tydwri*, was firſt an Episcopalian See, afterwards it became the Metropolitan of the *British* Church in King *Arthur's* Days, and continued ſuch till the Reign of King *Henry I.* when *Bernard* the forty-ſeventh Arch-biſhop of *St. David's*, became Suffragan to the See of *Canterbury*. The Cathedral of *St. David's* is a venerable old Building, the Weſt End of which being the Body and Choir of the Church, is ſtill in good Repair, but the Eaſt End has ſuffer'd much from Time and Neglect, the Roof being quite fallen in. The City has nothing elſe extraordinary in it, and at preſent is ſo inconſiderable as not to have any Market. From hence, being the moſt Weſtern Point of the Main Land of *Wales*, may be diſcerned the Coaſt of *Ireland* in a clear Day, though near forty Miles diſtant. Before this Point lie thoſe Rocks called the *Biſhop and his Clerks*, infamous for the Loſs of many Ships.

Pembroke, the County Town, in the *Welch* Language *Penbro*, is ſituated on the innermoſt of the Bays, which form *Milford-Ha-*

Pen. It is reckoned next to *Caermarthen* for Extent and Riches, and before all the other Towns of *South Wales*. Its Situation favours an extensive Commerce, which the Inhabitants carry on, employing near two hundred Ships and Vessels on their own Account. Besides Merchants, there are several considerable Families reside here, and consequently contribute to the flourishing Condition of the Town. The Castle was originally built by *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*, but considerable Additions both to it and to the Town were made by *Gerald* of *Windsor*. The Buildings are generally good, and it has two Bridges over the two Horns of the Bay. The Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and has a very good Market for all sorts of Provisions on *Saturdays*.

Haverford West, called *Hwlfordh* by the *Welch*, is situated on the River *Dougladye*. The Town is well built, neat and populous, enjoying a good Trade besides having the Assizes held in it. It consists of three Parishes, and is governed by a Mayor, a Sheriff (being a County within itself) Aldermen, &c. The Market, which is plentifully supplied, is held on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*.

Chief Seats.] *Piston-Castle* belongs to *Sir Erasmus Philips*.——*Orielton* belongs to *Sir Arthur Owen*.——*Stackpole Court*, belongs to *John Campbell, Esq;*——*Landshipping*, near *Pembroke*, belongs to *William Owen, Esq;*

Curiosities.] *Milford-Haven*, the largest and safest Port in all *England*. It is reckoned to contain sixteen Creeks, five large Bays, and thirteen good Roads, in all which 'tis computed [that a thousand Sail of Ships may ride at large with the greatest Safety.——In a Vault belonging to *Pembroke Castle* is a very particular Echo, which Strangers are generally carried to hear. It is called the *Wogan*.——Near *St. David's* on a Rock hanging over the Sea is the large Stone called *y Maen Silg* in *Welch*, which implies a *Rocking Stone*. But it cannot be rocked at present, having been thrown out of its Position, upon which depended the Equilibre of it. This likewise is said to have been done by the Parliament Soldiers in the late Civil Wars, who, as we have seen before, are charged with such another Feat in *Cornwal*.——On this Coast is gathered that strange Food, called here *Lhawwan*, or *Black Butter*. In the Spring Season the Tide throws up a kind of Weed, which being gathered and cleansed from the Sand and Filth, is laid between two Tiles to make it sweat. After this it is cut very small, then kneaded like Dough, and so made up into Rolls either to be eat raw or fried with Oatmeal. It is much commended for its Efficacy against all Complaints wherein the Liver and Spleen are concerned.——In the Lordship of *Kemaes* are some Barrows, called *Krigeu Kemaes*, out of which five Urns were dug, contain-
ing

ing burnt Bones and Ashes.—In the Parish of *Neuern*, a little North from *Newport*, is one of those Stone Monuments called *Cromlech*, consisting of a Circle of rough Stones pitched an End, about fifty Yards in Circumference. In the Middle is a large Stone six Yards in Length, three in Breadth, and at one End a Yard in Thickness, but not so much at the other. It is supported on Pillars, which have not prevented a large Piece, about as much as ten Yoke of Oxen can draw, from being broken off, and which lies near it.—In the same Parish we meet with another large Stone, which in the *Welsh* Language is called *Llech y dry-bedd*, or the *Altar Stone*. The Form of it is an Oval about thirty six Feet in Circumference, lying upon three Stones; the South End is upwards of a Yard and a half in Thickness, but the North End is not above a twelfth Part of that Dimension.—In the Reign of King *Henry II.* the Sand on this Coast was by a long Continuance of stormy Weather washed away, and the Earth laid bare. This exciting the Curiosity of the neighbouring Inhabitants, they fell to digging, and soon discovered very large Trees, which were thro' Time become as black and hard as Ebony. These Trees had been felled, the Marks of the Ax being very visible, and lay so thick, that the Shore for a long Way looked like a Forest cut down, and from whence it was conjectured, that the Sea in former Ages had broke in upon the Land. But then it may very reasonably be asked, how came the Timber not to be carried off by the Waves, since it lay upon the Ground when this happened?

Remarkable Persons.] *St. David*, Patron of *Wales*, lies buried in the Cathedral of his Name. He is supposed to have been Uncle to King *Arthur*. He lived to the Age of one hundred and forty-six, sixty-five of which he sate in this Episcopal Chair, and died in the Year 642.—*Arnulph de Montgomery* built the Castle at *Pembroke*.—*Gerald of Windsor*, from whom and *Nest*, Sister to Prince *Griffith*, the *Geraldine* Race in *Ireland* is descended.—*Owen Tudor*, who married Queen *Catharine*, Widow to King *Henry V.* by whom he had *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, Father to King *Henry VII.* He lies buried in *St. David's Cathedral*.—King *Henry VII.* the first Prince of the *Tudor* Family, was born in *Pembroke-Castle*. In his Person the Prophecy of *Cadwallader* is said to be fulfilled, by which it was foretold, that the *British Blood* should reign again in Britain; for his Grandfather *Owen Tudor* was descended of the old *British Blood-Royal*.

Various Particulars.] *Pembrokeshire* has the Particular Privilege of sending three Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, one Burgess for *Haverford-West*, and another for the Town of *Pembroke*.



D. W. Longiaude from London.

Pembroke.—It lies in the Diocese of *St. David's*, and contains forty-five Parishes. The Division of it is into seven *Hundreds*, in which are reckoned about 4300 Houses, and near 25,900 Inhabitants. The Area of the County is computed to contain about 420,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following: At *Haverford West* on the 7th of *July*; at *Kilgarran* on the 10th of *August*; at *Newport* on *Corpus Christi*; at *Tenby* on the 20th of *July*.

RADNORSHIRE.

Name.] SO called from the Shire Town (concerning which see *Radnor*) by the *English*, but the *Welsh* name it *Str Vael y Ved*. This County, with those of *Brecknock*, *Caermarthen*, *Glamorgan*, and *Pembroke*, make up what is called *South Wales*.—The antient Inhabitants were the *Silures*.

Situation.] *Radnorshire* is bounded on the North by *Montgomeryshire*; on the East by *Herefordshire*; on the West by *Cardiganshire*; and on the South and South West by *Brecknockshire*.—Its Extent from North to South is about twenty-two Miles, and from East to West, where broadest, near twenty-four. The Circumference is computed at ninety Miles.—*Radnor*, the County Town, is one hundred and nineteen Miles distant West North West from *London*.

Air, Soil, Commodities.] The Air of this County is cold and peircing. The Soil in general is but indifferent, yet in some Places Corn does very well, particularly in the Eastern and Southern Parts; but in the Northern and Western Parts, the Land is chiefly stocked with Cattle and Sheep.—The chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses.

Rivers.] Besides the *Temd*, which parts this County from *Shropshire*, and the *Wye*, which after crossing the West End divides it from *Monmouthshire*, it has peculiar to itself the *Ython*, into which runs the *Dulas*, the *Clowdok* and the *Camaron*. The *Ython* rises among the Hills in the Northern Edge of *Radnorshire*, and forms its Course to the Southward, falling into the River *Wye*, a little below *Dyffart* on the South West side of the County. In its Way thither, after it has passed *Llanbadern*, it winds about in so many Serpentine Turns, that in a Mile and a half Distance from that Town, it has run over a Tract of near six Miles. We omit four smaller Rivers, which rise about the Middle of *Radnorshire*.

shire, and from thence run Eastward into the neighbouring Counties of *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*. So that whatever other Deficiencies this County may labour under, at least it is well watered, and supplied with plenty of Fish.

Chief Towns.] *New Radnor*, *Presteign*, and *Knighton*.

New Radnor, so called by the *English*, as some think from *Rhaiadr Gwy*, or the Cataract of the River *Wye* near the Town of *Rhaiadr*, but by the *Welch* it is named *Maesfyyed*, and also *Pencraig*, to express its Situation at the Foot of a Hill. The Castle was destroyed by *Owen Glendour*, when he took upon himself the Title of Prince of *Wales* upon the Deposition of King *Richard II.* It is the County Town, but the Assizes are not held here. However they have one extraordinary Privilege, which is a Court of Pleas for all Actions, without being limited to any particular Sum. It is governed by a Bailiff and twenty five Burgesses, but has no Market.

Presteign, by the *Welch* called *Lhan Andras*, or *St. Andrew's* Town, is pleasantly situated in a rich Vale upon the Banks of the River *Lug*, just at its Entrance into *Herefordshire*. It was an inconsiderable Village till the Year 1482, when by the Encouragement of *Dr. Richard Martin*, Bishop of *St. David's*, it began to flourish, and is now become a large, well-built, populous Town. The Assizes are held in it, and it is furnished with a plentiful Market on *Saturdays*, when a considerable Quantity of Barley and Malt is usually bought and sold.

Chief Seats.] *Harnage-Grange*, belongs to *Sir William Fowler*. — *Maesfyll-wich*, belongs to *Sir Humphry Howarth*. — *Harpton*, belongs to *Thomas Lewis*, Esq;

Curiosities.] *Offa's-Dyke*, called in the *Welch* Language, *Clawd Offa*, was thrown up by the great *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, as a Boundary between his Subjects and the antient *Britons*, drove by the *Saxons* into this Corner of the Island. It passed under *Knighton* in the North East side of this County, from the Mouth of the River *Dee* in the North, to the Mouth of the River *Wye* in the South, near one hundred Miles in Extent. *Harold* made a Law concerning this Boundary, by which it was ordained, that if a *Welchman* should presume to pass *Offa's-Dyke*, he should forfeit his Right Hand. — *Rhaiadar Wilderness*, so called from the Town nearest to it, is famous among the *Welch* for the Destruction of *Vortigern*, whose Memory is held in Detestation by that People for having invited the *Saxons* into *Britain*. According to their Tradition, he with his new built Town of *Catr Vortigern*, was destroyed by Lightning from Heaven in Punishment for his Crimes.

Remarkable

Remarkable Persons.] St. German, who boldly reproved *Vortigern* for his incestuous Marriage with his own Daughter.—*Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, whose Castle of *Gwthbrenion* in this County the *Welch* destroyed in Hatred to the Owner.

Various Particulars.] Radnorshire sends two Members to Parliament, viz. one Knight for the Shire, and one Burgess for the Town of *Radnor*. It is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, and contains fifty-two Parishes. Its Division is into six *Hundreds*, in which are reckoned about 3150 Houses, near 19,000 Inhabitants. The Area of this County is computed at 310,000 Acres.

The principal Fairs are these following : At *Knighton* on the 6th of *May* ; at *Radnor* on the 18th of *October*, at *Rhaidar* on the 26th of *July*, the 15th of *August*, and on the 14th of *September*.

F I N I S.



[From the History of Kent, written by John Gower, who boldly reproved King Richard for his incontinent Marriage with his own Daughter.—] Henry, Earl of March, who's Office of Governor in this County the Words testify in Lines to the Queen.

[From the History of Kent, written by John Gower, who boldly reproved King Richard for his incontinent Marriage with his own Daughter.—] Henry, Earl of March, who's Office of Governor in this County the Words testify in Lines to the Queen.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF KENT

A NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF T

[Place this at the end of the Book.]

PART OF

SCOTLAND

IRISH SEA

From DUBLIN
to Holy Head

Anglesey I.

BRISTOL CHANNEL

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

EDIN
Had
Cockb
B

The Road from Carlisle to Berwick

CUM

BERLAND
WESTMOR-
LAND

UMBERLAND

DU

YO

SHI

WICKS

WICKS

WICKS

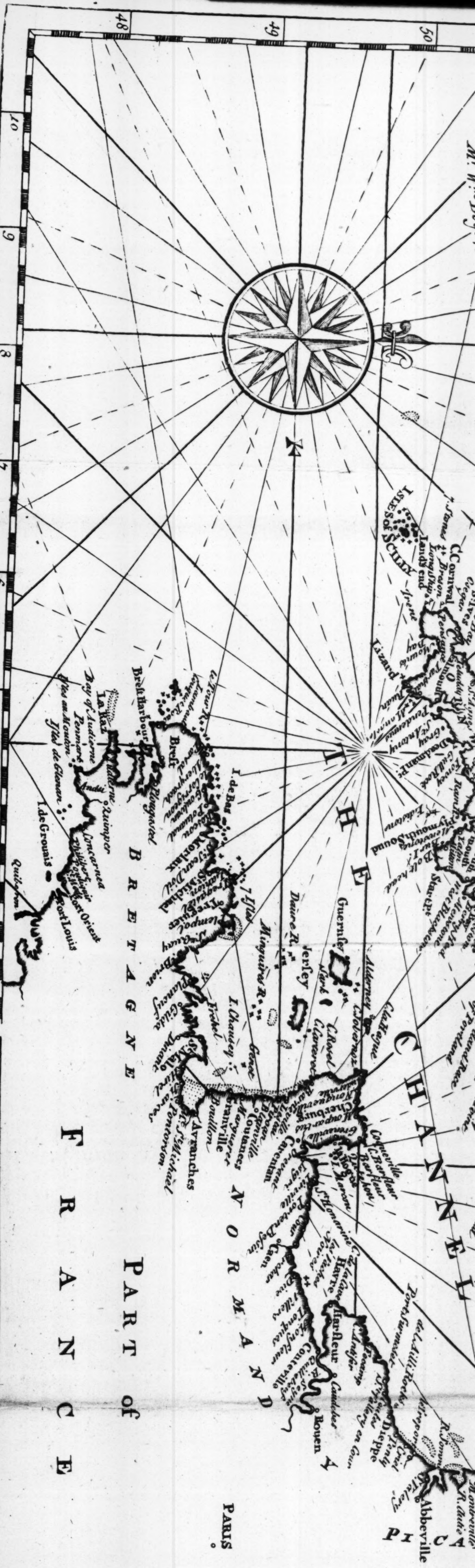
WICKS

WICKS

WICKS

OF THE ROADS OF ENGLAND &c.





A
 CORRECT CHART
 of the
 ENGLISH and
 ST. GEORGE'S
 CHANNELS,
 with the Adjacent Coasts.

